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THE

WEEKLY REGISTER:

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SCIENTIFICAL,	BIOGRAPHICAL

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS;

TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES, EDITOR.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

FROM MARCH 1812 TO SEPTEMBER 1812.—VOL. II.

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PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER

We have at length happily brought to a conclusion the SECOND VOLUME of the WEEKLY REGISTER. We cannot omit the opportunity which that circumstance affords us, of addressing a few words to the friends of the work. The year which is just concluded, has been perhaps, more productive of interesting and remarkable events, than any period in the history of our country. The long and fruitless negociation with the British ministry; the discovery of a treacherous plot to dismember the union; the cruel and unprovoked murders on our frontiers by the savage and remorseless allies of Great Britain; the final appeal of an outraged people, to the God of battles; and subsequent and consequent domestic occurrences,—have all awakened and continue to excite public attention. We were well aware, that in the record of these events, we should not give satisfaction to every reader. Some have blamed us for a cold indifference, where others have accused us of an unbecoming warmth; this, however, is evidently the effect of party zeal in our accusers, and not in ourselves. We have endeavored, in every instance, conscientiously and faithfully to discharge the duties of an editor. On the one hand, we have been scrupulously regardful of the honest differences of opinion, between the two great political parties, which divide the republic; and on the other hand, we have never failed, upon every occasion which presented itself, of expressing our indignant reprehension of all foreign partialities.

But we are defending ourselves against the charges of the few, while we ought to be employed in rendering thanks to the many; whose candor and indulgence we have abundantly experienced.

It would be presumptuous and absurd, to think of concealing, from the judicious reader, the many inaccuracies to which a work of this nature is unavoidably subject. Imperfections and errors, as well in matters of intelligence as in typography, must necessarily result from the hurry inseperable from such a publication; but, we trust, that none of magnitude will be found in either. Circumstances, already detailed, have rendered the miscellaneous department of our work, less interesting, than we could, otherwise, have made it; while the same circumstances have, perhaps, swelled to an undue limit, the political notices of the times.

It was our wish to have embellished this volume, with some specimens of American proficiency in the fine arts; but obstacles which we neither foresaw nor could counteract, have imperiously denied us the gratification of our desire.

We take this occasion to thank those gentlemen who have furnished us with hints for a better arrangement of our plan. By some we have already profited; while of others we are compelled, for the present, to appear unmindful. Upon the whole, we venture to express a hope, that the generality of our readers will be satisfied with the present results of our labors, that we may be encouraged to go on with a renovated zeal.

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THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1812. [No. 27.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum.*

Imperial Parliament.

A summary sketch of Parliamentary proceedings—from London papers.

OF AMERICA.—After the prince regent's speech was delivered to parliament, on the 7th Jan. the earl of Shaftsbury, in the house of lords, moved an address on the occasion of the speech. In the course of his remarks, he observed, "with respect to the pending discussions with America, they were not yet brought to a conclusion, but he was confident all means of conciliation would be resorted to, consistent with the honor and the interests of the country."

Lord Grenville did not like the whole of the Speech, "he protested in the strongest terms against being included in any expressions implying approbation of the past, or a pledge of persever ance in the same system which had of late been acted upon—convinced as he was, that it was only by a total radical abandonment of that system, that there existed any hope of safety to the country."

"He objected to the lavish profusion with which our resources had been squandered, when they should have been husbanded for a protracted war, of which no one could see the end. He still retained all his objections, and in their utmost force, to that policy which had inflicted a blow on the enemy that recoiled with greater execution on our own commerce and manufactures." *(Hear him, was reiterated.)*

Earl Grey, speaking of the affairs of America, &c. said, "that the general system adopted had been in fact, the source of almost all our present and impending calamities."

After some further discussion, the address was agreed to *sine diss.*

A most singular and unprecedented occurrence took place in the house of commons. The moment the speaker had finished the reading of the prince regent's speech, sir Francis Burdett started up, and after a long speech, concluded by moving an address to his royal highness. Lord Cochrane in another speech seconded the motion, and the mover and seconder of the ministerial address who have uniformly obtained precedence on all former occasions, were thrown out. The order of things being thus reversed, the address prepared by lord Jocelyn and Mr. Vyse necessarily came forward as an amendment to the address of sir Francis Burdett. Sir Francis and lord Cochrane were appointed tellers, but they had only one member to count and that was Mr. Cuthbert. Lord Jocelyn's address, or rather his amendment, was carried without a division.

During the debate in the commons, lord Jocelyn expressed a hope, that the adjustment of the affair of the Chesapeake, "might be the forerunner of an ultimate arrangement, for that permanent friendship between the two nations, which must equally redound to the benefit of America, as it will to the advantage of Great Britain."

Mr. Vyse said, "our differences with America promised to be amicably adjusted, and at all events our sincere desire for peace was sufficiently evident from the settlement of the "affair of the Chesapeake."

Mr. Ponsonby observed, "the third topic embraced by the speech appeared to him to be of yet greater importance than the contest in the peninsula, and that topic was our relations with America. He had seen with pleasure the pacific spirit that had recently marked the communications of this government to that power—and, trusting, as he did, that this pacific spirit would continue to manifest itself, and pervade the future negociations, he thought it most expedient to abstain at present from any commentary on that spirit, or remarks on the consequences that had attended it."

The chancellor of the exchequer [Mr. Percival] said, "as to America, he did not think it desirable that any discussion should take place on that subject at present, and under the present circumstances of the negociation between the two countries."

The next day, January 8, Mr. Whitbread observed, "the speech contained another topic highly interesting and important, on which it was proper for the house to demand information; he meant the unfortunate unadjusted differences with the United States of America. Last session it had fallen to his lot to deprecate in that house, that all the offers of conciliation made by America were rejected by the British government, and that the greatest disrespect had been shewn by the marquis of Wellesley to the American ambassador, Mr. Pinkney.—That assertion was denied, and he (Mr. W.) persuaded of the fact, moved for the correspondence which passed between them; but it was refused, and the house concurred in the refusal; but the charge had not been yet rebutted. When any person on that (the opposite) side of the house ventured to predict evil consequences from the measures pursued by gentlemen on the other side, their prophesies were reviled or disregarded; but what they had always dreaded was unhappily like to come to pass; for after our differences with America had subsisted five years, and government had resorted to every political subterfuge to avoid conciliation, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of America to come to an accommodation, we had only to expect the fatal catastrophe of seeing that country leagued with France. *(Cries of hear! hear! from the opposition benches.)* America told us that the decrees of France, which caused our orders in council, restricting their neutral commerce were repealed; our answer to that was a flat denial of the fact.—The house, as yet, had very little information upon the subject, but when the necessary documents should be produced, ministers would have a long account to settle, for the correspondence had already appeared in the American papers. From the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, it was evident that the obnoxious decrees of France were repealed on the 2d of November. [Here Mr. Perceval said, across the table, 'America says so.'] Mr Whitbread then challenged the right honorable gentleman to produce one instance shewing that they had not been repealed.

would call on that minister to prove it to America to prevent the importation to France of our colonial produce, and deprive her of the use of Peruvian bark, and desolate the royal exchange of London. [*Hear! hear! hear!*]—He would call upon that minister to prove to the government of America, that it was unable to govern that country. From the message of the president and the report of the committee of foreign relations, nothing but war threatened us, while our government obstinately refused to evade the tempest by timely measures.

The Chancellor of the exchequer, in reply said, "he could have no hesitation in saying, that great and very important differences existed with America, the particulars of which he must decline at present to state for obvious reasons, and in the hope that they will be amicably removed, but not from any inability to establish a good cause on the part of Great Britain. The terms offered by Britain were moderate and conciliatory but consistent with the honor and dignity of the country. Let the house look to the conduct of Britain and France to America, as well as the conduct of America to both, and judge whether Britain had committed an unjust aggression. Should the "fatal catastrophe" of war break out, he would not disguise that it would bring great evil upon the country, but he was persuaded that America would not be the least sufferer. Whatever gentlemen might suppose it never was his wish to see America crushed, or ruined in her trade or her resources—on the contrary he looked to the wealth and prosperity of that country as accessary to those of Great Britain, and that the diminution of those of one must affect those of the other.—[*Hear! hear!*] From every consideration he was able to give the subject, he did not think Britain could, consistent with her undoubted rights and national honor submit more than she did. America said the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed; he said they were not. [*Hear! hear! hear!*] He plainly saw in every subsequent commercial decree that the principles were adhered to and acted upon. If America had evidence of their revocation, where was the public instrument to prove the fact?—The decree for repealing them promised only a distant revocation conditionally that England renounced her new system of blockade, by revoking her orders in council, or America should make her flag respected—that was to go to war with England. —Since that conditional repeal, however, the Berlin and Milan decrees were repeatedly declared to be fundamental laws of the empire, and all neutral ships which should not conform to them were declared to be denationalised—[*Hear! hear!*] —Was that a virtual revocation of them? It was not. But whenever France should revoke them Britain would repeal her orders in council, but not relinquish her maritime superiority, which France could not otherwise reduce.

Mr. Hutchinson said, "he was happy to hear of a prospect of peace with America, though we had done every thing in our power to provoke her to war, relying upon our maritime superiority.

The discussion, on motion, was to be taken up again next day.

"British America."

From the York [Upper-Canada] Gazette, of Feb. 4

Yesterday at one o'clock, his honor *Isaac Brock, Esq.* president, administering the government of Upper-Canada, and major-general commanding his majesty's forces therein, accompanied by a numerous suite, proceeded to the government-buildings, and opened the present session of the legislature, when he was pleased to deliver the following *speech* to both houses:—

Honorable gentlemen of the legislative council, and gentlemen of the house of assembly.

I should derive the utmost satisfaction, the first time of my addressing you, were it permitted me to direct your attention solely to such objects as tended to promote the peace and prosperity of this province.

The glorious contest in which the British empire is engaged, and the vast sacrifices which Great Britain nobly offers to secure the independence of other nations, might be expected to stifle every feeling of envy, and jealousy, and at the same time to excite the interest, and command the admiration of a free people; but regardless of such generous impressions, the American government evinces a disposition calculated to impede and divide her efforts.

England is not only interdicted the harbors of the United States, while they afford a shelter to the cruizers of her inveterate enemy, but she is likewise required to resign those maritime rights which she has so long exercised and enjoyed. Insulting threats are offered and hostile preparations actually commenced; and though not without hope that cool reflection and the dictates of justice may yet avert the calamities of war, I cannot, under every view of the relative situation of the province, be too urgent in recommending to your early attention, the adoption of such measures as will best secure the internal peace of the country, and defeat every hostile aggression.

Principally composed of the sons of a loyal and brave band of veterans, the militia, I am confident, stand in need of nothing but the necessary legislative provisions, to direct their ardour in the acquirement of military instructions to form a most efficient force. The growing prosperity of these provinces, it is manifest, begins to awaken a spirit of envy and ambition. The acknowledged importance of this colony to the parent state, will secure the continuance of her powerful protection. Her fostering care as being the first cause, under Providence, of the uninterrupted happiness you have so long enjoyed. Your industry has been liberally rewarded, and you have in consequence risen to opulence.

These interesting truths are not uttered to animate your patriotism, but to dispel any apprehension which you may have imbibed of the possibility of England forsaking you, for you must be sensible, that if once bereft of her support, if once deprived of the advantages which her commerce and the supply of her most essential wants give you, this colony, from its geographical position, must inevitably sink into comparative poverty and insignificance.

But heaven will look favorably on the manly exertions which the loyal and virtuous inhabitants of this happy land are prepared to make, to avert such a dire calamity.

Our gracious prince, who so gloriously upholds the dignity of the empire, already appreciates your merit, and it will be your first care to establish, by the course of your actions, the just claim of the country to the protection of his royal highness.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of announcing to you from this place, the munificent intention of his royal highness, the prince regent, who has been graciously pleased to signify, that a grant of one hundred pounds per annum will be proposed in the annual estimate, for every future missionary of

the gospel sent from England, who may have faithfully discharged for the term of ten years, the duties of his station in this province.

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

I have no doubt, but that with me, you are convinced of the necessity of a regular system of military instruction to the militia of this province. On this salutary precaution, in the event of war, our future safety will greatly depend, and I doubt not, but that you will cheerfully lend your aid, to enable me to defray the expense o carrying into effect, a measure so conducive to our security and defence. I have ordered the public accompts to be laid before you and have no doubt but that you will consider them with that attention which the nature of the subject may require.

[The answer of the legislative council and house of assembly are mere echoes of the speech, and therefore omitted.]

Account of Spain.

The following is a translation of a letter, from the Compte de Creutz, to Marmontel. Although it was written forty years ago, it is so very correct a description of Spain and its inhabitants at present, that it deserves preservation.

Since my arrival in this country, the human race appears to have gone ten centuries backward. The Pyrenees are in my judgment, the barriers of the enlightened world, which philosophy has not yet passed over. The inhabitants of these melancholy regions, plunged in darkness, and the most shameful ignorance, are proud of their blindness. The liberty of thinking and acting appears to them to be a contemptible blessing. Their genius, as dry as their pastures, produces only unfinished embryoes, and elevates itself only by fits and starts. The people whose subsistence is devoured by monks, crushed beneath the immense weight of superstition and arbitrary power, crouch in misery and degradation, without even the power of lamentation. However, let us not calumniate human nature. This people is by nature generous, mild, sensible, and even laborious, where natural causes do not prevent.

In the northern provinces, as those of Gallicia and the Asturias, where a less suffocating air is breathed, where the laws as yet have some authority; and the inhabitants some privileges, the cultivation of the earth is carried to perfection, the mines are worked diligently, and the coast swarms with sailors. It is evident wherever liberty extends her shade, she refreshes exhausted nature, and man starts from his state of annihilation.

Catalonia refreshed by the breezes of the Mediterranean, is cultivated as highly as Languedoc, and presents a lively and animated appearance. The people, brisk, spirited and industrious, mingle pleasure with toil, and the artizans run from their workshops to the ball at the opera, where they display in their manner of masquing themselves, an inventive but romantic genius, which characterised the dispositions of the Moors, their ancient masters.

Valentia is the pride of nature; every thing there seems like illusion, but the inchanted palaces which adorn it, are convents of monks, constructed with a magnificence worthy of better institutions, amid those delightful solitudes which seem to be created on purpose to induce a man to forget the evils attendant on humanity. At the feet of the mountains which protect this country from the westerly winds, I found the gardens of Armida. From these a thousand rivulets fall in cascades amid groves of pomegranates, laurels and orange trees, which represent the temples of antiquity. The coolness of the shade, the murmurs of the waters, the fragrance of the odoriferous trees, the earth carpeted with lavender, hyacinths, roses and pinks; the whole excites in the spectator those inexpressible sensations which are felt by the lively fancy of youth, on the first perusal of romances, and which man, become more rational; but less happy, is afflicted to despondency because he cannot again revive.

The Castiles and La Mancha offer a totally different spectacle. At one time you behold a chain of frightful mountains, the very picture of nature overthrown, and the whole in ruins. It is the residence of winter in the midst of summer. At another time the sight is fatigued by immense plains which resemble an ocean of calcined sand, and the inequalities of which are closely allied in form to the waves of an agitated ocean. The wearied eye vainly glides along the distant mountains in search of shade and verdure; it meets with a naked horizon only, or deserted towns. The insupportable heats which reign here during six months of the year; are as stifling as those of Zaara or Biledulgerid. The men, overcome, and almost reduced to nothing suffer the most grievous pain when called to exertions, and find ease only in repose. They would willingly remain with their arms across during a whole eternity, and they believe that purgatory is nothing more than a place of labor.

Amid these arid plains stands Madrid. Below the city flows a gutter of water, scarcely perceptible, yet honored with the name of a river. The city is well ventilated, the streets are broad, neat and adorned with fountains. The houses are large and spacious; giving at the same time the ideas of magnificence and misery. They might be thought built to accommodate a nation, but hardly any of them can be considered as furnished. The distribution of the apartments appears to be the contrivance of some secret enemy to order and arrangement. The grandees have domains, or rather estates, which they have never seen; they prefer to vegetate in their hotels, surrounded by an army of domestics which grudgingly serves them on the knee. If they quit their palaces, it is to drawl out a pompous existence at court, or to take an indolent stroll on the public walk. There they are seen, sinking under the weight of their inutility, in contemptible carriages, adorned with slips of tin. A blind expence, a sparing luxury, absorb their immense revenue. The duke of Arcas pays to his domestics in wages 300,000 livres (about $ 55,500) annually. The duke of Medina Celi has ten millions of rials of income, yet is overwhelmed with debts. The nobility, nevertheless, although scarcely to be called educated, has somewhat of greatness of heart, noble manners, much frankness and probity. They are full of kindness and attention to strangers. The duke of Medina Sidonia is a man of great merit, he loves literature and literary men; he honors and encourages them. While he laments the ignorance of the nation, he acknowledges the evil is beyond remedy.

The present king (1765) is really a good king.—His government is vigorous. His ministers, his favourites too, tremble in his presence. The choice which he makes of his servants fully proves his discernment and his deep knowledge of men and business. He has restored order in the different branches of administration, embellished the capital, constructed the handsomest high ways in Europe, placed the army on a respectable footing, paid thirty [illegible] millions of piastres of the debt of his predecessor, and reduced the power of the inquisition to a [illegible]

ty. That terrible tribunal, which made even kings themselves tremble, is now but a phantom, unable to frighten children. But, to reform the abuses attached to the constitution, to change the genius and the manners of a whole nation, is not within the power of a single reign.

The new palace of Madrid, and the country residences, are truly royal. The gardens of St. Ildefonso have something wonderful in them. They are placed in the deep ravins on the side of the frightful Guadaramce, the summits of which mountains are covered with perpetual snows. The waters which are played off in these gardens far surpass in magnificence and beauty those of Marseilles and Marly.—The Baths of Diana have no equal in the world.—These gardens have cost forty-five millions of piastres in cash.

The Escurial is a vast, simple, and majestic edifice. The king resides there amidst monks, books, and dead bodies. The most excellent pictures of Flanders and Italy are here collected. The library is not deserving of much commendation, except for the Greek and Arabic MSS, which it contains. The Pantheon, or sepulchral repository for the kings, inspires terror by its magnificence. The architecture is in a sublime but melancholy state. Nothing but the rarest marble is seen in it. The sarcophagi are of verd antique. The whole dazzles the eye, but it makes the hair stand on end with horror, and the spectator feels effectually that this is the abode of death.

Aranjuez is a delightful place; it is the triumph of art and nature. The Tagus is conducted beneath the windows of the palace, where it forms the most beautiful cascade in the world.

The trees of the queen's walk, on the side of the Tagus, a league in length, were planted by Charles V. Only in the Indies are such tall ones to be found. They rise to the clouds, and their shade forms vaults impenetrable by the solar rays. A million of varied walks offer the most picturesque views and equal coolness. This is a truly voluptuous enjoyment in a country where the heats are so absolutely overpowering, that one expects every instant to be dried up to dust or hardened to a mummy.

The king has a magnificent hunting establishment at the Pardo, at St. Ildephonso, and at the Escurial. At the grand coursing match, which the king held in the month of November at the last mentioned palace, I saw six or seven thousand wild animals running at the same time, and like a great army covering an immense plain.

The noise they made was like thunder; but the pleasure of firing among a drove, so close together that it was impossible to miss the mark, appeared to me to be mighty insignificant for a huntsman.

The manners in the provinces are as yet pure.—Loftiness, patience, frugality characterise a peasant. The women are beautiful and modest. Their dances and their songs, called *seguidillas*, have something so natural, so attractive, so inspiring, that they seem to revive the golden age. But, in the capital, the entire loss of manners is obvious: the corruption of the populace is frightful, and depravity stalks abroad with hardened front. The present generation resembles a race of lame dwarfs.—The complexion is the ugliest under heaven. The assemblies of company are sad and silent. It might be thought, on entering these ill lighted apartments, that the meeting was a funeral solemnity. You remain amidst a hundred persons, of whom no one either speaks to you or attends to what you say.—Every woman, of whatever condition, has publick ly a lover, called *cortejo*, who is at the same time her slave and her master. They yield in general with little trouble, but, after having yielded, they are of unshaken constancy. Absence only is able to render them inconstant. On such occasions they see a lover depart without regret, and without a tear; they arrange every thing immediately to fill up the vacant place, without hesitating about the choice of the party; it is enough that he be of the male sex; the rest is of no object. The transports of love, the charm of sentiment, delicacy, delight, all is unknown, nothing is experienced but the drowsiness of love.

There are in this city two theatres, where are represented daily the *chef d'œuvres* of absurdity. Eight days ago, was played a tragedy called *the Daughter of the air*, and the fifth act is not yet begun. Nothing can be more graceful or more indecent than the dance called the *fandango*: in spite of this, the women of quality dance it without scruple at the public balls. It is a dance invented in the seraglios, and derived from the Moors.

The *tornadillas* are infinitely pleasing, by their character of originality. They are detached scenes, sung with much grace and expression. The music which is wholly Spanish, is capricious but charming; it presents rapid and strongly touched compositions of expressions: it is among the most interesting and striking singularities.

The bull fights are spectacles worthy of the ancient Romans. It is impossible to behold them without feeling an elevation of soul. Nothing equals the ferocity of these animals, unless it be the courage and activity of the *toreros* (those who attack the bulls.) Their superiority is marked by noble, lofty, and striking attitudes. Their dexterity surpasses imagination. The last summer, at Aranjuez, a single man, armed only with a rope, advanced towards a furious bull, threw a rope over his horns, and ran rapidly round a stake, fixed in the middle of the arena till he had brought the head of the bull to the stake. The animal bellowed most tremendously, and pawed the ground most furiously; but the man not at all disconcerted, put a saddle on the back of the bull, leaped upon it, cut the cord, and mounted on this wild animal, advanced to attack another. Such feats shew the superiority of man, and what intelligence is capable of beyond blind force.

I own that after having mentioned the principal traits in the manner of this nation there is little to be said on what remains. The characters of individuals have so little diversity that they all seem to be cast in the same mould. Inactivity and repose deaden all the lively affections. These varied scenes, these sudden metamorphoses which restlessness and dread of vacuity produce among other nations are never seen here. During eleven months that the disorder of the late king lasted, there was neither council nor ministry; no order emanated from the throne; every employ was vacant; every body obeyed because it was his will to do so: in a word the state was without government and in a perfect anarchy.

Nevertheless, neither discord, nor robbery, nor assassination followed; because the silence of the passions here held the place of police and laws: the people are asleep, but their dreams are harmless. Yet this people has produced Trajans and Theodosius's: and should it one day, awake, it may astonish the world by its powers.

LE COMTE DE CREUTZ.

Madrid, 4th Feb. 1765.

East Greenwich, R. I.

Some weeks ago a memorial was presented to congress on behalf of the people of East Greenwich, R. I. remonstrating against the non-intercourse law, praying for "free trade," &c. The matter and manner of this memorial was pronounced indecent, and its reading was suspended in the house of representatives. This act of itself gave some notoriety to *East Greenwich*; and the following description of the place, from the *Rhode-Island Republican*, is so irresistibly laughable that we cannot refrain from recording it.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

As the *memorialists* of the important commercial city of East Greenwich, are likely to become *famous* in the annals of our country, it may not be amiss to furnish the world, and the members of congress in particular, with the *Geography* of that national important place, in order that the energies of the nation may be exerted for its protection. Critics will be pleased to pass by in silence, the use which we make of the term *Geography*, as it is derived from the Greek word *Ge*, the *Earth*, and *Grapho*, to describe, and would seem to imply a description of the *whole* earth. But, to do away all censure on this head, I shall consider this town as the world in miniature.

East-Greenwich is a village, situated on the west bank of Narraganset Bay, about 15 miles from Providence, and 20 from Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island. Its longitude and latitude are not accurately known. It is the shire-town of the county of Kent. The whole number of souls 1530—of these 65 are Indians, and 2 slaves; "a *simple*, honest and industrious set of people." It is well situated for commerce, having five feet of water at full tide.—The commerce of this place was formerly very inconsiderable; but of late it has been much improved. They have now 1 schooner in the W. I. trade, 3 coasting sloops, and about 12 fishing boats and smacks, mostly employed in the *carrying* trade, viz that of clams, oysters, fish, peaches, apples, &c. to the several adjacent ports. Thus, the navigation of this immensely rich and flourishing place, gives employ and support to more than forty persons. The *exports* of this town, for the year ending September, 1811, amounted to $3020—The *imports* are not known, as *the schooner* has not yet returned. There are two wharves. The public buildings are: a wooden building lately erected, for holding the courts, which is said to be painted; a house occupied as a school house, is also shingled. The houses in general are built of wood, and many of them either shingled or battoned; and the architecture is that of the native Americans. Until the reign which caused the light of heaven to be taxed, many of the houses were furnished with glass lights; but of late we see them supplied with *hats* and other *stoppers*. Natural curiosity.—There is a man in this town, who it is said, weighs 750 wt. and under this burthen he is able to perform the usual concerns of life. It is said he is a very small eater, (that his usual quantum for breakfast is *only* nine quarts of pudding and thirteen of milk.)

The religion of the place is catholic—but no meeting house—nor minister.

The literature of this place has progressed since the revolution. In fact, now, it is not uncommon to meet with people of either sex, who can read Webster's spelling book, as well as any body.

P. S. By late Boston papers, we find that *the schooner* has been condemned in a British port, for having on board contraband articles of war.

Indian War.

In the event of a declaration of hostilities against England, and the prospect of it daily increases, every *savage* in alliance with that "*magnanimous*" nation may be expected to "unbury the tomahawk."—But even in this we shall have a change, perhaps in the end, for the better: the line will be drawn being open enemies and pretended friends—the savages will receive a summary punishment, while just retalliation shall correct the proceedings of their abettors. We have had but one opinion as the cause of the depredations of the Indians—which was, and is, that they are instigated and supported by the British in Canada, any official declaration to the contrary notwithstanding. As it was in 1776 and in 1794—so it is now.

Since the battle of Tippacanoe large bodies of savages have visited the British fort at Amherstburg, a few miles from Detroit, and have been most liberally supplied with arms and all the munitions of war. Amherstburg is the station of the infamously famous British agent *Elliott*, who about two years ago, sent a talk to the tribes, telling them *to keep the tomahawk up, but wait for his signal to strike.*—The "signal" was given anterior to the battle on the Wabash; and if we can judge from the frequent murders committed by this deluded people since, the "signal" has not yet been withdrawn. To shew the importance that the British attach to the influence of *Elliott* over the savages, it is stated, that he, a member of the parliament of Upper Canada, was ordered from his seat in the legislature to resume his functions of agent at Amherstburg.

"It is a fact (says a letter from Detroit), that colonel Grant, of the British army, who lately commanded at Amhersburg, *did acknowledge* (when he was remonstrated with by governor Hull, in 1807, on the inhuman policy of calling in savages to interfere in the disputes of civilized nations) *that the object of himself and the British agents was to engage and retain the savages in their service in the event of war;* and he alledged a justification of such conduct, that our government *would send the Kentuckians into Canada!*"

A letter from St. Charles, Louisiana, informs us of some cruel murders committed on certain American traders. The Indians spared the life of Mr. Hunt, son of the late col. Hunt, of the United States army, because they supposed him to be an *Englishman*, but killed the men that were with him. They told him that they had sent a party to kill a Mr. Prior, another trader; that they intended to attack fort Madison, and kill every American they could find.

It is a matter on which we pride ourselves as Americans—a cause of mingled exultation and *hatred*, that the Americans, though so justly incensed and so horribly maltreated by the savages instigated by the British, during the revolutionary war and since, have never attempted to requite them *like for like*—we have never endeavored to excite the Indians to scalp armed or unarmed Englishmen or their wives or their children, though indubitably informed that premiums have been paid (and, we *fear are now paid*) for the scalps of our citizens. The *French* first prompted the Indians to war upon us; and the *British*, like twin-devils, follow the accursed lead. Of a piece with such conduct, were their attempts to excite a general insurrection of the slaves in the southern states, and the successful adoption of a similar measure to effect the reduction of the French colony of Cayenne, in 1809. The following extract from a speech of lord Chatham in the

house of lords, Nov. 28, 1777, paints with a master-hand our sentiments on this unholy alliance—if we mistake not, the occasion was the last on which that great statesman exerted himself to correct and reclaim his wayward countrymen——he died soon after :

"In the course of the debate, lord Suffolk, secretary for the northern department, undertook to defend the employment of the Indians, in the war. His lordship contended, that besides its policy and necessity, the measure was also allowable on principle. For that "it was perfectly justifiable to use all the means that *God and nature put into our hands.*"

"I AM ASTONISHED! (exclaimed lord Chatham, as he rose)—shocked! to hear such principles confessed—to hear them avowed in this house, or in this country—principles equally unconstitutional, inhuman and unchristian!

My lords, I did not intend to have encroached again upon your attention; but I cannot repress my indignation. I feel myself impelled by every duty. My lords, we are called upon as members of this this house, as men, as christian men, to protest against such notions standing near the throne, polluting the ear of majesty. "That God and nature put into our hands!" I know not what ideas that lord may entertain of God and nature—but I know that such abominable principles are equally abhorrent to religion and humanity.—What! to attribute the sacred sanction of God and nature to the massacres of the Indians scalping-knife—to the cannibal savage, torturing, murdering, roasting and eating; literally, my lords, eating the mangled victims of his barbarous battles! Such horrible notions shock every precept of religion, divine or natural, and every generous feeling of humanity. And my lords, they shock every sentiment of honor; they shock me as a lover of honorable war, and a detester of murderous barbarity.

These abominable principles and this more abominable avowal of them, demand the most decisive indignation. I call upon that right reverend bench, those holy ministers of the gospel, and pious pastors of our church; I conjure them to join in the holy work, and vindicate the religion of their God. I appeal to the wisdom and the law of this learned bench, to defend and support the justice of their country. I call upon the bishops, to interpose the unsullied sanctity of their lawn; upon the learned judges, to interpose the purity of their ermine, to save us from this pollution. I call upon the honor of your lordships, to reverence the dignity of your ancestors, and to maintain your own. I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country, to vindicate the national character. I invoke the genius of the constitution.—From the tapestry that adorns these walls, the immortal ancestor o this noble* lord frowns with indignation at the disgrace of his country. In vain he led your victorious fleets against the boasted armada of Spain; in vain he defended and established the honor, the liberties, the religion, the protestant religion of this country, against the arbitrary cruelties of popery and the inquisition, if these more than popish cruelties and inquisitorial practices are let loose among us; to turn forth into our settlements, among our ancient connections, friends and relations, the merciless cannibal, thirsting for the blood of man, woman, and child! to send forth the infidel savage—against whom? against your protestant brethren; to lay waste their country, to desolate their dwellings, and extirpate their race and name with these horrible hell hounds of savage war!—HELL HOUNDS I SAY, OF SAVAGE WAR. Spain armed herself with blood-hounds to extirpate the wretched natives of America; and we improve on the inhuman example even of Spanish cruelty; we turn loose these savage hell-hounds against our brethren and countrymen in America, of the same language, laws, liberties, and religion, and endeared to us by every tie that should sanctify humanity.

My lords, this awful subject so important to our honor, our constitution, and our religion, demands the most solemn and effectual enquiry. And I again call upon your lordships, and the united powers of the state, to examine it thoroughly and decisively, and to stamp upon it an indeliable stigma of the public abhorrence. And I again implore those holy prelates of our religion, to do away those iniquities from among us. Let them perform a lustration, let them purify this house, and this country from this sin.

My lords, I am old and weak, and at present unable to say more—but my feelings and indignation were too strong to have said less. I could not have slept this night in my bed, nor reposed my head on my pillow, without giving this vent to my eternal abhorrence of such preposterous and enormous principles."

We close this article by annexing the following Anglo-Indian account of the battle on the Wabash, &c. from a gentleman at Amhersburg, to another at York.

Amhertsburg, 12th January 1812.

SIR.—I have the honor to inform you, that just as I had finished writing you yesterday, a Kickapoo Chief, who was in the action on the Wabash, arrived here, and reports, that without having sent any previous message, governor Harrison advanced from his fort against the Indians, with intention of surrounding the village on all sides, that none might escape if they proved refractory. He completely surrounded it on the land side, and attempted it by the river, but the Indians boldly ordered him to desist, or it would not go well with him. He then asked where he could encamp, and was told, "wherever he pleased, except round their village." And this time the officers and cavalry had their swords ready drawn, and the infantry were drawn up ready to fire upon them.

He however retreated about a quarter of a mile, over a little rising ground, and encamped by a small rivulet; but before he retreated, the Indians took a negro, and threatened to put him to death, if he did not inform them of the governor's intention. The negro told them that he intended to deceive them, and they let him go. And the governor, after he had encamped, sent the same negro back to them, to desire them to sleep sound and be at ease, and not approach his sentinels, lest they should be shot, and that he would not allow any of his people to go near them.

The Indians, however, had their picquets to prevent surprise, and often during the night, ordered the American spies to retire for their posts, without doing them any injury. Two young Winbiegoes, no doubt out curiosity, (for it appears the Indians had no intention to attack, but defend themselves if attacked) went near some of the American sentinels, and were shot at, and fell as wounded men, but on the sentinels coming up to dispatch them, they arose and tomahawked them.

This insult roused the indignation of the Indians,

* Lord Effingham. Effingham Howard was lord high admiral of England against the Spanish armada, the destruction of which is represented in the tapestry.

and they determined to be revenged, and accordingly commenced the attack at cock crowing. They had the Americans between two fires; driven by the Winibiegoes, they were received by the Kikapoos, alternately, until about 9 o'clock, when the Indians gave way for want of arrows and ammunition.

It appears, that not above one hundred Indians fired a shot, the greater number being engaged in plundering and conveying off horses.

The women and children saved themselves by crossing the river during the engagement.

The Americans burned the Prophet's village and all the corn of the Shawanees, but the Kikapoos saved theirs by having it previously buried. Twenty five Indians only are killed; the Kikapoo does not know the number of Americans killed, but he says their loss must have been considerable, not less than one hundred.

The prophet and his people do not appear as a vanquished enemy, they re-occupy their former ground.

The prophet's brother, who went to the southward in the winter of 1811, is reported by this man to be on his return, and has reached the farthest *Kikapoo* town, and is there in council with the different nations.—He passed Vincennes on his way home, and met the army of Governor Harrison retreating, but no insult was offered to him or his few friends who accompanied him.

When the messenger I sent returns, I no doubt will receive further intelligence respecting the views of the Indians, and will lose no time in transmitting it to you, or perhaps be the bearer of it myself.

The following is an account of the numbers of the different nations killed in the action, viz:

Kikapoos	9	25
Winibiegoes	6	
Potewatemies	4	
Ottawas	3	
Creeks	2	
Shawnees	1	

From the manner in which the *Kikapoo* relates his story, I sincerely believe his account to be correct.

P. S. The Indian forces consisted of, from 250 to 300, and not more than 100 were ever engaged.

Desultory remarks.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.

"It has been remarked that the present speech resembles in many parts, the speech of last year, and that the politics of America are remarkably stationary. Every man must bear witness to the truth of this remark. America fluctuates between her inclinations and her apprehensions. She seems always to stand trembling and hesitating on the slippery verge of a war; and to be incessantly tossed about at the mercy of every event; a condition which, of all others, most directly tends to palsy the spirit and to destroy the confidence of a nation. Of all the evils which can befal a people, the first is a government without any fixed principles or plan. No description of rulers can be as pernicious as that tribe of vulgar politicians, whose measures are governed or dictated by accident, whose schemes are perpetually fluctuating and who live from day to day, and from hour to hour, agitated by every blast of wind, and borne away by every current."

[London Courier on the President's message.

"The 25,001 men bill passed congress—and in this city of New-York, the sensation produced by it, was not half equal to that which was caused by the governor's notice of banks. Mr. Gallatin recommended a whiskey tax, &c. and every body laughed to think what a queer thing it was for a man, who had figured so much in the whiskey insurrection, to be the author of such a measure. Lang and Butler,* however, still graced their columns, and we too, sometimes, with "For Liverpool,"—"For London," &c. &c. The committee of ways and means, at last comes out with their Pandora's box of taxes; yet nobody dreams of war—the mechanics, the banks—nay, the insurance offices, go on as usual. Last of all 11,000,000 of dollars, all indicating the horrida bella—still no alteration in the public pulse—no concern, by friend or foe of administration—all is well! In the name of wonder and terror, how or why is all this! Exposed as the city of New-York is, why this security, this apathy? Is all the proceedings of government a farce?—And that so palpable a one, as to be understood by the most stupid?—Or what is the reason that not the slightest anxiety is felt by ourselves. If government is in earnest, why have they not, why do they not proceed more rapidly? Why is our shipping permitted to run into certain capture? Either the government is most false and hypocritical—or the people is out of their senses. [N. York Evening Post.

In the two preceding articles, from both sides of the water, we see the opinion of a certain class of people in the old world as well as in the new, as to the energy of the American government. While with bitter mortification, we are compelled to acknowledge the lash is too justly applied by the *London* editor, we have proof in readiness that the government itself has upheld, countenanced and encouraged the feelings of the writer in *New-York*.

Congress was convened earlier than usual—the president, in his message, assumed a due responsibility, and as plainly recommended war measures as he ought to have done—the committee on foreign relations made an excellent report, and it was hoped the twelfth congress would have acted promptly on the matters coming before them—matters on which *argument* was almost useless. The business of the session progressed—it was agreed to fill up the ranks of the peace-establishment; to raise an additional military force of 25,000 men; to equip 50,000 volunteers; empower the president to call out 100,000 militia; to fit out every vessel of war, and appropriate many millions to these and other military purposes, according to a system generally acceded to and anticipated (as we thought) by every one the least conversant in the political concerns of our country. *Why were these things to be done?* Because, we were told, that France had revoked her obnoxious decrees, and Great Britain persisted in her injurious orders; and besides continued to impress and otherwise maltreat our citizens—because the cup of humiliation was full, and *war*, or an absolute surrender of our *sovereignty* and *independence* must immediately follow. In the midst of these mighty preparations—giant-words and colossal declamations, and mountain of labor, a "ridiculous mouse" comes out of the *war department*.—The secretary at WAR proposes to congress an exception of the non intercourse law to import [FROM ENGLAND] some 5 or 6000 blankets for the use of the Indian department!*—If the very "god or war" himself, as the honorable secretary has sometimes been called, whether in fun or in earnest I know not, will so act, can we be surprised that in the height of preparations for hostilities, some of our less informed citizens should send their ships and property to "*London*" and "*Liverpool*," and other British ports without any fear of receiving damage thereby? We are truly humbled to think that such sentiments were not entertained regarding the *consistency* and *firmness* of the administration of 1798—9. And supposing the opinions then entertained to have been erroneous (as *we* certainly believe they were) we are almost willing to confess that no greater censure was cast upon them that the *London Courier* hurls in our teeth. Thus, to use a parable, have I, when a school boy, seen a great strapping country lad beaten and abused by every petty upstart of the school, *threatening* and THREATENING and THREATENING to retaliate, but *turning* and *twisting* ten thousand ways to avoid *an appeal to his own strength*—until, at last driven into

*Editors of the New-York Gazette.

* Certain manufactures in Georgia *petitioned* congress for liberty to supply the Indian department with sundry articles!

a corner, and, literally "KICKED INTO WAR," he was compelled to fight a hard battle which would have been avoided, had he respected himself in the beginning.

But to return to the *blankets*. The whole amount of goods of every description furnished the Indians, does not exceed in value $600,000 *per annum*.—Among these articles 5 or 6,000 blankets are wanted—but the *army* to be raised and the volunteers, will require as many *tens of thousands*. How are they to be supplied?

That patriot of "other years,"—an oak of the growth of the last generation, gov. Gerry in his message to the legislature of Massachusetts (see WEEKLY REGISTER, vol 1. page 433) has most severely reprehended that timid and temporising kind of management that has frittered away the spirit of the nation, and abandoned the high ground we naturally should possess in the scale of nations.—This venerable man, instead of depending on "friends or neighbors," would fairly set-in and do the work himself, like the farmer in the beautiful allegory of *Æsop*. Were congress to do this—the editor of the *London Courier* would counterpoise his contumelies, and the *New-York* writer soon change his opinions.

The proposition of governor Gerry is not chimerical. Discoursing the other day with an intelligent mechanic of this city respecting blankets, he stated——that, last fall, knowing that from the increase of his family, &c. several additional pairs would be wanted, he went to enquire, and was astonished at the price demanded for them. Without more delay, he obtained a quantity of wool, and sent it to *Elkton* in this state directing it to be made into blankets. The following is a statement of the cost and charges——

Dr.—130 lbs wool at 50 cents	$65 00
manufacture, freight and portage	64 00
	129 00
Cr.—14 pair blankets, 8 qrs. by 10 at $9 21	129 00

These blankets, in every respect, are equal if not superior, to the *English* blankets which, *before the rise of that article*, sold in our stores, at from 10 to 12 dollars. This little matter of *fact* is worth a volume of theory.

It is not pretended that the *present* growth of *wool* in the United States is commensurate to all the wants of their population; but in *cotton* we have a most excellent substitute for very many purposes, and aided by this staple, if need so compels, we can manage well enough until wool, also, shall become a staple of the country, an event about to ensue.

The vacillations of the government have not only injured its character and politics, but have done more than any thing else to keep down domestic manufactures. Hearing a gentleman, the other day, complain for the want of WIRE, I said—"you have capital enough, why do you want it? Establish a manufactory and make it for yourselves?"—He replied they would have done so a considerable time since—and that they were willing to do so now—but the measures of government were so *uncertain*, and no disposition existed in congress to *defend* such establishments, that they rather chose to suffer present evils than attempt to remedy them by an exertion that might be attended with more serious consequences. *This is a general rule of action among the people*. They make no calculation as the *British* manufacturer does, on the protection of the government; and therefore attempt nothing that they are not morally certain will, *immediately*, be so productive as to enable them fairly to compete with the *old* establishments of Europe. What faith can be placed in the patriotism of congress relative to manufactures, when they themselves, *officially*, purchase and consume *British* paper,* "even until this day," to their own disgrace and the detriment of their country? It is in vain that some of them appear to take a pride in being clothed with the products of the United States—it is gaping at "a gnat and swallowing a camel;" or has about as much relation to the *real* encouragement of domestic manufactures compared with their *legislative* proceedings, as there exists between a "mathematical point and a mountain."

Here, lest the article may become tedious, we stop. The remarks are "*desultory*" indeed; but some of them, perhaps, pertinent to the subject matter before us. H. N.

Domestic Manufactures, &c.

NOTES ON WOOL, ON BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.

There is good reason to believe, that twelve millions of pounds weight of sheep's wool were wrought in the year 1810, into goods which are usually *fulled*, within the United States. The *unfulled* goods were also considerable in amount.—Our increase in sheep and wool is manifest and steady. Our intelligence and skill, in the woolen branch, from the breeding and care of sheep to the finishing of woolen and worsted goods, is constantly extended. Yet the business requires much improvement.

It is proposed to offer to the planters, farmers, manufacturers and capitalists of the United States, some details of the woolen branch, which it may not have been within their power to obtain.

Two of the most useful articles of woolen manufacture are the plain man's tweeled blanket, called the three *point* blanket, and the plain man's tweeled kersey, or narrow cloth.

The three *point* blanket is made well, when it is three pounds and one quarter or three pounds and one half in weight; in width one yard and one half; and in length two yards. It has a broad blue or dark stripe near to each end, and in one corner are three blue marks, woven in, of the length and breadth of a long slender finger. These are the *points*, which give the name or distinction to the blanket. The European blankets have been too often made as low in weight as two pounds and one half, and without the tweel, within the last four or five years, and yet they have been shipt from Europe under the invoice name of three point blankets. This deception greatly injures the buyer, and the consumer or wearer.

The three point blankets are of the utmost importance to *military* supply by land and by sea: in the hospitals, the garrisons and the field; as also on the ocean. They are of importance in the Indian commerce and intercourse: and are strong family blankets.

These three point blankets are made in England at the *whole* sale *cash* price of seven shillings sterling for each blanket weighing three pounds and one half, when the business is well done, and when payment is made in gold or silver. The proper wool is that of the heavy fleeced breed, called the *Lincolnshire* breed, though the wool of the breeds raised on the rich drained swamps, marches or fens throughout England is also employed. It is to be remem-

* See a note to page 462 vol. 1. WEEKLY REGISTER.

bered that the average weight of the fleece of the full blooded Lincolnshire breed, raised within that county, is considered to be ten pounds. The price there for this wool is eight and one half to nine pence sterling, equal to sixteen or sixteen and one half cents.

The wool which will card will do for blankets. The rest is combed. The weight of the carcase of the sheep of that breed, fed on the rich reclaimed fens of Lincolnshire is proportionally heavy.

This wool has another peculiar value. Much of it will do for the hand comb or for the combing machine, and may be wrought into *worsted* stuffs, such as shalloons, rattinets, durants, camblets, bombazettes, moreens, worsted damasks, joans, spinnings, wildbores, callimancoes, and worsted hosiery, and into worsted chain or warp for woolen weft or fillings, by which Great Britain obtains a vast contribution from all countries. But to return to the important article of woolen blankets, which is made in the short part of the long wooled fleeces.

It is indispensibly necessary to the right manufacture of a well knapt or coated point blanket, that the longest wool be selected. In America, where we have not yet many distinct breeds of sheep, and fewer of the coarse and heavy fleeced English breeds, it is necessary to cull for these blankets the longest wool we can find in parts of the fleeces, and on the legs and other particular places, leaving the soft fine shorter wool for good coat cloths, and cassimeres. This will contribute to render our blanket wool cheaper, as the fine wool, when separated, will command a better price either in the wool or in the goods made of it. This manner of *sorting* wool will redound *much* to the profit of the manufacturer.

It is well worthy of remembrance that the English actually and regularly *chop* their wool when it is too long, to enable them to get up a rich coat of pile upon their point blankets, and to enable them to card long combing wool.

The English clean and raise their blankets, and other coarse woollens in the fulling mill, both by soap and fuller's earth, *a soapy clay*. They raise and thicken their blankets, in a great degree, by the fulling mill, and then still more by the card. They give a moderate coat to the inside; and a full rich coat of pile to the outside; making them very thick so as to fill the hand when grasped. This operation requires the careful attention and utmost exertions of our manufacturers and fullers, for their pains and skill should be much the greater, because our coarsest wool (taken by the fleece) is too fine, soft and short for blankets.

To obtain a good thickness to blankets, to make them easy and safe to card up into a moderate coat on the lower side and a rich coat on the upper side, it is absolutely necessary that even the chain or warp be not too hard twisted; and that the weft or filling be not so much twisted as the warp or chain. It should only be twisted so as to enable the weavers to work it. It is in managing those points well and in not driving the web too hard up in the loom, and not making the web too close and tight, that the first foundations of a good blanket are laid. The fuller must not omit to do his part, using his judicious endeavors to thicken the blanket, and to prepare it to yield enough of its pile easily to the card: moderately on the lower side, but considerably on the upper side. By loosening a dozen yarns of chain and filling of a point blanket, instruction will be obtained.

The *flushings* or *lion skins* for great coats are made in the same way, and indeed are nothing more than good tweeled blanketing well raised and regularly on the upper side and dyed blue, brown, olive or drab.

The kersey will be in the subject of another note being also very important to the industrious and the military portion of our citizens, and to the cultivators, manufacturers, and capitalists.

THE PROCESS OF MAKING IRON WIRE.

The best tough soft iron, such as will weld round, is drawn into rods by smiths, using charcoal fires, and taking welding heats every time, the rod is about 1-4 inch diameter, 9 or 10 feet long, containing 4 lbs. each, tapered at each end to a long point; they are first anealed by being brought to a bright red heat, in a furnace excluding the air as much as possible, for if the air can be entirely excluded, no scab will rise in anealing; then these rods are drawn through holes in places formed as follows:

A bar of iron 24 inches long, 2 inches broad, 11-4 inches thick, is faced on one side with good steel, 3-8 inch thick, and punched with taper holes from the iron side, the largest hole just sufficient for the rods to pass through and take the hammer marks off, each hole a small degree less, until they diminish to the finest wire, six or eight plates will contain the whole series of holes from the largest to the smallest.

The holes are punched in the plates by a set of punches, made of best steel, beginning the hole with the largest first, then lesser in succession to taper the hole gradually, until it pass through of the size wanted, a dexterous hand can punch the holes down to 1-64 of inch diameter, smaller can be drilled.

The plates are rounded on the steel side, and the holes 1-4 inch asunder in a direct line in the middle, and the holes are regulated with a hammer pointed like an egg, to beat and close them as they wear too large, or lose their proper taper or size in the graduated series: after being closed by hammering round them, a smooth punch or the right taper is driven in to smooth and form them; this punch is driven in first from the steel face side, then again from the back; hammers are also used to clean out and smooth the holes; these plates may be a little tempered by fire and water, but not so much as to make them brittle, or they will not bear the hammer.

The rods are at the beginning drawn through the holes by a pair of nippers fastened to a glide, set so as to vibrate horizontally about two feet or more, set in motion by a crank and heavy fly wheel drove by water, or any other power, equal to the power of two or three horses; these nippers open as they push up the plate, and shut as they draw back. The plate is firmly fixed where the nippers will just reach it, and they close on the wire and draw it through the hole, say two feet at a pull.

The rods may be reduced from 1-3 inch to say 816, when the wire will require to be anealed; it may then be reduced to say 1-3 inch, when it must be anealed again, and if the iron be good it will now be ready for the cylinders and may be drawn to the fineness suitable for wool and cotton cards. If it hardens too much it must be left for coarser purposes, for if anealed again it will not harden sufficiently by drawing to become sufficiently elastic for cards. The workmen must discover the quality of the iron, and by experience learn the smallest size at which it will bear its last anealing, to make good elastic wire.

The nippers reduce it to say 1-8 inch diameter;

it then passes to cylinder which is set perpendicular, to revolve by a spindle like a millstone, so fixed that it can by a treadel be slipped in or out of geer by the foot instantly.

The hank of wire is put on a reel, and the end drawn through the plate, say two feet; it is then fastened to the cylinder, which is set in motion by the treadel, and the cylinder, by a proper motion, draws it through. The instant it is through the cylinder is stopped, and wire wound back again on the reel, and is ready to be put through the next smaller hole, the workman points the wire with a file to make it enter the holes as they are lessened, and a cloth dipped in melted tallow is always laid on the wire behind the plate, to grease it to make it slip the more easily through the holes.

This is the process used by the writer when a boy during the American revolution, and so easy was it attained that without any regular instructions from experienced artists, but from only what he could hear from persons who had transiently seen the operation, he so far succeeded as to make as good iron wire as ever was imported, and to work it into as good wool and cotton cards, of which he made thousands of pairs; so that he can from experience say, that the American iron will make good wire, and he has no doubt of the success of the manufacture, if attempted with perseverance, and supported by a protecting duty on the importation of the article.—O. E. [*Aurora*

SALT WORKS.

By a gentleman from the Genessee country, we are informed that last summer, at a salt works, in Galen township, Cayuga county, and state of New York, the owner had an idea that by digging, he might perhaps arrive at the salt rock; accordingly he employed a hand to try the experiment, who went down about 60 or 70 feet, when to his great satisfaction, he came to the bed of salt, and broke off a small piece, but the water broke in upon him so fast, that he had to call for assistance to get out, and had only time to bring one of his tools with him, and a small piece of salt, which was clear like a piece of allum, the water rose to the surface and ran over; they then built a wall of stone and lime round it, 4 feet high, so close as to hold water; they have a number of kettles, or salt pans, constantly boiling, but still they are unable to use it as fast as it rises; the water is so strong that as it scatters over the ground, it chrystallizes with the heat of the sun in the hot weather.

[*Cumberland Register.*

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

On the east side of the Cayuga lake, about a mile from it, they have found a large bank of Plaister of Paris, from which they are carrying it along the lake to where the turnpike from the Susquehanna joins it, from whence it is carried to that river in waggons, or in the winter by sleighs, as it is but thirty three miles distant, and from that place it can be brought down the river to any place of deposit in boats; the price is five dollars per ton at the quarry. There has also a bed of plaister been found on the west side of the lake, of which a Mr. Rittenhouse is one of the proprietors. [*ibid.*

Astronomical.

HISTORY OF THE COMET.

There is no part of natural philosophy whose study affords greater interest or delight, than that of the solar system; and this interest appears to be the greater in proportion to the difficulties of attaining a thorough knowledge of the object of contemplation. Curiosity, that sole source of human wisdom, withdraws her stimulating influence, the moment we have reaped the fruits of our investigation. Thus the sun, with whose history we are acquainted, and whose daily visit has familiarized us to his presence, excites no emotion in his beholders, if we except the gratitude of the moral and religious to that munificent Being who ordained that he should lend us light and heat. But when a stranger appears in the "blue expanse" all eyes are turned towards it, a thousand conjectures are formed as to its immediate object and ultimate effects, the spirit of philosophy is awakened, sinners tremble at the dreaded termination of their career, while the philosopher calmly prepares to search into the hidden secret. Such has been the effect of the comet which has lately made its appearance in the firmament. As it is one which has never before been seen, and which is, in every sense of the word, a stranger to the astronomical world, it becomes a matter of importance to learn its history, and to record such facts respecting it as may be supposed to be useful to future investigators. Before we proceed however to this task, it may not be superfluous to some of our readers to give a short description of the general nature of comets.

Comets are defined to be moving bodies appearing at uncertain intervals in the celestial regions, and having a very different aspect from the planets. They are improperly named comets, from *coma*; (hair) the tail being said to resemble hair; a tail, however, does not attend all comets; some appearing as round and as well defined as the planets; while others are completely surrounded by a blaze of light, not unlike in appearance to the Aurora Borealis. They are said to be of much greater density than the earth, and to move about the sun in very eccentric ellipses. Their apparent magnitude is also very different, "sometimes they appear only of the bigness of the fixed stars; at other times they will equal the diameter of Venus, and sometimes even of the sun or moon. These bodies will also sometimes lose their splendor suddenly while their apparent bulk remains the same—with respect to their apparent motions they have all the inequalities of the planets; sometimes seeming to go forwards, sometimes backwards and sometimes to be stationary." More than 450 are computed to belong to our solar system; of which number only three have been accurately calculated by astronomers. According to Dr. Long, the head of a comet, when seen through a good telescope, appears to consist of a solid globe, and an atmosphere that surrounds it. This atmosphere is of a rarity inconceivably greater than that which surrounds this earth, and it is the reflection of light upon this atmosphere which is supposed to create the appearance of a tail, which always grows larger as the comet approaches the sun and shortens as it recedes from that luminary. Some astronomers maintain the opinion that comets have light of their own, while others affirm that they receive it entirely from the sun. Sir Isaac Newton, whose theory of comets differs considerably from that of most other astronomers, computed the heat of that which appeared in the year 1680 to be two thousand times greater than that of red hot iron at its least distance from the sun, which was 490,000 miles. The comet of which we are about to collect a history is the largest that has been seen since that of 1680, and as its perihelion distance from the sun is nearly two hundred times

greater we may suppose its heat to have been proportionably less; and the idea of its having contributed to the mildness of the early part of our winter, consequently to be entirely without foundation.

The comet was visible for the first time on the 5th September, 1811. On the 7th, at half past seven o'clock, P. M. it was observed by professor Wood, of William and Mary College, and its situation then as calculated by that gentleman is thus described: it was in the same line with the polar star, and alpha and beta or the two pointers of the ursa major, 21° 35′ from alpha, 50° 15′ from the polar star, and 16° 28′ from gamma of the ursa major, its right ascension 161° 30′ declination N. 41° long. 4 signs 23 deg. lat. 30° 30′, distance from the sun 34° 15′. The diameter of its body exclusive of the coma (or tail) appeared to be one fourth of the moon, but including the coma three fourths of the moon. From this time to the 21st September its distance from the sun increased 13° 15′; during this period it had described an arch of 15 degrees—its brightness as well as its tail had increased; its velocity had also increased by one half; its orbit was then inclined to the ecliptic at nearly an angle of 64 degrees. The observations of this gentleman and those of Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch of Salem, appear to have led them to very different, and, in some instances, opposite conclusions. We presume not to decide the question of correctness but shall give the results of their calculations as we find them. Mr. Bowditch supposed from his first observations that the comet passed its perihelion* on the 6th Sept. but by subsequent calculation he determined it to be on the 12th, at 3h. Greenwich time. His calculations as corrected by him to the 21st October, give the following result: Perihelion distance 1.032, the mean distance of the sun from the earth being 1.

Place of the perihelion counted on the orbit of the comet, 2 signs 15d. 14m.

Longitude of the ascending node, 4s. 20d. 24m.

Inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, 73d.

These observations appear to agree very nearly with those of the Parisian astronomer, Burckhardt. His elements of the comet's orbit are as follow; Perihelion distance 1,022,11. Time of its passing the perihelion, 48 minutes past nine in the evening of the 12th Sept. Ascending node 146d. 13 min. Inclination 72° 12′: Place of the perihelion 74° 12′. He further observed that the nucleus (or body) of this comet appeared separated from its coma, and that the latter surrounded it in the form of a parabolic ring; an appearance which has never been observed in other comets.

Mr. Wood's calculations of the elements differ considerably from the foregoing. He affirms that the comet had not arrived at its *perihelion* on the 1st October—this he infers from the progressive increase of light in the comet from its first appearance to that time; taking it for granted that the light of the head of a comet is greatest when in the perihelion, and that it decreases as it recedes from it.—This greater apparent brilliancy, however, is accounted for by Mr. Bowditch by the diminution of the comet's distance from the earth. As it receded from the sun it approached nearer to the earth, and of course appeared larger and more brilliant to the inhabitants of that planet. The motion of the comet was supposed by Mr. Wood to be *direct*, in as much as it moved according to the order of the signs with an increasing velocity. Mr. Bowditch, on the contrary, maintained it to be *retrograde*.—Judging from the apparent magnitude of the *nucleus* (or body) of the comet, which is computed by Mr. Wood to be 1*m*. 33*s*. he supposes that its least distance from the earth cannot exceed 20 millions of miles, whereas Mr. Bowditch makes it one hundred millions more, and supposes that Mr. Wood has fallen into an error by confounding the appearances of the comet when viewed from the earth and from the sun. Lastly, these two gentlemen differ with respect to the length of the tail. Mr. Bowditch calculates it to be nearly equal to one half of the sun's distance from the earth, or about 47 millions of miles, and Mr. Wood makes it only about half that length. It is much to be regretted that the observations of these gentlemen, both of whom are certainly skillful in the science, should differ on so material a point as the time of the comet's perihelion. From the daily observations of Mr. Wood from the 7th September to the 24th October, the comet continued to *recede* from the sun; and from the 21st September to the 24th October it had traversed a distance of 18° 30′ being at that time distant from the sun 55°. Now unless we suppose its subsequent course to have been retrograde, it would appear to have passed its perihelion before it was observed at all by Mr. Wood; and this opinion is confirmed by the observations of Mr. John Carr of Virginia, who supposes the comet to have passed its perihelion between the 4th and the 12th Sept. with the amazing velocity of 400,000 miles per hour.

Mr. Bowditch by the assistance of an apparatus, prepared after the method of La Lande made the following estimate of the apparent course of the comet. In the month of February, 1811, it was near to the eastern part of the constellation Argo, having a motion west inclining to the north. After passing a few degrees to the eastward of the Great Dog, its direction became nearly north, and in the month of May, its longitude was stationary. Early in June it passed near to the eastern part of the Lesser Dog, inclining rather towards the east; it was then visible at the cape of Good Hope and other places south of the equator. On the 16th July it passed the ascending node in the longitude of about 4 signs 18 degrees, and then moved north-easterly towards the feet of the Great Bear, in which situation, as has been before observed, it became visible to us on the evening of the 5th September. It ceased to be visible, as this gentleman had calculated, early in the last month (February 1812.)

It would be an endless task to enumerate the various conjectures of the learned, as well as the unlearned, respecting the uses assigned to comets in the great scale of nature. Man, like the "pamper'd goose" is too apt to consider every thing he sees, as made for his use, and to look upon every part of the creation which he cannot appropriate to that end, as an unnecessary labor of the great Creator's hands. Whatever appears beyond the ken of his limited faculties, is regarded as the preternatural sign of God's particular notice; as if man were the only thought which occupied the Infinite Mind. Some very learned men have supposed that comets were occasionally made the angry messengers of our Divine Father to teach his unbelieving children, the strength of his avenging arm. If we cannot be made to see and feel the work of an Almighty power in the daily view of nearer objects; if in the contemplation of the innumerable but regular gradations and mutual dependencies which exist throughout nature, we cannot be persuaded to ac-

* Perihelion, is that particular point at which any planet is at its nearest distance from the sun.

knowledge our own dependance on the goodness and mercy of a supreme and overruling God; neither should we be made to believe *though one should rise from the dead*—

"Let earth unbalanc'd from her orbit fly,
"Planets and suns run lawless thro' the sky;
"Let ruling Angels from their spheres be hurl'd,
"Being on Being wreck'd and world on world;
"Heav'ns whole foundations to their centre nod,
"And Nature tremble to the throne of God.
"All this dread ORDER break—for whom? *for thee?*
"Vile worm!—oh madness! Pride! Impiety!
* * * * * * * *
"*Know then thyself*, presume not God to scan,
"*The proper study* of mankind is *man*."

Biography.

COMMODORE PREBLE.

Commodore PREBLE [who died in 1807] had just completed the 45th year of his age, being born in Portland, in August, 1761. The following sketch of his life is copied from "*the Polyanthos*."

"Our young hero, almost from his infancy, discovered a noble and invincible courage, and admirable resolution and perseverance in all his pursuits. Blest with an athletic constitution, and having no great inclination to sedentary amusements: his hours of leisure from his academical and other early studies were mostly devoted to hunting, and other exercises of the greatest activity.

In his youth he became a mariner in the mercantile service which he successfully followed, during some months after the revolutionary war. In this war he he was made a prisoner. After his liberation from captivity, his enterprize and vigor were displayed in the armed vessels of the state of *Massachusetts*, with honor and success.

"About the year 1779, he went as a midshipman on board the ship *Protector*, commanded by captain JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS; with whom he served one or two years, till he was promoted to a lieutenancy on board the sloop of war, *Winthrop*, commanded by captain GEO. LITTLE. In this station he performed a very brilliant and heroic action, boarding and capturing with a few men, a vessel of more than equal force, lying in the harbor of *Penobscott*; under a furious cannonade from the battery and an incessant firing from the troops. After this he continued with capt. Little till the peace of 1783.

"In the year 1801, he had the command of the United States frigate *Essex*, in which he performed a voyage to the *East Indies*, for the protection of our trade in those seas; and having driven off the cruisers, returned in the following year with a convoy from *Batavia* under his care, consisting of fifteen ships and other vessels, estimated at the value of four millions of dollars.

"In the year 1803, captain PREBLE was honored with the appointment of commodore, and with the command of the United States' frigate *Constitution*, with a squadron consisting of seven sail of vessels in all; and before the end of the year made his passage to the *Mediterranean sea*.

In the following year, 1804, though he was destined to act in the *Mediterranean* with his fleet, and particularly designed to subdue or humble the Tripolitan barbarians; yet, on his arrival at *Gibraltar*, he found the emperor of *Morocco* had made war upon the United States. This prevented for a time the fleet's progress in the *Mediterranean*, till the Commodore had taken measures to obtain a peace with that power, on terms honorable to his country, which was happily effected. But after the unfortunate loss of the frigate *Philadelphia*, he found that his remaining force was by no means equal to the attack of the holds of Tripoli, with any rational prospect of success.

Rather than fail, however, in his design, he obtained a number of gun-boats of the king of Naples, by which he was the better able to oppose the gun-boats of the enemy. After the burning of the *Philadelphia* through the valor of the brave lieutenant DECATUR, under the mouths of the enemy's cannon, he made his first general attack; and the attacks which he made on the city and fortifications were so little distant in time from each other, and so judiciously conducted with consummate bravery and alertness, that though the obstinate *bashaw* was not induced to surrender or flee, yet he was induced to make great abatements from time to time, in his demands for the emancipation of the prisoners whom he held in durance.

"It is thought that one vessel more added to the small fleet would have enabled the Commodore to complete the ruin or capture of the place. Much indeed was done towards compelling the enemy to set at liberty Capt. Bainbridge, with his officers and men; and towards obtaining a peace on moderate and honorable terms, which has since taken place. The conduct of our prudent and intrepid commander was such as to do much honor to himself and the flag of the United States, in the view of *Europe* as well as of America. His conduct has extorted praise from all but the Bashaw of Tripoli himself:—And what affords a peculiar and unexpected honor to this American warrior, though a heretic, is the declaration of his Holiness of Rome, "that he had done more towards humbling the anti-christian barbarians on that coast, than all the christian states of Europe had ever done."

COLONEL JOHN P. BOYD.

Colonel Boyd of the 4th regiment United States infantry, is about 42 years of age, and was born in the neighborhood of Boston. He had very early felt an attachment to the military profession, and, when about 18, it is believed, obtained a commission in the service of the United States. The circumstances of those times rendering the military life rather a business of indulgence and idleness that of activity, he resigned, and appears to have fixed his attention upon the theatre of Asia, where many other Americans had before adventured and found military honors and employments.

Col. Boyd landed on the coast of Coromandel, where it is believed, he found a friendly reception, as all respectable strangers did, from his namesake Hugh Boyd, the true author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

From Madras, colonel Boyd found no difficulty to reach the Mahratta country, where his soldierly appearance and manners soon found service, as the phrase is, in that country. After making a few campaigns as a soldier of fortune among the Mahrattahs, and making himself master of their manners, military habits and the general policy of the country, during which he displayed both intrepidity and military talents, he was very soon distinguished, and had the command of several corps in succession. When the writer of this article first became acquainted with the reputation of colonel Boyd, in Asia, that gentleman had very high rank in the Mahratta service. Military rank in India is designated by the number of men; and a command is called *munsub*; the commander a *munsubdar*—

these are of two three, four or five thousand. Col. Boyd had a munsub of 10,000 cavalry, which he commanded in several actions with the highest credit. He had for his *lieutenant*, as munsubdar, gen. William Tone, a brother of a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the history of an unfortunate and oppressed nation, the late Theo. Wolfe Tone.

Colonel Boyd being attached to his native country, and the state of Asia ceasing to present the same temptations to military enterprize, and a fame very precarious from the unhappy condition of the people and the predominant influence that prevails in that region—he returned to his country and friends about twelve years ago.

Of his merits as a soldier and his experience, what we have stated would be sufficient; those who saw his regiment move through this city on their way to the westward must have perceived that he had cast away the rust of military antiquity, and that his mind kept pace with the progress of the science to which his heart is formed and fitted. His regiment formed a happy example of the modern discipline.—*Aurora.*

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 28.—The speaker laid before the house a petition from the *Wyandot Indians*, praying for a grant of land, accompanied with sundry talks, —Referred to the committee on public lands.

Also, a report from the secretary of the treasury, with a statement of the amount of the customs, from the commencement of the present government which was ordered to be printed.

A bill from the Senate to establish a general land office in the department of the treasury, was twice read and referred to the committee on public lands.

WAR TAXES.

The house then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the subject of taxes: when the 4th resolution proposing a tax on salt being under consideration,

Mr. Stanford rose again to oppose this tax, on the ground of its being unjust and unequal, operating principally upon a particular portion of the union. The inhabitants on the sea-board had not the same necessity of using it for their cattle, and on some parts of the coast manufactories of salt are established; and the people to the westward had also salt manufactories. The state of Ohio had been particularly favored by congress in this respect, having had the salt licks given to them at the time that state was formed.

Mr. Smilie said, the salt licks had not been given to the state of Ohio, without a consideration. They were, in return, to suffer all lands belonging to the United States to be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Blackledge was in favor of the tax, as it would serve to encourage the manufacture of salt in our own country, which, in case of war, would be very desirable. He did not believe that the people on the sea-coast, or in the western country, got their salt any cheaper than the inhabitants of the midland country, except such as lived near a manufactory.

Mr. Stanford moved to amend the resolution, by adding a duty of ten cents on all salt manufactured in this country. This motion was advocated by Messrs. *Stanford, Macon, Wright, Clay, Gholson* and *Widgery*; and opposed by Messrs. *Blackledge, King, Porter, Stow, Lacock, Tracy, Grundy, and Calhoun.*

The question was taken on agreeing to this tax of ten cents a bushel on domestic salt, and negatived, 96 to 22.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the proposition, as reported by the committee of the whole, for laying a duty of 20 cents a bushel on imported salt, and negatived, 60 to 57. The yeas and nays were,

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Findley, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hufty, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morrow, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pleasants, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ringgold, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Smilie, G. Smith, Stow, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Courtlandt, Winn,—57.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bard, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Burwell, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Harper, Hawes, Jackson, Key, Law, Lefever, Lewis, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, Morgan, Moseley, Nelson, Pearson, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Potter, Randolph, Ridgely, Rhea, Rodman, Sevier, Shaw, Sheffey, J. Smith, Stanford, Steuart, Taggart, Talmadge, Wheaton, Whitehill, Widgery, Wilson, Wright.—60.

[Yeas 57, nays 60. Absent on the vote 23 members.]

The 5th resolution next came under consideration for laying duties on distilleries, when Mr. M'Kim moved to strike out what relates to laying a duty on the capacity of the still, and to insert in its place 25 cents per gallon.

The speaker declared the motion of the gentleman from Maryland to be out of order; as all propositions for raising revenue must first be discussed in committee of the whole.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried. Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, March 2.—Mr. Milnor presented the petition of Neil M'Ginnis, of the city of Philadelphia, praying a remission of the penalty of 75,000 dollars incurred under the embargo laws, which he states to have been done through ignorance of the laws and in the most innocent manner. Referred.

The speaker laid before the house a report of the secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of the house calling on him for a statement of the exports of the United States for some years past; also a letter from the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of War and the comptroller on the subject of the refugee claims, &c. also a letter from the chief justice of the United States in behalf of the supreme court, acknowledging the favor conferred on them by the use of the congressional library.

War Taxes.—The house proceeded to consider the order of the day.

Mr. Gholson said he had witnessed, with extreme regret, the dissatisfaction that was prevalent amongst his friends in consequence of the rejection of the resolution recommending a tax on salt. He had voted against that particular resolution, and after reviewing with the most rigid impartiality his conduct upon that occasion he could perceive in it nothing to disapprove. I most distinctly and explicitly (said Mr. G.) upon that occasion stated in my place, that if the said tax could by any gentleman be shewn to be necessary to equalize the system of taxation, I was ready to yield my assent to it, although, as was acknowledged, it would operate with peculiar hardship on all the middle country, a section of which I have the honor to represent.—Neither the honorable chairman of the committee of ways and means, nor any other gentleman, undertook to prove that this tax was requisite to produce this equal effect. I moreover then stated, as I now declare, that I was and am prepared to go as far as any man in providing the necessary revenue to

sustain the credit of the country in the approaching contest. My object was to impose the taxes on subjects that could best bear them. I thought there were many objects of taxation preferable to salt, an indispensable of life, and was desirous of raising the amount contemplated, from salt, by a tax on whiskey, an addition to the direct tax, or in any other more eligible mode. But it now seems, that if the article of salt is excluded, the whole system of taxation will be endangered. We are told in conversation, since the vote on the salt tax, that the system which has been presented by the committee of ways and means is a system of compromise and concession, and that it must be taken altogether—the bad with the good—that if we pay the said salt tax, the eastern and the western country will suffer peculiarly by an increase of the impost and by the land tax. The middle country will experience no exemption from these particular burthens. Sooner than this measure should fail—sooner than we should not provide for the expenses we have incurred to resist the encroachments of our enemy—sooner, in fine, than degrade and disgrace the nation, I believe it would be better for us to take the whole draught just as it has been proposed. Yes, sir, perhaps, I might say, even if it were hemlock. I, sir, would vote two dollars a bushel on salt, rather than see the present course of policy frustrated. Mr. speaker, we who form the majority have all the same end in view—the maintenance of the rights, honor and independence of the country against the lawless aggressions of our enemy. To attain this end I would take the *best* means.—Rather than be defeated in the accomplishment of it, I would agree to *any* means not absolutely intolerable. It is therefore that I, on the present occasion, will concede much of my own opinion, in order to harmonize with and conciliate those with whom I unfortunately disagree on this particular point. Concession and compromise among those who have the same common object are often indispensible duties. It is by this sentiment, sir, that I am actuated. We should not dispute among ourselves. It is by union and harmony only, that we can serve our constituents. I, for one, will pledge myself that I will furnish no cause of schism amongst our friends. I am happy, said he, in indulging the hope that several of my friends, with whom I have acted on this subject, and who have, I doubt not, been influenced by the same motives with myself, will concur with me in the motion I am about to make. Under these impressions, I move you, sir, to reconsider the vote of Friday last, on the resolution imposing a tax on salt.

This motion having been seconded by Mr. Goodwyn, a debate took place on it, which occupied two hours. Messrs. Nelson, Wright and Widgery, opposed the motion; and Messrs. Bacon, M'Kee, Smilie and Cheves, supported it.

The question on reconsideration was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 70—Nays 53.

The question was then taken on the resolution for imposing a duty of 20 cents per bushel on imported salt, without further debate, and carried.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Butler, Calhoun, Cobb, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Earle Findley, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goodwin, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Moore, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ringgold, Reaue, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Smilie, G. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Widgery, Winn.—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bard, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Burwell, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Cochran, Crawford, Davenport, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Fisk, Fitch, Goldsborough, Gray, Harper, Hawes, Jackson, Law, Lefever, Lewis, Macon, Maxwell, M'Bryde, M'Coy, Mosely, Nelson, Pearson, Pitkin, Pond, Potter, Randolph, Richardson, Ridgely, Rhea, Rodman, Shelley, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Wilson, Wright—53.

Mr. M'Kim then renewed his motion to amend the resolution for taxing stills, by substituting for a part of it the following clause to impose a duty

"On all spirits distilled wholly or in part from foreign materials, at different rates, to average 28 cents per gallon.

"On all spirits distilled wholly from domestic growth and produce, at any distillery where there are one or more stills of more capacity, singly or together, than one hundred and fifty gallons, at different rates, to average 25 cents per gallon.

"And on licences to distil spirits in all other stills at the following rates."

[The rates which follow are as in the original resolutions, 5 dollars on other stills employed in distilling from fruit, and 15 dollars on all other stills employed in distilling from domestic materials.]

The speaker declaring it to be necessary all such propositions should be discussed in committee of the whole— .

Mr M'Kim moved to recommit the resolution, proposed to be amended, to a committee of the whole, for the purpose of making the above amendment.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Smilie, and supported by Mr. Fisk.

When the house adjourned without deciding the question.

Tuesday, March 3. The house proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz. the report of the committee of ways and means on the

WAR TAXES.

Mr. M'Kim's motion to recommit to a committee of the whole the resolution embracing a tax on whiskey, for the purpose of amending it, being still under consideration—

Messrs. *Grundy* and *Findly* opposed, and Messrs. *M'Kim, Wright, Fisk,* and *Widgery*, supported the motion.

Mr. Randolph moved a recommitment of the whole report to a committee of the whole.

This motion was supported by the mover at considerable length, and opposed by Messrs. *Alston, Cheves, Calhoun,* and *Macon.*

This debate occupied the whole of the remainder of this day's session.

The question on re-committing the report was taken about 3 o' clock. Yays 34, Nays 83.

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Gray, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Livingston, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Sheffey, Stuart, Sturges, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson,—34.

So Mr. Randolph's motion was negatived. And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 4.—The house resumed the consideration of the order of the day.

Mr. M'Kim said as his motion to recommit the fifth resolution had given rise to some difficulty, and he had no disposition to embarrass, he would withdraw it, reserving to himself the right to renew it when the subject should come before the house in the shape of a bill.

The question recurring on the adoption of the fifth resolution (for a tax on stills &c.) it was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 67, Nays 38.

The sixth resolution came next under consideration (for a tax on licences to retailers of wines, spirits, and foreign merchandise,) and was agreed to without debate. Yeas 68, Nays 42.

The seventh resolution (tax on sales at auction of

foreign merchandise, &c.) was next agreed to.—Yeas 79, Nays 34.

The eighth resolution (for a tax of 4 cents per pound on refined sugar,) was next agreed to. Yeas 80, Nays 38.

The ninth resolution (for laying a tax on carriages of pleasure &c.) came next on the tapis, and was agreed to—Yeas 72, Nays 48.

The tenth resolution proposes a stamp tax on certain bank and other notes.

The question on the resolution was divided, on the suggestion of Mr. Little, so as to take a question, distinctly, on the two clauses of the resolution.

The question on that part which goes to tax bank notes at the rate of one dollar for every hundred dollars was carried, yeas 74.

The other clause of the resolution proposes to lay a tax of five cents for every 100 dollars, on all endorsed notes of hand and bills of exchange.

This clause was objected to by Mr. Little on the ground of its oppressive nature and the odium which former experience had attached to it in the minds of the people. The small product it would afford would not go far to the support of the war; and he thought it might be dispensed with.

Mr. Bacon replied that this tax was now so arranged as not to afford the same cause of complaint as former stamp taxes, because it would not operate on the poor, would subject the people in thinly-settled countries to no difficulty in obtaining them, and would generally affect only large capitalists or extensive traders in the cities.

Mr. M'Kim said that, however oppressive he might deem this and perhaps all the other taxes he felt in some degree pledged at present to vote for the whole report of the committee.

The question was taken on this clause and carried. Yeas 65, nays 53.

The next resolution embraces the direct tax of three millions, to be apportioned as provided by the constitution.

On this question a discussion took place, foreign to the question immediately before the house, viz. on a doubt stated by Mr. Randolph, whether the tax was to be laid according to the present representation in congress, or according to the number of people of the United States as ascertained by the latest enumeration. Messrs. Bacon, M'Kim, Lowndes and Widgery declared their opinions in favor of the latter mode; but Mr. Randolph declared it to be a question of insuperable difficulty inasmuch as, if the taxation was apportioned by the present congress according to the last enumeration (which has not yet affected the representation) it would be a violation of the vital principle of the constitution, that representation and taxation must go hand in hand.

The resolution was agreed to, on the question's being taken. Yeas 77, nays 39.

The next resolution, that each state may pay the whole direct tax apportioned to its share, with a deduction of 15 per cent. was agreed to. Yeas 73, nays 37.

Next came under consideration the resolution that the taxes thus laid shall not take effect until the commencement of the war, or until letters of marque and reprisal shall have been issued. This passed as follows: Yeas 80, nays 26.

The next and last resolution reported by the committee of finance provides that these taxes shall continue no longer than one year after the conclusion of the war. Agreed to, yeas 72, nays 26.

The question was then taken on all the resolutions, taken together, and agreed to. Yeas 56, nays 34.

The resolutions were then referred to the committee of ways and means, with directions to report by bill.

STATE OF ORLEANS.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

At the request of the convention assembled in the territory of Orleans on the 22d day of November last, I transmit to congress the proceedings of that body in pursuance of the act entitled "an act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government and for the admission of the said state into the union on an equal footing with the original states and for other purposes." JAMES MADISON.

March 3, 1812.

The message, &c. having been read,

A proposition was made to refer it to a select committee; but, before it was decided, the house adjourned.

[*For Thursday's proceedings see page* 16.]

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *March* 6, 1812.

Arrival of the Constitution. This frigate arrived at Norfolk some days ago but we had not room to notice it in our last. The accounts received by her merely confirm the generally favorable appearance of our affairs with France. The *Hornet* is looked for, and something definitive is expected from *England* and *France*. But "hope deferred maketh sick"—by every one of the twenty despatch vessels sent to Europe, within a few years, we have expected something—when they arrived, we were quietly told "they brought nothing," and we are inclined to pronounce him "*Blessed who expects nothing, that he may not be disappointed*:" The New York Gazette says that the *Wasp*, now lying in the port, is waiting for dispatches to be sent to England and France.

Russia and Turkey have concluded an armistice, for the avowed purpose of negociating a peace.—The war between these powers appears to have been carried on without much energy on either side.

The orders in council continue in their fullest rigor, and numerous and valuable captures are very frequently made—eight or ten are sometimes crowded in a single paper. The Purse, belonging to Baltimore, bound to Bordeaux, was captured—a prize master and ten prime seamen were sent on board of her—the American captain and four of his crew were left in the vessel, all the arms in view being first taken away. But the captain had concealed a pair of pistols—he shot the prize master dead, and aided by his sailors, secured the "gallant fellows" (as they are called in the British papers) under hatches, and carried his vessel safely into France.

Earthquakes. Various parts of Europe have been shaken by earthquakes during the month of December; but we have not heard of any material damage.

Sweden.—It is stated that the king is about to resume his functions and convene a diet, for the sole purpose of absolutely abdicating the crown in favor of Bernadotte; retaining, however, the title of king.

Spain.—A Spanish frigate has arrived at Cadiz from Lima, laden with four millions of dollars—she left a British ship of 74 guns also taking in specie,

with the same destination. The French have been gallantly repulsed in an attack on Tariffa. On the 26th of December marshal Suchet attacked the Spanish line before Valentia, and carried every thing before him, taking their artillery, baggage, &c. and killing and wounding a very great number. —It is supposed that the city has fallen into his hands. *Valentia* is one of the most important places in Spain. General Blake commanded the Spaniards—after the defeat he shut himself up in the city, and is supposed to be captured.

England.—We have nothing of much importance from this country further than is or has been noticed. The debates on the answer to the address of the Prince Regent to Parliament, have been very animated—extracts from them, so far as they regard ourselves, are inserted in the preceding pages—perhaps, we may be induced to give some of the speeches entire.

IRELAND. On the 9th of January, Mr. Hutchinson, (see WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. 1, page 97) gave notice in Parliament, that he should on the first Tuesday in March, move for *a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.*—The latter country is in a most unsettled state—extensive and formidable conspiracies are spoken of; but whether hatched as an engine of state (and grand spokes are they in the wheel of royalty) or really founded on fact, we cannot determine. The common people of the catholic persuasion, and with the best of reasons, seem ripe for any thing; though their nobility and leading characters appear active in restraining them. Lords *Fingall* and *Netterville* were arrested on the 23d of Dec. for attending a meeting of the Catholic committee. It is *treason* in Ireland, to petition for a redress of grievances.

AMERICA.—Speaking of the U. States, Bell's London Messenger of the 16th Dec. has the following:

America is a continent. An inexhaustible store of all necessaries and conveniencies has been given her by the bounty of Providence. She is sufficient for herself, has an inheritance of her own, of boundless extent and fertility, and she even overflows for others. She can have no natural dependence or relation upon England, France, or any other country; and the artificial ties, which hold her by the chain of her own luxury, a wise government would feel no regret in snapping asunder.

It is perfectly ridiculous to think that we can annoy America by not dealing with her; or to imagine that, but for our supplies of manufactures, the poor wretches of one half of the habitable globe must return to the original wildness of their woods, burrow with foxes in caves, and get under ground for warmth.

The editor of the (London) Independent Whig of January 5, in dilating upon the relative situation of affairs between America and England, observes, "the day that commences active hostilities between "the two countries, will be the most fatal that Eng-"land ever saw; for, in the present desperate and "almost irretrievable situation of our (English) "affairs, we much fear that *a war with America* "*abroad would be but the sure precusor of a civil* "*commotion at home.*"

French conscription.—At an extraordinary sitting of the conservative senate on the 20th Deccember last, a decree was passed calling out 120,000 men of the conscription for the year 1812. No special cause is assigned for this measure. Some of the British editors, always conjuring up war on the continent, have given to France and Russia a hostile attitude.

Hayti. The crew of *King* Henry's admiral ship, a smart frigate, while blockading a port of his rival *Petion*, lately rose upon their officers, and delivered up the ship and themselves to the latter. She was immediately fitted out and sent in pursuit of the rest of the *royal* squadron, consisting of a sloop of war and a brig. The period of tranquility in this island is far distant.

Shipwrecks.—Dreadful gales prevailed on the Dutch coast the latter end of December. Among perhaps a hundred other vessels, several British ships of war were wrecked—two of 74 guns. The loss of the British in seamen has been estimated at upwards of 3,000 men.

Capital punishments. The senate of Pennsylvania have adopted a report of a committee of that body (21 to 7) concluding with a resolution for leave to bring in a bill *abolishing the punishment of death*, and substituting in lieu thereof, hard labor for life.

MORE BANKS! the senate of Massachusetts in committee of the whole, has reported, in favor of the establishment of *sixteen* new banks!—but have also recommended that the petitions in behalf of *fifteen* other banks now established, praying for an extension of their charters, should have leave to withdraw their petitions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 5. The constitution for the new state of Orleans was, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, referred to a select committee of seven members to report thereon.

The bill supplementary to the act for raising an additional military force, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill for the relief of Arthur St. Clair, has been gone through in committee of the whole.

The senate were engaged to-day on the navy bill, Mr. Pope made a speech in reply to Messrs. Lloyd and Giles. Mr. Crawford and Mr. German also spoke on the question. The senate adjourned at 3 o'clock.

☞TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

Several literary favors remain as yet unnoticed. Some of them will appear in due season. Long accustomed to the bustle and dispatch of the business of a daily paper, its habits became "*second nature*," and may have led to the extremes of *caution* and *carelessness* ——Recollecting the many "*scrapes*" we got into from hurry and heedlessness, in common with most others of the profession, we may have, generally, fallen into the opposite extreme, which, if error must be committed, is preferable; though, at others, the old hasty habit, perhaps, prevailed, and rendered us careless of our own compositions and the admission of articles by others: besides the attention of the editor has been frequently distracted by causes now about to have a termination. This volume is commenced under the most pleasing auspices; and our correspondents and readers may be assured, that, while we hope to decide with *liberality*, *carelessness*, at least, shall not be imputed hereafter. Our long-looked for small type has arrived, the *specimen* inserted in page 7, is honorable to the state of this manufacture in America; and we are enabled to comprise in a very small space many important articles designed chiefly for reference.

☞*With regret we have been compelled to postpone the title and index until next week.*

*** From the moral impossibility of making a just *discrimination*, the few remaining copies of the first volume will be disposed of at the original price, to new subscribers, under the regulation common to others—the payment of *five dollars* for the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1812. [No. 28

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum.*

State of New-York.

IN ASSEMBLY, *February* 5, 1812.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Theodorus Baily and others, praying an act of incorporation for establishing a bank in the city of New-York—report:

That they have taken the subject into consideration, have heard the parties, and received their proposals, which are herewith submitted, together with an affirmation of theirs to certain facts.

The committee deem it unnecessary to go into detail at present; but viewing the application as involving important considerations to the state at large, and after giving to it that attention which the magnitude of the object is calculated to excite, and finding a diversity of opinion in the committee, they have thought it their duty to report these facts, reserving their opinions for future expression.—They have, therefore, directed their chairman to ask permission for the said applicants to present their bill to this house.

Statement of the proposed gratuity to the state, from the proposed bank of America.

1st. 400,000 dollars in specie, to be paid in equal annual instalments, and to be appropriated as follows, to wit: three fourths of which for the benefit of common schools, and the remaining one-fourth for the encouragement of literature within this state.

2d. 100,000 dollars, specie, payable into the treasury of the state at the expiration of ten years, should there not be any additional banking capital within the city of New-York, during that period.

3d. 100,000 dollars, in specie, payable as last aforesaid, at the expiration of twenty years, should there not be any additional banking capital within the city of New-York, during that period.

4th. 1,000 000 dollars to be loaned to the state, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per ann. for the purpose of opening a canal to connect the waters of lake Erie with those of the Hudson river.

5th. 1,000,000 dollars, to be loaned to the state, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, for the purpose of being re-loaned to the farmers and other citizens of the state on landed security.

Charter to be granted for thirty years.

Indian Blankets!

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Report on Indian supplies and army clothing.

The committee who have had under consideration the communication of his excellency* upon the subject of supplying this commonwealth's proportion of blankets and clothing for the necessary supply of the Indians, and such number of troops as upon any exigency may be found necessary for defensive or offensive war:—Have attended to the duty assigned them, and as the result of their most careful and critical inquiry, they feel themselves fully authorised to say, they find both the ability and inclination in the good people of this commonwealth to furnish at very short notice, any number of blankets, and any quantity of clothing, all of the manufacture of this commonwealth, that may be necessary to enable the general government to fulfil any engagements made, or such as may be for the interest of the United States to make. The committee with pleasure notice your excellency's correct description of the energies of the American people at the commencement of their struggle for independence, and the means by them employed to render that struggle successful, by applying to their own internal resources, and confidently believe, that while American patriotism has not abated, the resources of our country have increased, and our ability to live free, happy and independent of all other nations, has grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength. Proposals have already been made to the committee by individuals adequate to the fulfilment of their engagements to furnish at least 50,000 blankets and a like number of suits of clothes, within a short period from the date of the contract. Your committee therefore report the following RESOLVE, which is submitted by *John Heard*, chairman of the committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to communicate to the general government, in such mode as he may judge most convenient and expeditious, the perfect ability and disposition of the government of this commonwealth to make the most prompt provisions for the immediate supply of such blankets and clothing as the general government may wish to contract with the citizens of this commonwealth for sufficient to meet any contingency which may occur, and to request information of any other articles which are or may be wanted for supplying the Indians, as there can be no doubt of the ability of this commonwealth to supply by contract any such articles, mostly, if not altogether from our own manufactories.

In Senate, February 18, 1812.

Read and passed.

SAMUEL DANA. *President.*

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1812.

Read and concurred.

EL. W. RIPLEY, *Speaker.*

Council Chamber, Feb. 22, 1812.

APPROVED.—E. GERRY.

A true copy—Attest,

BENJAMIN HOMANS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

* See vol. 1, p. 433

Management of a Parliament.

It is an accepted fact that ayes and noes are purchased in the British parliament—it is notorious that a majority of the attending members are placemen and pensioners and that seats in the house are bought and sold, without ceremony. This corruption appears of ancient date, and has extended to *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

The union between *England* and *Scotland* was

brought about in the year 1707. In the year 1710 a great and entire change in the *British* ministry having taken place, the following list of expenditures, made by the earl of Glasgow, under the direction of the *English* minister, shews how the *Scottish* parliament was managed. If by any change in the ministry, the expenditure made to bring about the union with *Ireland* shall be laid before the public, the world will be surprised at its magnitude—the members of the parliament of the latter country held their *perjuries* of much higher value than the *Scottish* chiefs esteemed theirs—but money is far less valuable now than it was then.

	£.	s.	d.
To the duke of Queensberry, and as lord commissioner for equipage and daily allowance	12,325	0	0
To the duke of Athol	1,000	0	0
Marquis of Tweedale	1,000	0	0
Earl of Marchmont	1,104	15	7
Lord Cesnock, afterwards Polwarth	500	0	0
Earl of Belcarris	500	0	0
Earl of Roxburgh	500	0	0
Earl of Seafield	490	0	0
Earl of Cromarty	300	0	0
Lord Anstruther	300	0	0
Mr. Stuart, of Castle-stuart	300	0	0
Sir William Sharp	300	0	0
Duke of Montrose	200	0	0
Earl of Dunmore	200	0	0
Earl of Kintore	200	0	0
Lord Ormistoun (lord justice clerk)	200	0	0
Lord Elphinston	200	0	0
Mr. John Campbell	200	0	0
Earl of Glencairne	100	0	0
Earl of Forsar	100	0	0
Lord Frazer	100	0	0
Sir Kenneth Mackenzie	100	0	0
John Muir (provost of Aire)	100	0	0
Major Cunningham, of Eckatt	100	0	0
Lord Forbes	50	0	0
Lord Elibank	50	0	0
Patrick Coultrain (provost of Wigtoun)	25	0	0
Mr. Alexander Wedderburn	75	0	0

[The house of commons ordered the report of the committee to be printed, but it never was printed.]

The persons thus purchased secured the majority in favor of the union.

On the 13th of April, 1778, lord George Gordon stated in parliament, that lord *North*, the minister, had promised to appoint his brother, lord William Gordon, vice-admiral of Scotland (a sinecure) *provided* lord William would obtain a seat in parliament, suggesting that he (lord George) should resign in favor of his brother, which he had refused to do. The place was finally given to the earl of Breadalbane—*he had a seat.* Lord North vindicated himself by saying (but not in parliament) that an office worth £ 1000 *per annum* ought to beget a vote in parliament."

Such things are common in these our days—and no longer excite surprise.

British Navy.

The following extract of a letter, addressed to Mr. Percival by lord Melville, on the subject of the establishment of a naval arsenal at North fleet, presents within a small compass a striking view of the progressive increase of the British navy:

"The following short statement will remind you of the establishment of the different royal dock yards now existing in the kingdom. They are six in number, Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Plymouth.

"Deptfort was built in the reign of Henry the VIII. under whose sway, history tells us, this country possessed the first fleet composed of ships of war, belonging to the king: although I have heard that some archives, recently discovered in the tower, prove the existence of a fleet of that kind in the reign of the preceding monarch, Henry VII.

"Woolwich yard was formed under the auspices of the same monarch.

"Chatham was founded by queen Elizabeth, where the gun-wharf now is, and where there was only one small dock; but that being too confined a spot, it was removed about the year 1622 to its present situation.

"Sheerness was formed in the reign of Charles II.

"Portsmouth by Henry VIII. being the third dock yard founded by him.

"Plymouth by William III. about the year 1694, and in 1698 money was voted by the house of commons for compleating it.

"The progressive advance of our navy, will appear by attending to the following recital of its tonnage at different periods, from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time.

	Year	Tons about.
At the death of Henry VIII	1547	12,400
Edward VI	1553	11,000
Mary	1558	7,000
Elizabeth	1603	17,100
James I	1625	19,400
Rebellion	1641	22,400
Charles I	1649	uncertain
At the restoration	1660	57,400
Death of Charles II	1685	103,558
Abdication of James II	1688	101,900
Death of William III	1702	159,000
Anne	1614	167,170
George I	1727	170,860
George II	1769	321,200
On the 31st December,	1788	413,660
. . . . .	1806	776,000
. . . . .	1809	800,000

"Thus it appears, that notwithstanding the vast increase of our navy not a single dock yard has been added to it since the reign of William III. about a hundred and nineteen years ago, at which time the tonnage of the naval force of this kingdom amounted to near 160,000 tons: it is now near 800,900 tons, or about five times as large."

The following statement is the amount and disposition of the British navy up to January 1—At sea, 115 of the line; 8 from 44 to 50; 126 frigates; 97 sloops; 5 bombs; 121 brigs; 32 cutters; 52 schooners—total 527. In port and fitting, 32 of the line; 8 from 44 to 50; 28 frigates; 38 sloops; 1 bomb; 29 frigates; 6 cutters; 21 schooners—total 162. Guard ships, 4 of the line; 1 fifty; 4 frigates; 5 sloops—total 14. Hospital ships, &c. 31 of the line; 3 of 50; 3 frigates—total 37. Total in commission, 127 of the line; 20 from 44 to 50; 161 frigates; 140 sloops; 6 bombs; 150 brigs; 37 cutters; 73 schooners—total 740. Ordinary and repairing for service, 70 of the line; 14 from 44 to 50; 59 frigates; 38 sloops; 6 bombs; 13 brigs; 2 schooners—total 202. Building, 31 of the line; 2 of fifty; 14 frigates; 5 sloops—total 52, forming the grand total of 994 British vessels of war.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 6.—Mr. Grundy, after a few remarks offered the following resolution :

" Resolved that the committee on public lands be directed to enquire, what further provisions are necessary to be made, for satisfying such claims to lands within the state of Tennessee, as are recognised by the act of cession, from the state of North Carolina to the United States, and are not at this time located, and that they also enquire into the proper steps to be taken for perpetuating the testimony and establishing the claims to lands heretofore located (agreeably to the laws of North Carolina) in that part of the state of Tennessee to which the Indian title is not extinguished, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

West Florida.—Mr. Johnson submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the situation of that part of West Florida west of the Perdido river, the possession of which was taken under the proclamation of the president of the United States on the 27th October 1810, and the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pitkin enquiring the particular object of this motion,

Mr. Johnson replied that by the proclamation of the president of the United States, the territory embraced by the resolution was attached to the Orleans territory. It is well known that the constitution of that territory in conformity to the law of congress had arrived and was now before the house. The territory in question, not being included within the limits prescribed for the new state, must either be attached to some other government or included in a separate administration. In addition to this circumstance, there were many grievances of which the people of that territory complained, which required investigation. He had a number of memorials in his possession, and reference of which at a proper time he would move to that committee.

The resolution was adopted.

General St. Clair.—The house took up the order of the day.

The question pending when the house yesterday adjourned, was negatived, 50 to 44.

The bill having been further amended, on motion of Mr. Roberts, by adding, "if the said sum shall be found due to him on a final settlement of his accounts with the United States"—was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill supplementary to the act for raising an additional military force, was read a third time and passed.

Fortifications.—The house took up the senate's amendment to the bill for the defence of our maritime frontier. [The amendment reduces the appropriation from one million to half a million of dollars.]

Messrs. Blackledge and Potter opposed the amendment on the ground of the inexpediency of weakening the defence of our ports.

The question on the concurrence was decided in the affirmative—60 to 50.

So the appropriation now stands at $500,000.

Monday, March 9.—Mr. Mitchill presented the petition of George Blagden and others, stating that they have claims against the United States to a considerable amount for work done on both wings of the capitol, under contracts made with the superintendant of public buildings ; praying that some provision may be made for the payment of the same. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Newton, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate for the encouragement of science and the useful arts, &c. reported sundry amendments to the same ; which were read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Unchartered banks.—Mr. Gholson said, he had been informed, through the news-papers and other channels entitled to his confidence, that an association was forming in the town of Alexandria to establish an additional bank in that place without a charter of incorporation, provided the petition which had been presented to the other branch of the legislature for one should fail. He said that no member would more cheerfully than himself grant to that association a bank charter, if the propriety or utility of such a measure could be shewn. He however had always been decidedly opposed to the establishment of banks without legal authority.—Many parts of the Union had, he believed, suffered from the inundation of paper emitted by unauthorised institutions of this sort. He was unwilling that this district should participate of such an evil. He would therefore submit to the house the following resolution :

Resolved, That the committee of the district of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting within said district the circulation of the notes of any bank not established by law, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Little moved that the resolution lie on the table; as he was informed that the association to which the gentleman had alluded, was about applying for a charter.

The motion of Mr. Gholson was opposed by Mr. Alston on the ground of the impropriety of congress legislating on this subject, unless indeed it were to make every individual responsible for the notes of the bank, &c. It was supported by Mr. Basset, who deprecated the overwhelming torrent of bank paper, which flooded the country, and which might eventually much injure those planters of Virginia or Maryland who should place confidence in the paper of unchartered banks, and by the insolvency of such institutions be left without redress.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

British intrigue.—The following message was received from the president of the U. States, by Mr. Coles :

To the senate and house of representatives,

I lay before congress copies of certain documents which remain in the department of state. They prove that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain ; and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of the British government, through her public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states, more especially at the seat of government (Boston) in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws ; and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connection with Great Britain.

In addition to the effect of which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens that happy union of these states, which, under divine Providence, is the guarantee of their liberties, their safety, their tranquility, and their prosperity. JAMES MADISON.

March 9th 1812

Mr. Henry to Mr. Monroe.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1812.

To James Monroe, Esq.,
Secretary of State, &c.

Sir—Much observation and experience have convinced me, that the injuries and insults with which the United States have been so long and so frequently visited, and which cause their present embarrassment, have been owing to an opinion entertained by foreign states, "*that in any measure tending to wound their pride, or provoke their hostility, the government of this country could never induce a great majority of its citizens to concur*"—And as many of the evils which flow from the influence of this opinion on the policy of foreign nations, may be removed by an act that can produce UNANIMITY AMONG PARTIES IN AMERICA, I voluntarily tender to you, sir, such means, as I possess, towards promoting so desirable and important an object; which if accomplished cannot fail to extinguish, perhaps forever, those expectations abroad, which may protract indefinitely an accommodation of existing differences, and check the progress of industry and prosperity in this rising empire.

I have the honor to transmit to you the documents and correspondence relating to an important mission in which I was employed by sir James Craig, the late governor general of the British provinces, in North America, in the winter of the year 1809.

The publication of these papers will demonstrate a fact not less valuable than the good already proposed; it will prove that no reliance ought to be placed on the professions of good faith of an administration, which by a series of disastrous events, has fallen into such hands as a Castlereagh, a Wellesley or a Liverpool—I should rather say into the hands of the stupid subalterns, to whom the pleasures and the indolence of those ministers have consigned it.

In contributing to the good of the United States by an exposition which cannot (I think) fail to solve and melt all division and disunion among its citizens, I flatter myself with the fond expectation that when it is made public in England it will add one great motive to the many that already exist to induce that nation to withdraw its confidence from *men whose political career is a fruitful source of injury and embarrassment in America; of injustice and misery in Ireland; or distress and apprehension in England; and contempt every where.* In making this communication to you, sir, I deem it incumbent on me distinctly and unequivocally to state, that I adopt no party views; that I have not changed any of my political opinions; that I neither seek nor desire the patronage nor countenance of any government nor of any party; and that in addition to the motives already expressed I *am influenced by a just resentment of the perfidy and dishonor of those who first violated the conditions upon which I received their confidence;* who have injured me and disappointed the expectations of my friends, and left me no choice but between a degrading acquiescence in injustice, and a retaliation which is necessary to secure to me my own respect.

This wound will be felt where it is merited; and if sir JAMES CRAIG still live, his share of the pain will excite no sympathy among those who are at all in the secret of our connection.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HENRY.

No. I.

Mr. Ryland secretary to sir James Craig, late governor-general of the British provinces in North America, to Mr. Henry.

APPLICATION TO UNDERTAKE THE MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

[Most secret and confidential.]

Quebec, 26th January, 1809.

My dear sir,—The extraordinary situation of things at this time in the neighboring states has suggested to the governor in chief, the idea of employing you on a secret and confidential mission to Boston, provided an arrangement can be made to meet the important end in view, without throwing an absolute obstacle in the way of your professional pursuits. *The information and political observations heretofore received from you were transmitted by his excellency to the secretary of state, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested would give you a claim not only on the governor-general but on his majesty's ministers* which might eventually contribute to your advantage. You will have the goodness therefore, to acquaint me for his excellency's information whether you could make it convenient to engage in a mission of this nature, and what pecuniary assistance would be requisite to enable you to undertake it without injury to yourself.

At present it is only necessary for me to add, that the governor would furnish you with a cypher for carrying on your correspondence, and that in case the leading party in any of the states wished to open a communication with this government, their views might be communicated through you.

I am, with great truth and regard, my dear sir, your most faithful, humble servant.

(Signed) HERMAN W. RYLAND.

John Henry, esq.

No. II.

General instructions from sir J. H. Craig to Mr Henry respecting his secret mission.

His Excellency the governor in chief's instructions to Mr. Henry, February 1809.

[Most secret and confidential.]

Quebec, 6th February, 1809.

SIR,—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public interests, I am to request that with your earliest conveniency you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is the endeavor to obtain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the union, which, from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, and the known intelligence and ability of several of its leading men must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other eastern states of America in the part they may take at this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be most likely to obtain this important information; your own judgment and the connections which you may have in the town must be your guide.

I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguineness of an aspiring party; the federalists as I understand have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition, and their being under its particular influence at this moment, is the more to be expected from their having no ill founded ground for their hopes of being *nearer the attainment of their object* than they have been for some years past.

In the general terms which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention; it is scarcely necessary that I should observe, I include the state of the public opinion, both with regard to their internal politics and to the probability of a war with England; the comparative strength of the two great parties into which the country is divided, and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

It has been supposed that if the federalists of the eastern states should be successful in obtaining that decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable, that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation from the general union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government, as it may also be, that it should be informed *how far in such an event they would look to England for assistance or be disposed to enter into a connection with us.*

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party, it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if *they should wish to enter into any communication with our government through me you are authorised to receive any such, and will safely transmit to me*, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some document by which they may be assured, that you are really in the situation in which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced in that view; but I most particularly enjoin and direct, that you do not make use of this paper, unless a desire to that purpose should be expressed, and *unless you see good ground for expecting that the doing so may lead to a more confidential communication*, than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the state of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavors to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of.—You will use your own discretion as to delaying your journey, with this view, more or less, in proportion to your prospects of obtaining any information of consequence. I request to hear from you as frequently as possible, and as letters directed to me might excite suspicion, it may be as well that you put them under cover to Mr. ———, and as even the addressing letters always to the same person might attract notice, I recommend your sometimes addressing your packet to the chief justice here, or occasionally, though seldom, to Mr. Ryland, but never with the addition of his official description.

I am sir, your most obedient humble serv't.

Signed, J. H. CRAIG.

John Henry, esq.

No. III.

CREDENTIAL FROM SIR JAMES CRAIG TO MR. HENRY, 6TH FEB. 1809.

(Copy) [SEAL.]

The bearer Mr. John Henry, is employed by me, full confidence may be placed in him for any communication which any person may wish to make to me *in the business committed to him.* In faith of which I have given him this under my hand and seal at Quebec, the 6th day of February, 1809.

Signed, J. H. CRAIG.

No. IV.

Mr. Henry's letters to sir James Craig, written whilst employed on a mission to Boston.

Answer to the letter of Mr. Secretary Ryland, proposing the mission, &c.

No. 1.

Montreal, January 31, 1809.

I have to acknowledge the favor of your letter of the 26th inst. written by the desire of his excellency the gov. in chief; and hasten to express, through you, to his excellency my readiness to comply with his wishes.

I need not add how very flattering it is to receive from his excellency the assurance of the approbation of his majesty's secretary of state for the very humble services that I may have rendered.

If the nature of the services in which I am to be engaged will require no other disbursements than for my individual expences, I do not apprehend that these can exceed my private resources.

I shall be ready to take my departure before my instructions can be made out.

I have the honor to be, &c. J. H'y.

H. W. Ryland, esq. sec. &c.

No. 2.

To his excellency the governor general, &c. in answer to his letter of instructions.

Montreal, February 10, 1809.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of instructions, the letter of credence, and the cypher for carrying on my correspondence. I have bestowed much pains upon the cypher, and am notwithstanding this, deficient in some points which might enable me to understand it clearly. I have compared the example with my own exemplification of the cypher, and find a difference in the results; and as the present moment seems favorable to the interference of his majesty's government in the measures pursued by the federal party in the northern states, and more especially as the assembly of Massachusetts is now in session, I think it better to set forward immediately, than wait for any further explanation of the means of carrying on a secret correspondence; which the frequency of safe private conveyances to Canada will render almost wholly unnecessary. Should it however be necessary at any time, I take leave to suggest that the index alone furnishes a very safe and simple mode. In it there is a number for every letter in the alphabet, and particular numbers for particular phrases; so that when I do not find in the index the particular word I want, can spell it with the figures which stand opposite to the letters. For example, if I want to say that "troops are at Albany," I find under the letter "T" that number 15 stands for 'troops' and a number 125 for "Albany." The intervening words "*are at*" I supply by figures corresponding with the letters in these words.

It will be necessary to provide against accident by addressing the letters to Mr. ———, of Montreal, with a small mark on the corner of the envelope which he will understand. When he receives it, he will then address the inclosure to your excellency and send it from Montreal by mail. I will be careful not to address your excellency in the body of the letter, nor sign my name to any of them.—They will be merely designated by the initials A. B.

If this mode should in any respect appear exceptionable, your excellency will have the goodness to

order a more particular explanation of the card. It would reach me in safety addressed to ———, Boston.

I have the honor to be, &c. J. H'y.

No. 3.

Burlington, Vermont, Feb. 14, 1809.

Sir—I have remained here two days in order fully to ascertain the progress of the arrangements heretofore made, for organizing an efficient opposition to the general government, as well as to become acquainted with the opinions of the leading people, relative to the measures of that party which has the ascendancy in the national councils.

On the subject of the embargo laws there seems but one opinion; namely, that they are unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. It must also be observed that the execution of them is so invidious as to attract towards the officers of government the enmity of the people, which is of course transferable to the government itself; so that in case the state of Massachusetts should take any bold step towards resisting the execution of these laws, it is highly probable that it may calculate upon the hearty co-operation of the people of Vermont.

I learn that the governor of this state is now visiting the towns in the northern section of it; and makes no secret of his determination, as commander in chief of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command from the general government which can tend to interrupt the good understanding that prevails between the citizens of Vermont and his majesty's subjects in Canada. It is further intimated, that, in case of a war, he will use his influence to preserve the state *neutral*, and resist with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add, that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the state of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great Britain.

To what extent the sentiments which prevail in this quarter exist in the neighboring states, or even in the eastern section of this state, I am not able to conjecture. I only can say, with certainty, that the leading men of the federal party act in concert; and, therefore, infer, that a common sentiment pervades the whole body throughout New England.

I have seen a letter from a gentleman now at Washington to his correspondent in this place; and as its contents may serve to throw some light on passing events there, I shall send either the original or a copy with this dispatch. The writer of the letter is a man of character and veracity; and whether competent or not to form correct opinions himself, is probably within the reach of all the knowledge that can be obtained by the party to which he belongs. It appears by his statement that there is a very formidable majority in congress on the side of the administration, notwithstanding which, there is every reason to hope, that the northern states in their distinct capacity will unite and resist by force a war with Great Britain. In what mode this resistance will first shew itself, is probably not yet determined upon; and may in some measure depend upon the reliance that the leading men may place upon assurances of support from his majesty's representative in Canada; and as I shall be on the spot to tender this whenever the moment arrives that it can be done with effect—there is no doubt that all their measures may be made subordinate to the intentions of his majesty's government. Great pains are taken by the men of talents and intelligence to confirm the fears of the common people, as to the concurrence of the southern democrats in the projects of France; and every thing tends to encourage the belief, that the dissolution of the confederacy will be accelerated by that spirit which now actuates both political parties.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 4.

Widnsor, Vermont Feb. 10, 1809.

Sir—My last (No. 3.) was written at Burlington, the principal town in the northern part of the state of Vermont. I am now at the principal town in the eastern section.

The fallacy of men's opinions when they act under the influence of sensibility, and are strongly excited by those hopes which always animate a rising party, lead me to doubt the correctness of the opinions which I received in the northern section of this state; which, from its contiguity to Canada and necessary intercourse with Montreal, has a stronger interest in promoting a good understanding with his majesty's government. Therefore, since my departure from Burlington, I have sought every favorable occasion of conversing with the democrats on the probable result of the policy adopted by the general government. The difference of opinion is thus expressed.

The federal party declare, that in the event of a war, the state of Vermont will treat separately for itself with Great Britain; and support to the utmost the stipulations in which it may enter without any regard to the policy of the general government. The democrats on the other hand assert, that, in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers; one of which would support the government if it could be done without involving the people in a civil war; but at all events would risk every thing in preference to a coalition with Great Britain.—This difference of opinion is not to be wholly ascribed to the prejudices of party. The people in the eastern section of Vermont are not operated upon by the same hopes and fears as those on the borders of the British colony. These are not dependent upon Montreal for the sale of their produce nor the supply of foreign commodities. They are not apprehensive of any serious dangers or inconvenience from a state of war, and although they admit that the governor, council and three fourths of the representation in congress are of the federal party, yet they do not believe that the state would stand alone and resist the national government. They do not however deny, that should the state of Vermont continue to be represented as it is at present, it would in all probability unite with the neighboring states, in any serious plan of resistance to a war, which it might seem expedient to adopt.—This I think is the safer opinion for you to rely on; if indeed reliance ought to be placed on any measure depending upon the will of the rabble, which is ever changing and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice and inconstancy. As the crisis approaches, the difficulty of deciding upon an hazardous alternative will increase; and unfortunately there is not in Vermont any man of commanding talents, capable of attracting, *general confidence*; of infusing into the people his own spirit; and, amidst the confusion of conflicting opinions, dangers and commotion, competent to lead in the path of duty or safety. The governor is an industrious, prudent man, and has more personal influence than any other; but his abilities are not situated to the situation in which a civil war would place him.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 5.

Amherst, N. Hampshire, Feb. 23, 1809.

SIR—A gentleman going direct to Canada, affords a safe and favorable opportunity of giving you some further account of my progress. I will not make use of the post-offices, when I can avoid it; because private occasions supercede the necessity of writing in cypher; and the contempt of decency and principle, which forms part of the morals of the subaltern officers of a democracy, would incline them to break a seal with the same indifference, that they break their words, when either curiosity or interest is to be indulged.

I have not had sufficient time nor evidence, to enable me *to form any opinion for myself* of the lengths to which the federal party will carry opposition to the national government in the event of a war. Much may be inferred from the result of the elections of governors, which within two months will be made in the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island. From all I know and all I can learn of the general government, I am not apprehensive of an immediate war. The embargo is the favorite measure; and it is probable that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility of war on that country; this I most particularly recommend to the consideration of ministers. The dread of opposition, and the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive.—They will risk any thing but the loss of power; and they are well aware that their power would pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common people (from whom that power emanates,) unless indeed they could find a sufficient excuse in the conduct of Great Britain. This impression cannot be too deeply felt by his majesty's ministers; nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish a sure guide in every policy that may be adopted towards the United States. I have the honor to be, &c. A. B.

No. 6.

Boston, March 5, 1809.

SIR—I am favoured with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable, at this season, that the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary, that I should discover to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled, for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party of these states, to avow myself as a regular authorised agent of the British government even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability so important a secret from the public eye.

I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for offering the co-operation of Great Britain, and opening a correspondence between the governor general of British America and those individuals who, from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, or the influence they may possess in any new order of things, that may grow out of the present differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states.——An apprehension of any such state of things, as is presupposed by these remarks begins to subside, since it has appeared, by the conduct of the general government, that it is seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the northern states. But although it is believed that there is no probability of an immediate war, yet no doubts are entertained, that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities. What these may be can only be deduced from what appears to be practicable. A *non-intercourse* with England and France will probably supersede the embargo; which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial legitimate commerce, and affording strong temptations to that which is illegal, will expose the vessels to capture, detention and embarrassment; will justify the present policy; and produce such a degree of irritation and resentment as will enable the government of this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war from its own shoulders upon those of the British ministry. If in this, the party attached to France should calculate with correctness, and the commerce of New England would greatly suffer,—the merchants being injured and discouraged would not only acquiesce in the restrictive systems, but even submit to war. On the other hand, should the small traffic permitted by a non-intercourse law be lucrative and uninterrupted, the people would be clamorous for more, and soon compel the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express but a strong hope that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede, that, a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the eastern states, particularly of the state of Massachusetts. This, as it would increase the popularity of the friends of Great Britain, could not fail to promote her interests. If it could not be done formally and officially, nor in a correspondence between ministers, still perhaps the administration in the parliament of Great Britain might take that ground, and the suggestion would find its way into the papers both in England and America.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, that this country can only be governed and directed by the influence of opinion; as there is nothing permanent in its political institutions, nor are the populace under any circumstances to be relied on, when measures become inconvenient and burdensome. I will soon write again, and am, &c. A. B.

No. 7.

Boston, March 7, 1809.

Sir—I have now ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the measures and politics of the administration of the general government.

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but, contrary to all reasonable calculation, should the congress possess spirit and independence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by so strong a measure, the legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighboring states; will declare itself permanent until a new election of members; invite a congress, to be composed of delegates from the federal states, and erect a separate government for their common defence and common interest.

This congress would probably begin by abrogating the offensive laws, and adopting a plan for the maintenance of the power and authority thus assumed. They would by such an act be in a condition to make or receive proposals from Great Britain; and I should seize the first moment to open a correspondence with your excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary, and perhaps none required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy which is at the disposal of the national government. What permanent connexion between Great Britain and this section of the republic would grow out of a civil commotion such as might be expected, no person is prepared to describe; but it seems that a strict alliance must result of necessity. At present the opposition party confine their calculations merely to resistance; and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the eastern states from the union, finding it a very unpopular topic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned, would inevitably produce an independencmation of the New-England from the southern states. The truth is the common people have so long regarded the constitution of the U.

States with complacency, they they are now only disposed in this quarter to treat it like a truant mistress, whom they would for a time put away on a separate maintenance, but, without farther and greater provocation, would not absolutely repudiate.

It will soon be known in what situation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new congress in May, at which time also this legislature will again assemble. The two months that intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make any impression analogous to the enthusiastic confidence entertained by the opposition, nor to the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance between the northern states and Great Britain. I have abstracted myself from all the sympathies these are calculated to inspire; because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama, I cannot forget that they derive their power from a giddy inconstant multitude; who, unless in the instance under consideration they form an exception to all general rules and experience, will act inconsistently and absurdly.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 8.

Boston, March 10, 1809.

Sir—In my letter No. 6, I took the liberty to express my opinion of the probable effect of the non-intercourse law intended to be enacted; and of the mode by which Great Britain may defeat the real intention of the American government in passing it. But as the sort of impunity recommended might, in its application to every species of commerce that would be carried on, be deemed by Great Britain a greater evil than war itself, a middle course might easily be adopted, which would deprive France of the benefit resulting from an intercourse with America, without, in any great degree, irritating the maritime states.

The high price of all American produce in France furnishes a temptation which mercantile avarice will be unable to resist. The consequence is obvious. But if instead of condemning the vessel and cargoes which may be arrested in pursuing this prohibited commerce, they should be compelled to go into a British port, and there permitted to sell them, I think the friends of England in these states, would not utter a complaint. Indeed, I have no doubt that if, in the prosecution of a lawful voyage, the British cruisers should treat American ships in this manner, their owners would in the present state of the European markets, think themselves very fortunate, as it would save them the trouble and expence of landing them in a neutral port, and from thence reship them to England, now the best market in Europe for the produce of this country.—The government of the United States would probably complain, and Bonaparte become peremptory; but even that would only tend to render the opposition in the northern states more resolute and accelerate the dissolution of the confederacy. The generosity and justice of Great Britain would be extolled, and the commercial states exult in the success of individuals over a government inimical to commerce, and to whose measures they can no longer submit with patient acquiescence.

The elections are begun; and I presume no vigilance or industry will be remitted to insure the success of the federal party.

I am, &c. A. B.

P. S. Intelligence has reached Boston, that a non-intercourse law has actually passed, and that Martinique has surrendered to the British forces.

No. 9.

Boston, March 13, 1809.

Sir—You will perceive from the accounts that will reach you in the public papers both from Washington and Massachusetts, that the federalists of the northern states have succeeded in making the congress believe, that with such an opposition as they would make to the general government, a war must be confined to their own territory, and might be even too much for that government to sustain. The consequence is, that after all the parade and menaces with which the session commenced, it has been suffered to end without carrying into effect any of the plans of the administration, except the interdiction of commercial intercourse with England and France—an event that was anticipated in my former letters.

Under what new circumstances the congress will meet in May, will depend on the state elections and the changes that may in the mean time take place in Europe. With regard to Great Britain, she can scarce mistake her true policy in relation to America. If peace be the first object, every act which can irritate the maritime states ought to be avoided; because the prevailing disposition of these will generally be sufficient to keep the government from hazarding any hostile measure. If a war between America and France be a grand desideratum, something more must be done, an indulgent conciliatory policy must be adopted, which will leave the democrats without a pretext for hostilities; and Bonaparte, whose passions are too hot for delay, will probably compel this government to decide which of the two great belligerents is to be its enemy. To bring about a separation of the states, under distinct and independent governments, is an affair of more uncertainty; and, however desirable, cannot be effected but by a series of acts and long continued policy, tending to irritate the southern and conciliate the northern people. The former are agricultural, the latter a commercial people. The mode of checking and depressing either is too obvious to require illustration. This, I am aware, is an object of much interest in Great Britain, as it would forever secure the integrity of his majesty's possessions on the continent, and make the two governments, or whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful and as much subject to the influence of Great Britain as her colonies can be rendered. But it is an object only to be attained by slow and circumspect progression, and requires for its consummation more attention to the affairs which agitate and excite parties in this country, than Great Britain has yet bestowed upon it. An unpopular war—that is a war produced by the hatred and prejudices of one party, but against the consent of the other party, can alone produce a sub[illegible] of any section of this country from the common head.

At all events, it cannot be necessary to the preservation of peace, that Great Britain should make any great concession at the present moment; more especially as the more important changes that occur in Europe might render it inconvenient for her to adhere to any stipulations in favor of neutral maritime nations.

Although the non-intercourse law affords but a partial relief to the people of this country from the evils of that entire suspension of commerce to which they have reluctantly submitted for some time past, I lament the repeal of the embargo; because it was calculated to accelerate the progress of these states towards a revolution that would have put an end to the only republic that remains to prove that a government founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people. I am, &c. A. B.

No. 10.

Boston, March 20, 1809.

Sir—Since my letter of the 13th, nothing has occurred which I thought worthy of a communication.

The last week of this month and the first of April will be occupied in the election of governors and other executive officers in the New-England states.

The federal candidate in New-Hampshire is already elected by a majority of about 1000 votes. His competitor was a man of large fortune, extensive connexions and inoffensive manners. These account for the smallness of the majority.

In Connecticut, no change is necessary, and none is to be apprehended.

In Rhode-Island, it is of no consequence of what party the governor is a member, as he has neither civil nor military power, being merely president of the council.

In Massachusetts, it is certain that the federal candidate will succeed.

A few weeks will be sufficient in order to determine the relative strength of parties, and convince Mr. Madison that a war with Great Britain is not a measure upon which he dare venture. Since the plan of an organised opposition to the projects of Mr. Jefferson was put into operation, the whole of the New-England states have transferred their political power to his political enemies, and the reason that he has still so many adherents is, that those who consider the only true policy of America to consist in the cultivation of peace, have still great confidence, that nothing can force him (or his successor who acts up to his system or rather is governed by it) to consent to war. They consider all the menaces and "direadful note of preparation" to be a mere finesse, intended only to obtain concessions from England on cheap terms. From every sort of evidence, I confess I am myself of the same opinion; and am fully persuaded that the farce which has been acting at Washington will terminate in full proof of the imbecility and spiritless temper of the actors. A war attempted without the concurrence of both parties, and the general consent of the northern states, which constitute the bone and muscle of the country, must commence without hope, and end in disgrace. It should, therefore, be the peculiar care of Great Britain to foster divisions between the north and south; and by succeeding in this, she may carry into effect her own projects in Europe, with a total disregard to the resentment of the democrats of this country. I am, &c. A. B.

No. 11.

Boston, April 13 1809

Sir—I send to Mr. R. a pamphlet entitled "Suppressed Documents." The notes and comments were written by the gentleman who has written the "analysis" which I sent by a former conveyance. These works have greatly contributed to excite the fears of the men of talents and property; who now *prefer the chance of maintaining their party by open resistance and a final separation* to an alliance with France, and a war with England. So that should the government unexpectedly and contrary to all reasonable calculation, attempt to involve the country in a measure of that nature, I am convinced (now that the elections have all terminated favorably) that none of the New England states would be a party in it.—But, as I have repeatedly written, the general government does not seriously entertain any such desire or intention. Had the majority in the New England states continued to approve of the public measures, it is extremely probable that Great Britain would now have to choose between war and concession. But the aspect of things in this respect is changed; and a war would produce an incurable alienation of the eastern states, and bring the whole country in subordination to the interest of England, whose navy would prescribe and enforce the terms upon which the commercial states should carry and the agricultural states export their surplus produce. All this is as well known to the democrats as to the other party; therefore they will avoid a war, at least until the whole nation is unanimous for it. Still when we consider of what materials the government is formed, it is impossible to speak with any certainty of their measures. The past administration in every transaction presents to the mind only a muddy commixture of folly, weakness and duplicity. The spell, by which the nations of Europe have been rendered inert and inefficient when they attempted to shake it off, has stretched its shadows across the Atlantic and made a majority of the people of these states alike blind to duty and to their interests.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 12.

Boston, April 26, 1809.

Sir—Since my letter No. 11, I have had but little to communicate.

I have not yet been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the relative strength of the two parties in the Legislative bodies in New England.

In all of these states, however, Governors have been elected out of the federal party, and even the southern papers indicate an unexpected augmentation of federal members in the next congress

The correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of state at Washington, you will have seen before this can reach you. It has given much satisfaction to the federal party here; because it promises an exemption from the evil they most feared (a war with England) and justifies their partiality towards Great Britain which they maintain was founded upon a full conviction of her justice and sincere disposition to preserve peace. Even the democrats affect to be satisfied with it, because as they insist it proves the efficacy of the restrictive system of Mr. Jefferson.

But the great benefit that will probably result from it, will be that Bonaparte may be induced to force this country from her neutral position. Baffled in his attempt to exclude from this continent the manufactures of Great Britain, he will most likely confiscate all American property in his dominions and dependencies, and declare war. Nothing could more than this contribute to give influence and stability to the British party. The invidious occurrences of the rebellion would be forgotten in the resentment of the people against France, and they would soon be weaned from that attachment to her which is founded on the aid that was rendered to separate from the mother country.

While Great Britain waits for this natural, I might say necessary result of the negociation, would it not be extremely inexpedient to conclude a treaty with the American government? Every sort of evidence and experience prove, that democrats considered their political ascendancy in a great measure dependent upon the hostile spirit that they can keep alive towards Great Britain, and recent events demonstrate that their conduct will be predicated upon that conviction: it is therefore not to be expected that they will meet with corresponding feelings a sincere disposition on the part of England to adjust all matters in dispute. They are at heart mortified and disappointed to find that Great Britain has been in advance of the French government in taking advantage of the provisional clauses of the non-intercourse law; and if they shew any spirit at the next session of Congress towards France, it will be only because they will find Bonaparte deaf to entreaty, and insensible of past favors; or that they may think it safer to float with the tide of public feelings which will set strongly against him, unless he keep pari passu with England in a conciliatory policy.

When I begun my letter, I intended to make some observations in relation to the boundary line—[Here 10 or 12 lines of the manuscript are erased.] I am, &c. A. B.

No. 13.

Boston, May 5, 1809.

Sir—Although the recent changes that have occurred quiet all apprehensions of war, and consequently lessen *all hope of a separation of the states*, I think it necessary to transmit by the mail of each week a sketch of passing events.

On local politics I have nothing to add; and as the parade that is made in the National Intelligencer of the sincere disposition of Mr. Madison to preserve amicable relations with Great Britain is in my opinion calculated to awaken vigilance and distrust rather than inspire confidence, I shall (having nothing more important to write about) take leave to examine his motives. I am not surprised at his conditional removal of the non-intercourse law with respect to Great Britain, because it was made incumbent on him by the act of congress; but the observations made on his friendly dispositions towards Great Britain is a matter of no little astonishment. The whole tenor of his political life directly and unequivocally contradicts them. His speech on the British treaty in '99. His attempt to pass a law for the confiscation of "British debts" and British property. His commercial resolutions grounded apparently on an idea of making America useful as a colony to France. His conduct while secretary of state; all form an assemblage of probabilities tending to convince me at least that he does not seriously desire a treaty in which the rights and pretensions of G. Britain would be fairly recognized. It seems impossible that he should at once divest himself of his habitual animosity and that pride of opinion, which his present situation enables him to indulge; but above all, that he should deprive his friends and supporters of the benefit of those prejudices which have been carefully fostered in the minds of the common people towards England, and which have so materially contributed to invigorate and augment the democratic party. Whatever his real motives may be, it is in this stage of the affair harmless enough to enquire into the cause of the apparent change. He probably acts under a conviction that in the present temper of the eastern states a war could not fail to produce a dissolution of the union; or he may have profited by the mistakes of his predecessor; and is inclined to seize the present opportunity to prove to the world that he is determined to be the president of a nation rather than the head of a faction; or he has probably gone thus far to remove the impression on the mind of many that he was under the influence of France in order that he may with a better grace and on more tenable grounds quarrel with Great Britain in the progress of negociating a treaty. Whatever his motives may be, I am very certain his party will not support him in any manly and generous policy.—Weak men are sure to temporise when great events call upon them for decision, and are sluggish and inert at the moment when the worst of evils is in action. This is the character of the democrats in the northern states. Of those of the south I know but little.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 14.

Boston, May 25, 1809.

Sir—My last was under date of the 5th instant.

The unexpected change which has taken place in the feelings of political men in this country in consequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly proposals of Great Britain has caused a temporary suspension of the conflict of parties; and they both regard him with equal wonder and distrust. They all ascribe his conduct to various motives, but none believe him to be in earnest.

The state of New York has returned to the Assembly a majority of federal members. All this proves that an anti-commercial faction cannot rule the northern states. Two months ago the state of New York was not ranked among the states that would adopt the policy of that of Massachusetts; and any favorable change was exceedingly problematical.

I beg leave to suggest that in the present state of things in this country my presence can contribute very little to the interest of Great Britain. If Mr. Erskine be sanctioned in all he has conceded, by his majesty's ministers, it is unnecessary for me, as indeed it would be unavailing to make any attempt to carry into effect the original purposes of my mission. While I think it to be my duty to give this intimation to you, I beg it may be understood that I consider myself entirely at the disposal of his majesty's government.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 15.

Montreal June 12, 1809.

Sir,—*I have the honor to inform your excellency that I received, through Mr. secretary Ryland, your excellency's command to return to Canada, and after the delays incident to this season of the year, in a journey from Boston, arrived here yesterday.*

Your excellency will have seen by the papers of the latest dates from the United States, that a formidable opposition is already organized in congress to the late measures of Mr. Madison; and it is very evident that if he be sincere in his professions of attachment to Great Britain, his party will abandon him. Sixty-one members have already voted against a resolution to approve of what he has done; and, I have no doubt the rest of the democratic party will follow the example, as soon as they recover from the astonishment into which his abhorent defection has thrown them.

The present hopes of the federalists are founded on the probability of a war with France; but, at all events, this party is strong and well organized enough to prevent a war with England. It would now be superfluous to trouble your excellency with an account of the nature and extent of the arrangements made by the federal party to resist any attempt of the government unfavorable to Great Britain. They were such as do great credit to their ability and principles; and while a judicious policy is observed by Great Britain, secure her interests in America from decay. My fear of inducing a false security on the part of his majesty's government in their efficiency and eventual success, may have inclined me to refrain from doing them that justice in my former letters, which I willingly express.

I trust your excellency will ascribe the style and manner of my communications and the frequent ambiguities introduced in them, as arising from the secrecy necessary to be observed and my consciousness that you understood my meaning on the most delicate points without risking a particular explanation.

I lament that no occasion commensurate to my wishes has permitted me to prove how much I value the confidence of your excellency and the approbation already expressed by his majesty's ministers.

I have the honor to be, &c.

I certify that the foregoing are the same referred to in the letter of H. W. Ryland, Esq. dated May 1st 1809, relating to the mission in which I was employed by sir James Craig, by his letter of instructions bearing date February 6, 1809.

(Signed) JOHN HENRY

No. V.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. J. Henry. 1st, May, 1809.

My dear sir,—*The news we have received this day from the United States will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us, and if you arrive at Montreal by the middle of June, I shall probably have the pleasure of meeting you there, as I am going up with sir James and a large suite. The last letters received from you are to the 13th April; the whole are now transcribing for the purpose of being sent home where they cannot fail of doing you great credit, and I most sincerely hope they may eventually contribute to your permanent advantage. It is not necessary to repeat the assurances that no effort within the compass of my power shall be wanting to this end.*

I am cruelly out of spirits at the idea of old England truckling to such a denosed and accursed government as that of the United States.

I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in procuring the books, though if Spain falls I shall scarcely have heart to look into them. I can add no more now, but that I am most heartily and affectionately, yours,

(Signed) H. W. R.

J. Henry, esq. Boston.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, dated 4, May, 1809.

My dear sir,—*You must consider the short letter I wrote you by the last post as altogether unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a more formal manner our hope of your speedy return, as the object of your journey seems, to the present at least, to be at an end. We have London news by way of the river up to the 6th of March, which tallies to a day with what we have received by the way of the states. Heartily wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us,*

I am, my dear sir, most sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. W. R.

Have the goodness to bring my books with you, though I shall have little spirit to look into them unless you bring good news from Spain.

No. VI.

Mr. Henry's memorial, to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel of the 13th June, with a copy of that letter.

The undersigned most respectfully submits the following statement and memorial to the Earl of Liverpool.

Long before and during the administration of your Lordship's predecessor the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and to the political measures in the United States of America.

[Here is an erasure of about four lines.]

Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, when His Majesty's Governor General of British America had reason to believe that the two countries would be involved in a war, and had submitted to his Majesty's ministers the arrangements of the English party in the United States for an efficient resistance to the general government, which would probably terminate in a separation of the northern states from the general confederacy; he applied to

the undersigned to undertake a mission to Boston where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the general government; to offer assurances of aid and support from His Majesty's government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Governor General upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; and finally to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of His Majesty's government.*

The undersigned undertook the mission which lasted from the month of January to the month of June inclusive, during which period those public acts and legislative resolutions of the assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the general government of the United States in check and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which G. Britain was menaced.

For his service on the occasion herein recited, and the loss of time and expences incurred, the undersigned neither sought nor received any compensation; but trusted to the known justice and liberality of his majesty's government for the reward of services which could, not, he humbly conceives, be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence. On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir J. Craig under date of the 23d January, 1809 (wherein he gives an assurance "That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned had met with the particular approbation of his majesty's secretary of state, and that his execution of the mission (proposed to be undertaken in that letter) would give him a claim not only on the governor general but on his majesty's ministers") the undersigned has relied and now most respectfully claims, in whatever mode the Earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

The undersigned most respectfully takes this occasion to state that sir J. Craig promised him an employment in Canada worth upwards of one thousand pounds a year, by his letter, (herewith transmitted) under date of 13 Sept. 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person. The undersigned abstains from commenting on this transaction; and respectfully suggests that the appointment of Judge Advocate general of the province of lower Canada, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, or a consulate in the United States, *sine curia*, would be considered by him a liberal discharge of any obligation that his majesty's government may entertain in relation to his service.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Peel, enclosing the foregoing.

SIR—I take the liberty of enclosing to you a memorial addressed to the Earl of Liverpool; and beg you will have the goodness either to examine the documents in your office, or those in my own possession, touching the extent and legitimacy of my claims.

Mr. Ryland, the secretary of Sir J. Craig, is now in London; and, from his official knowledge of the transactions and facts alluded to in the memorial, can give any information required on the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. H.

June 13th, 1811.

Letter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, by his Secretary R. Peel, Esq. recognizing Mr. Henry's services, &c.

No. VII.

Downing street, 28th June 1811.

SIR—I have not failed to lay before the Earl of Liverpool, the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since, by general Loft, at your desire.

His lordship has directed me to acquaint you that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of the year 1808, and finds two letters from sir James Craig, dated 10th April, and 5th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment, but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir James Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country; nor, indeed, is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.

Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission, undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however, transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in the government, and an assurance, that, from the recommendations he has received in your favor, and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced that the public service will be benefited by your active employment in a public situation.

Lord Liverpool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the marquis Wellesley, if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his lordship

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

[Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

John Henry, Esq. 27 Leicester square.

Mr. Henry to Mr. Peel, September 24, 1811. No other answer than a dispatch to Sir George Prevost and the letter marked B.

No. VIII.

London, 4th September, 1811.

SIR—I have just now learned the ultimate decision of my Lord Wellesley relative to the appointment which I was desirous to obtain; and find that the subsisting relations between the two countries, forbid the creating a new office in the United States, such as I was solicitous to obtain. In this state of things I have not a moment to lose in returing to Canada, and have taken my passage in the last and only ship that sails for Quebec this season. As I have no time to enter de novo into explanations with the gentleman who is in your office, and as I have received assurances from you, in addition to the letter of my Lord Liverpool, of the 27th June, that "his lordship would recommend me to the governor of Canada, for the first vacant situation that I would accept," I beg the favor of you to advise me how I am to get that recommendation, without loss of time. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. J. H.

Robert Peel, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter written by lord Liverpool to Sir George Prevost, furnished by the under Secretary of state. *Original* in the despatch to the governor General:

IX.

Downing-street, 16th Sept. 1811

SIR—Mr. Henry who will have the honor of delivering this letter is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to whom the accompying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given, of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasion mentioned in his memorial; and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation, in which you should think proper to place him.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

To Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry.

No. X.

Tuesday evening, July 2d, 1811.

Dear Henry—It gives me real pleasure to find that the apprehension I had formed with respect to the fulfillment of your expectations, is likely to prove erroneous. As every thing which passed relative to your mission was in writing, I think you will do well in submitting to Mr. Peel all the original papers. I, myself, could give no other information relative to the subject than what they contain, as you and I had no opportunity of any verbal communication concerning it, till after your mission terminated, I never wrote you a letter in the governor's name, which had not previously been submitted to his correction.

The impression I had received of your character and abilities made me anxious to serve you, even before I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, and the same desire has operated on me ever since; I am, therefore, entitled to hope, that any opinion which I may have given you, as to your best mode of obtaining an employment under government, will be received with the same candor that gave rise to it. I think you will do well to persevere as you propose. I have no doubt that every letter from you which sir James sent home, will be found in Mr. Peel's office, as the established practice there is to bind the despatches and enclosures yearly up together.

Sincerely wishing you every success, I am most faithfully, yours.

(Signed) H. W. RYLAND.

John Henry, Esq.

Lord Liverpool's Dispatch

To sir George Prevost, governor general of Canada, with its enclosures, dated 16th September, 1811. *Downing-street.*

Sir—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, (a copy of which I herewith transmit,) and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial, and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation in which you should think proper to place him.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

To sir George Prevost, bart. &c.

Mr. Henry's memorial to lord Liverpool, enclosed in lord Liverpool's dispatch.

To the right honorable the earl of Liverpool, the undersigned most respectfully submits the following memorial.

Long before and during the administration of your lordship's predecessor, the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and political measures in the United States of America, and had an opportunity [Here an erasure of 10 or 12 lines] and to unite the [An erasure here of 2 or 3 lines] the information transmitted by the undersigned to sir James Craig, and by him to lord Castlereagh,* met with his lordship's approbation;† *and when the hostile preparations in the United States suggested to sir James Craig the necessity of making corresponding arrangements of precaution and defence, for the security of his majesty's colonies, he applied to the undersigned to undertake a secret and confidential mission to the northern states to the party already mentioned; to direct their operations, and transmit regular information of the same, and to endeavor to render their plans subservient to the interests of Great Britain.‡ The undersigned readily undertook the mission, and spent five months in the active and zealous discharge of the duties connected with it [An erasure here of 20 or 25 lines‖] which deterred the general government from the purpose already mentioned, and from a coalition with France,§ while the*

* Vide the despatches of sir James Craig in June 1808.

* See the letter of Mr. Henry addressed to the secretary of sir James Craig, and by him transmitted to lord in the month of April, 1808.

† See document No. 1, herewith submitted.

‡ See document No. 1 and 2, herewith submitted.

‖ See letter No. 1, of the series transmitted by sir J. Craig, to the colonial department, under date February 14, 1809.

§ See the remainder of the aforesaid letter.

information which he transmitted to sir James Craig, probably saved the trouble and expense of arming the Canadian militia. All this, the undersigned performed without ever showing his commission or appearing as an authorised agent—from a thorough conviction that a discovery of his mission would furnish the French party with the means of destroying the influence of the party adhering to Great Britain in every quarter of America, and enable the general government to go to war upon popular and tenable ground.

In the application of sir James Craig to the undersigned to undertake the mission aforesaid, he says "the information and political observations received from you heretofore were all transmitted to the secretary of state, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested, would give you a claim not only on the governor general (of B. America) but on his majesty's ministers," &c.¶

The undersigned being now in England on his private affairs, and on the eve of departure for America, most humbly and respectfully submits his claims, under the stipulations aforesaid, to the earl of Liverpool, in the confident expectation that his lordship will treat them with that justice and liberality, which upon investigation they may be found to merit.

It may not be superfluous to add, that the undersigned has never received in any shape whatever any compensation or patronage for the services he has rendered. This fact, Mr. Ryland, the secretary of sir James Craig, now in London, can vouch; as well as for the truth of all the matters set forth in this memorial.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) *J. HENRY.*

27 *Leicester-Square, June* 23, 1811.

Extract of the official letter of sir James Craig, signed by Mr. Ryland, dated January 1809, *accompanying lord Liverpool's dispatch.*

Most secret and confidential.—*Quebec*, 26th *Jan.* 1809.

My dear sir—The extraordinary situation of things at this time in the neighboring states has suggested to the governor in chief the idea of employing you on a secret and confidential mission, provided an arrangement can be made to meet the important end in view, without throwing an absolute obstacle in the way of your professional pursuits.

The information and political observations heretofore received from you were transmitted by his excellency to the secretary of state who has expressed his particular approbation of them and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested, would give you a claim not only on the governor general but on his majesty's ministers which would eventually contribute to your advantage—At present it is only necessary for me to add that the governor will furnish you with a cypher for carrying on your correspondence; and in case the leading party in any of the states wish to open a communication with this government, their views might be communicated through you. I am, &c.

(Signed) HERMAN W. RYLAND.

To John Henry, esq.

Extract from the general instructions given by sir James Craig to Mr. Henry, dated 6th February, 1809, *accompanying Lord Liverpool's dispatch.* *Quebec, 6th February*, 1809.

Sir—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you, as likely to be attended with much benefit to the public interests, I am to request that with your earliest convenience you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention, is the endeavor to obtain the most accurate information of the state of affairs in that part of the union, which from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, and the known intelligence and ability of several of its leading men, must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead, the other eastern states of America in the part that they may take it at this important crisis. I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be likely to obtain this important information.—Your own judgment and the connections you have formed must be your guide.

In the general terms which I have made use of to describe the objects which I recommend to your attention, it is scarcely necessary to observe that I include the state of the public opinion both with regard to the external politics and the probability of a war with England; the comparative strength and views of the two great parties into which the country is divided, and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

If the federalists of the eastern states should be successful in obtaining that decided influence which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not impossible that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about *a separation from the general union.* The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government; as it may also that it should be informed how far they would in such an event look up to England for assistance and be disposed to enter into a connexion with us—these I leave to your judgment and discretion.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

[The letter of instructions is long. The above are the principal points in it, except as to secrecy.]

Extracts of letters of recal from the mission in consequence of the arrangement entered into between Mr. Erskine and the American government. *Quebec, May*, 1809.

"The news we have received this day from the United States will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us. The last letters received from you are to the 13th April.—*The whole are now transcribing to be sent home where they cannot fail of doing you great credit, and eventually contribute to your permanent advantage.*"

J. Henry, esq. (Signed) H. W. RYLAND, se'ry.

4th May, 1809.—I am now formally to intimate to you our hope of your return; as the object of your mission seems for the present, at least, to be abandoned. Sincerely wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us. I am, &c. (Signed) H. W. RYLAND, sec.

J. Henry, esq.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Peel to Mr. Henry.

Downing-street, 28th June, 1811.

Sir—I have not failed to lay before the earl of Liverpool the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since by general Lott at your desire.

His lordship has directed me to acquaint you in reply that he has referred to the correspondence in this office of the year 1808, and finds two letters from sir James Craig, dated 10th April and 15th May, transmitting the correspondence that had passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment; but lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of sir James Craig that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country, nor indeed is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you. Under these circumstances, and had not sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission undertaken at his desire; lord Liverpool will however transmit it to sir James Craig's successor in the government, with an assurance that from the recommendations he has received in your favor and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced the public service will be benefited by your active employment in a public situation.

Lord Liverpool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the marquis Wellesley if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his lordship. I am, sir, &c. (Signed) ROBT PEEL.

The above message and documents having been read, a motion was made by Mr. Rhea to print them.

On this motion, an interesting debate took place. No gentleman opposed the printing, but each speaker expressed his sentiments on the transaction. The motion to print was unanimously agreed to.

A motion was also made to refer the message and documents to the committee of foreign relations, with power to send for persons, papers and effects. This motion was unanimously agreed to.

On the question to grant to the committee power to send for persons, papers, and effects, if they should, on consideration, think proper so to do, a division took place. There were 104 votes in favor of granting the power, and 10 against it. So the committee were invested with the power.

The number of copies to be printed was extended to *five thousand*.

☞The *National Intelligencer* of the 12th inst. has eight or nine columns of the *observations* of different members of the house of representatives on the disclosures made by Henry, the greater part of which is of no importance whatever, further than to shew the sentiments of the gentlemen, as to the plot and its agents. Mr. *Pitkin* appeared rather disposed to doubt the truth of Henry's statements, and vindicated his political friends against the supposition of their being in favor of a separation of the states. He hoped the whole business would be promptly developed. Mr. *Widgery* (of Massachusetts) would not undertake to exonerate his constituents from implication in this business—the matters stated in the documents so exactly coincided with the conduct of some gentlemen in the quarter in which he lived. He wished the message to be printed. Mr. *Gholson* considered it as honorable to the eastern states that the business of the agency had failed. One important fact, however, was manifest—that the British government has long meditated the separation of these states, and had actually attempted to carry thir design into execution. Mr. *Quincy* thanked Mr. Gholson for the view he had taken of the subject—he disavowed all knowledge of any design in the eastern states to sever the union—it had been spoken of as a thing to be feared, but not as intended to be attempted. Mr. *Rhea* wished the papers printed, and Mr. *Seybert* proposed to have 5000 struck off. Mr. *Wright* hoped the business would be acted upon with temper, prudence and coolness—he protested against attributing to any party the disposition supposed to exist in our country. He was not disposed to give consequence to the affair—he wanted to hear more respecting it. Mr. *Troup* considered the papers as important merely to put the people on their guard, and notice sir James Craig's *friendly* letter informing of

¶ See document No. 1, herewith submitted.

contemplated attack by the Indians, while he himself was engaged to promote a separation of the states! Mr. *Randolph* was in favor of printing the papers, that correct copies of them might be given to the people. The matter demanded enquiry, and he wished it developed. But he would give no pledge that on Henry's testimony, he "would condemn men of high minds and fair fame." He proposed that the whole should be referred to the committee of foreign relations, with power to send for persons and papers, &c. He was followed by Mr. *Fisk*;—as the sketch of his speech has more *point* than all the rest, we annex it:—

Mr. Fisk said, that the remarks which had been made by gentlemen induced him to ask the indulgence of the house to give some information, and make a few observations, relative to the subject now under consideration. This Mr. Henry was an Englishman, but had long resided in this country; so long, that he had obtained a captaincy in the army raised in the year 1798; he was a man of gentlemanly deportment, and reputed good moral character; that he (Mr. Fisk) and his colleague (Mr. Strong) well remembered when he passed through Burlington, in the spring of 1803, and that his object was at that time much suspected to have been what he now states; but as a politician, he was thought by the republicans to have been a firm believer in the British maxim, "that the end sanctifies the means;" and the federal party enjoyed the full benefits of his principles and labors, while he lived in Vermont. Sir, gentlemen say that he is a traitor, a spy, and therefore what he here relates is not entitled to credit. However dishonorable a transaction like this may be deemed by our government, whose motives and conduct are directed and squared by the principles of morality and justice, yet I believe it is not thought so very disgraceful in the British government, as to be beneath her first characters to undertake. Sir, was the mission to Copenhagen to destroy that city, murder the innocent inhabitants, and rob the Danes of their fleet, a more honorable one than this?—Certainly not: and yet, sir, the famous Mr. Jackson, who went on that mission, was considered worthy of being a minister to this country, where he was caressed and highly esteemed by some; and performed both missions much to the satisfaction of his master.—Why, sir, can gentlemen seriously doubt the truth of the facts stated by this Mr. Henry, when they have it from the highest authority, that the former British minister, Mr. Erskine, while here at this very time, was in the same business this Henry was sent to perform? In a letter written by that minister to his government, and published by its order, he tells them, "I have endeavored, by the most strict and diligent enquiries into the *views and strength* of the federal party, to ascertain to what extent they would be willing and able *to resist the measures of the party in power*, and how far they could carry the opinions of this country along with them in their attempts to remove the embargo, without recurring to hostilities against both Great Britain and France." And again he tells them in his letters of the 15th February, 1809, when speaking of the divisions which then agitated this country, and the opposition made to the laws by the people of the eastern states, "the ultimate consequences of such differences and jealousies arising between the eastern and southern states, would inevitably tend to a dissolution of the union, *which has been for some time talked of*, and has of late, as I have heard, been *seriously contemplated* by many of the leading people in the eastern division."

Now, sir, when the British minister was on this business by order of his government, is it extraordinary or incredible that this Henry should be sent on the same errand by Governor Craig? The occurrences of those times place the fact out of doubt. I perfectly recollect, that on my return home from this place, in March, 1809, I was informed of this Henry having passed through the country, and it was then conjectured that he was on the very business which he now states. But, say gentlemen, he libels and calumniates the government. Why, sir, he does not more so, than has often been done on this floor by a gentleman not now present, or than has been done for years by one description of presses and newspapers in this country.

This division of the Union is not a new subject. As early as the time the Jay treaty agitated this country, I saw two Nos. in the Central, printed at Boston, holding out the idea of a separation of the states. I am very far from believing it was ever the wish of a great body of the federal party, or that they would knowingly join the enemies of this country, to effect such a purpose, but that there are some who call themselves federalists, and who in principle and feeling are Englishmen, that would do it, I have no doubt.

From the very nature of things, all monarchical and despotic governments must always be inimical to, and seek the destruction of, this government, while it remains a free one; and the only means of effecting this is by fomenting divisions among us, angering one part against the other, and thereby dividing the Union. I believe this has been the constant object of the British government from the date of our treaty of peace until now, and they will always join the minority, be its political character what it may. And I humbly hope this occurrence will be received as a solemn admonition by all citizens of this country to unite in support of their own government and liberties; and convince them in what estimation they are held, notwithstanding the professions of friendship made towards this country by the British government and its agents.

Messrs. *Macon, Johnson, Stanford, Key, Boyd* and *Milnor* made a few remarks. General credence appeared to be given to the representations of Henry; the conduct of the president in laying them before congress was approved. Mr. *Macon*, alluding to Blount's conspiracy, said this was the *second* attempt of Great-Britain to dissolve the union.—May we not reasonably suppose, said he, that she moved the prophet? He was for giving credit to a man who had been in the confidence of the first secretary state of the British government and the governor-general of Canada. He verily believed that Henry had told the truth. Mr. *Johnson* considered Canada as "rogues' harbor," and saw in the documents additional reasons for attacking it. Mr. *Key* professed his belief that every description of persons in this country will rally round the constitution; and said that foreign nations erred in their opinions of the sentiments of the people of the United States. The observations of the other gentlemen contained nothing particular.

The motion for printing being unanimously agreed to, some conversation arose as to investing the committee of foreign relations with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. *Grundy* stated what was his impression as to the course he should incline to pursue as a member of the committee of foreign relations, if these papers should be referred, as proposed, to that committee. If any engagement, express or implied, had taken place between the administration and Mr. Henry, that he should be free from detention, &c. he should not, as one of the committee, consent to violate that engagement.

The question on reference was carried unanimously.

The question to clothe the committee with compulsory power was carried, 104 to 10.

Tuesday, March 10.—Mr. Wright reported the bill from the senate "to establish a quarter-master's department and for other purposes," with amendments. Committed to a committee of the whole house.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Arthur St. Clair was read a third time and passed. Yeas 67—Nays 39.

The bill providing for the removal of the causes depending in the respective district courts of the United States, in case of the disability of the judges thereof, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the senate "concerning the enrolling and licensing of steam boats," was read the third time and passed.

The amendments of the senate to the navy bill were referred to the naval committee.

Wednesday, March 11.—A motion was made by Mr. Rhea to discharge the committee to whom it was referred, from the further consideration of the letter of Cowles Mead, speaker of the house of representatives of the Mississippi territory, enclosing a presentment of the grand jury of Baldwin county, against judge Toulmin; but several gentlemen expressing a desire to have some report from the committee, the motion was negatived.

The bill giving further time for payment to the purchasers of public lands southwest of the river Ohio, was read a third time and passed.

The house took up the bill repealing the tenth section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

A motion was made by Mr. M'Kim to postpone the bill until June next—motion lost.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.—On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on

the bill to enable the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states. After making some progress the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

For Thursday's proceedings see last page.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 10.—The resolutions yesterday offered by Mr. *Lloyd*, was, on motion of Mr. *Giles*, modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate any information may be in his possession, and which in his judgment may be communicated without injury to the public interest, respecting the names of any and all persons in the United States, who have, in any way or manner whatever, entered into, or most remotely countenanced, the project or the views, for the execution or attainment of which John Henry was, in the year 1809, employed by sir Jas Craig, then Governor General of the British provinces in North America, and which have, this day been communicated to the Senate of the U. States.

And, after debate, the question on the passage of the resolution was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Campbell of Ohio; Campbell of Ten. Cutts, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Robinson, Worthington.—9.

An appeal to the people!

The government of the United States is a government of the people: It is so constituted, that "at the call of the law every man ought to rally round the standard of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good," regarding the concerns of the state as his own individual business. It is an association of citizens, originating in necessity, held together by interest, and cemented by its happy effects. If we pay taxes—it is for ourselves. If we go to war, we fight for our ourselves. We have neither *prince*, nor *nobles*, nor *placemen*, nor *pensioners*; we support *none whose interest is opposed to the interest of the people*; for all are *of the people*, amenable to the same laws and influenced alike by circumstances. The taxes go into a common fund to subserve the common purposes—and, to defend their lives from the *tomahawk*, their persons from the *pressgang*, their government from TREASON, and their property from *theft*—and to maintain and to preserve the rights that "God, nature and compact have given to America," the people will manfully contend. THE CAUSE IS THEIR OWN.

We have arrived at a momentous crisis. The events of the times have drawn us, as it were, into a corner; we have tried every honest means, and resorted to every honorable measure, to preserve peace, without restraining the violence of the oppressor: negociation has been attempted until the theme almost becomes disgusting: the powers of reason, of truth and argument have failed:—nothing remains but *submission* or *resistance*: Unhappy alternatives!

I am not about to dilate on the countless wrongs we have suffered; to speak of the thousands of our citizens horribly kidnapped, or the millions of property feloniously taken away. *Enough* on these may be found in the speeches of congress—let us come to the point.

The government of the United States, it appears, has become sensible of the melancholy truth that peace, with honor and *safety*, cannot be longer preserved; though the blessing has been sought even in the valley of humiliation. The president on several occasions, assuming a due responsibility, has recommended that the nation should be placed "in an armor and attitude demanded by the crisis," and comporting with the spirit of the people; and congress has made some progress therein, after a great deal of useless debate, and destructive delay. But something is wanted to enspirit our government, timorous of reciprocating the confidence the people have placed in it. Let them have proof, that if they do their duty we will do ours. It has been satirically said that "*most men carry these patriotism in their pockets*;" by the pocket, then, let the patriotism of the people be tested.

I have no greater love for the budget of taxes reported by the committee of ways and means, and since adopted by the house of representatives, than Mr. Gholson had for the duty on salt—yet, like him, I would swallow the whole dose, though as hemlock, rather than the work of *resistance* should fail; and am satisfied that, on this principle, the people will cheerfully pay any tax whatever—even a tax upon the light of heaven. I think that other means less perplexing might have been resorted to—but submit to the superior intelligence of congress, and am prepared to meet my quota of the sums to be raised. I would do more than this—I would at once replenish the treasury, and give *immediate* energy to the government: thus, instant reparation for wrongs might be made; or prompt measures be taken to compel redress. In either case, the cause of humanity would be promoted.

Under the influence of these weighty considerations; esteeming the government as a mere association of the people for the better management of their own concerns, and feeling myself an integral part thereof, I propose, that in every county, city, town, township and district of the United States, a subscription shall be opened for the FREE GIFTS OF THE PEOPLE, under the superintendance of patriotic and responsible individuals—but the money so raised shall be retained until congress declares war; or until letters of marque and reprisal are actually granted. If neither event takes place within a limited time, the monies paid shall revert to the subscribers.

To descend from a general proposition to a particular application, let there be a public meeting of the citizens of Baltimore (city and county) on—— next, for the purpose of taking this matter into consideration, If the project is worthy of support, let a set of resolutions of the following import be adopted; after which the minor arrangements will, of course, be made.

Whereas it is intimated to us by the president of the United States, and in the proceedings of the representatives of the people, in both houses of congress assembled, that the "nation should be put in an armor and attitude demanded by the crisis"—and that an appeal to arms may be expected to maintain the rights and secure the safety and independence of our beloved country, though every honest and honorable effort has been made to preserve its peace with all the world, and with *Great Bri-*

tain especially—And whereas the government appears to want present means to adopt, with due energy, the proper plans of defence, from the low state of the treasury, whose ordinary supplies have failed through the hostile edicts and unwarrantable conduct of the *British* government—*Be it therefore unanimously* RESOLVED.

I. That subscription papers for the *free gifts* of the people of Baltimore city and county be immediately opened, in every ward, hundred, or district thereof.

II. That a grand committee, consisting of seven gentlemen for the city and seven for the county of Baltimore, be appointed, who shall have the general superintendance of the affairs of this contribution, with power to appoint a president out of their own body, or the people at large, and to select for their treasurer some person of known patriotism and unquestioned responsibility, taking bonds, if thought necessary, for the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined.

III. That in every ward, hundred or other district of the said city and county of Baltimore, there be appointed sub-committees, consisting of ——— gentlemen of known patriotism, probity and industry, whose duty it shall be to present a subscription paper to the citizens resident in their several wards, hundreds or districts, under the direction of the grand committee, to whose treasurer, a return of the contributors, with the monies collected, shall be made, at least, weekly.

IV. And if it should happen that from a change in our foreign relations, or from any other cause, that the congress of the United States shall not declare war within ——————— from the date hereof, or actually grant letters of marque and reprisal that the sums of money so contributed shall revert again to the people though the same mediums.—But if any shall remain unclaimed ——— months, the amount thereof shall be appropriated by the grand committee to some suitable object or objects, at their discretion. Public notice, as well by the sub-committees, in the first instance, and by the grand committee, in the second instance, being given, in all the public papers of Baltimore, for ——— days, calling upon the people to demand their several amounts subscribed and paid, deducting therefrom so much *per centum* as the grand committee may believe necessary to defray any expences for printing, clerk-hire, &c. incurred.—And if at any time, in the opinion of the grand committee, anterior to the expiration of the said term of ——————— the state of our country should be such as to induce them to believe the money will not be required by government, they may, at discretion, refund it.

V. That in all cases of subscriptions of fifty dollars, or upwards, from any individual or individuals, approved endorsed notes may be taken by the sub-committees, as their judgment may direct, conditioned for the just and full payment thereof within ——— days after notice from the grand committee in the said public papers, that the money will be exacted ; subject, nevertheless, in the reverse case, to such proportion of the expences as may be incurred in carrying this matter into effect. Which blank notes and all the other necessary papers and vouchers shall be prepared by the grand committee and placed in the hands of the sub-committees, under such regulations as they may deem advisable. No subscriptions of less than one dollar to be received—and on all under fifty, the cash to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The above may be sufficient to give a general idea of the matter. Though the *government* is poor, the *people* are the richest of any community on the globe. They have not been oppressed by taxes, their earnings have been appropriated to their own purposes, and may be drawn forth as the exigencies of the times demand. How honorable would it be to this country, to raise in this manner, all that the government might want for the first moments of war, if war must ensue !—How honourable to *Baltimore* to take the lead of the generous exertion !—What a useful example would it afford to mankind !——What a lesson to kings!——

There are hundreds of patriotic individuals who, by the system of taxation adopted, will not be compelled to contribute one cent, that want opportunity of shewing their zeal. Thousands who *cannot* leave their business and families to fight, would gladly promote the comfort of those who take the field, and will engage to make an annual contribution, if thought expedient, during the period of war. It is probable that 10 or 15 millions might thus be raised in less than three months—with such a stay and support, the government may be able to *command the peace*—if not, to strike a blow that will restore it.

If it should be attempted to carry this project into effect let all distinctions in society be carefully avoided. The *Americans* are not that divided people that pretenders to patriotism represent them to be.——However we may differ as to our *domestic* concerns, there will be no question on the resistance of *foreign* aggressions. I speak generally.—Instead of enquiring whether a man is a *republican* or a *federalist*, let us ask, " is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution ?"

The plot to dismember the union

Occupies the present REGISTER. The importance of the documents that develope it, and the interest they are calculated to excite in the mind of every man, renders apology unnecessary for the omissions of many articles, in type, designed to give variety to the number. A supplement will be issued next week. There is no foreign or domestic news of importance.

It is not our present intention to comment upon the contents of the president's message : *each individual will read it*—and judge for himself. We are however inclined to believe that *Henry* made further progress than has yet been disclosed ; and so conclude from the language held in some of the *Boston* papers about the time of his mission. But heaven forbid, that we should suppose the federal party *or any other party*, would advocate the *charitable* project of the British ministry. Among the twelve apostles was a traitor—he betrayed his master with a kiss.

That the government of Great Britain should attempt a dissolution of the union, has excited no surprize—*they did so once before ;* and the present ministry are generally believed capable of attempting any thing. At home and abroad they have the reputation of being the vilest and weakest administration that can direct the affairs of that or any other country. That the project should fail is not wonderful : the traitors to the government of the United States, though they have made much noise, were always contemptible for numbers and strength. The high-handed measures in *Boston* and its neighborhood in 1809, alarmed no body but the *tenth congress*.—We said then—and we repeat the decla-

ration now. Massachusetts in herself—nay *Marblehead* and a few neighboring towns, contained physical force enough to disperse the whole contemplated "*northern confederacy.*" The federalists of *Boston* would have done it.

HENRY, the hero of this most horrible intrigue, was a captain in the provisional army of the United States, in 1798 (see Mr. Fisk's speech, page 28). We are further informed that he is the man who caused his company of soldiers to labor many days to overturn *the rock* so romantically situated at *Harper's ferry*, and which, from Mr. Jefferson's living picture of the superb scenery of that place in his notes on Virginia, was called "*Jefferson's rock.*" This fact shews the pitiful spirit that actuated the wretch at that time, and in addition to his *treason to the hatchers of treason*, prevents us from giving him the least credit for his disclosures, though we believe every word therein contained, as probable in itself and supported by indubitable proofs. Of the further history of this agent we have heard some curious rumors, which if they appear substantiated by enquiry shall be laid before our readers in the next number. He is stated to be a man of very gentlemanly deportment, great address and winning manners.

It is said in the papers inimical to the present administration, that the whole is a finesse of the government to effect the re-election of Mr. *Madison*, &c. and the *Federal Republican* of this place insinuates that *Henry* received $50,000 from government for his discoveries. Some say that he left the U. States in the *Wasp*, which ship sailed a few days ago for France with despatches—we know no reason to accept either of these suppositions.

The following is from the *National Intelligencer* of Thursday.

"It is understood that, immediately on the adjournment of the House of Representatives on Monday evening, the committee of Foreign Relations convened, and agreed to meet again on the same evening, on the subject of the President's Message that day referred to them. They met accordingly, and, we learn, the authenticity of the papers transmitted by Mr. J. HENRY to the department of state, was established beyond question, the signatures of lord Liverpool, Mr. Peel, sir Jas. Craig, &c. being recognized as genuine. Of this fact we never entertained a doubt, but are induced to state it, because the committee not having (as we understand) determined to require the personal attendance of Mr. Henry, possibly may not make any specific report on this subject."

Exportation of Specie.

Memorandum. In the year 1811, the astonishing sum of $2,960,000 was shipped from the port of Philadelphia, alone, to Canton and Calcutta—being perhaps about one half of the whole amount exported in that year from the United States to Asia.

For *Canton*, in the ship Atalanta, $500,000—the Pekin, 340,000—the South Carolina, 140,000—the Pacific, 180,000—the China Packet, 420,000—total from Philadelphia to Canton, $1,580,000.

For *Calcutta*, in the Dorothea $475,000—the Atlas, 325,000—the Superior 330,000—the Coromandel, 250,000—total to Calcutta, $1,380,000; GRAND TOTAL $2,960,000.

The Pekin sailed from New-York, but the funds went from Philadelphia.

Late bank of the U. States.

STATE OF THE LATE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE 2D MARCH.

Bills and notes	3,413,325
Do. lying over	90,100
Do. in suit	434,325
Bonds and mortgages	232,417
Funded debt	4,115
Real estate	529,437
Bills of exchange	117,354
Specie	6,039,764
Due from state banks	1,280,024
Expences	16,952
Suspence account	15,046
	$12,222,759
Capital	10,000,000
Estate fund	150,000
Divided in public debt	72,518
Bank stock	54,498
Interest received	28,081
Contingent fund	541,029
Notes in circulation	937,050
Deposited by government	81,518
Do. by individuals	357,357
Profit and loss	10,699
	$12,222,759

We understand from a letter received in town, that the stockholders have determined upon a dividend on the first of June next, when it is expected from 60 to 70 per cent. will be paid upon the capital.

(Fed. Rep.

Pleasing sketch of Zanesville.

Zanesville is the seat of justice in Muskingum county, Ohio.——Scarce seven years have elapsed, since the spot on which the town stands was in wood—there are at this time, between two and three hundred dwelling houses, and about a thousand inhabitants.—By several laws of the last session of the legislature, two bridges are to be built across the river, each of which are in considerale forwardness——a dam across the river and a canal through the town are authorised—and a bank, the capital of which is not to exceed half a million of dollars is established.—It is situated on the east side of Muskingum river, and from the many natural and local advantages it possesses, bids fair to be the greatest manufacturing town in the western country.

Iron, ore and stone coal are in great abundance; a furnace and forge have been in operation near two years, and the face of the country brightens with future prospects.

Zanesville, Feb. 27, 1812.

Miscellaneous.

INDIAN FORCE.—From several concurring testimonies we are led to conclude, that the Indian force which attacked gov. *Harrison* on the Wabash, consisted of about 700 men; of whom more than one third were killed.

ARMS IN VIRGINIA.—An official communication from the governor of Virginia to the legislature says, there "are now on hand in the arsenal and in excellent order, 16,000 stand of arms, beside a very large number distributed, and also 150 pieces of ordnance."

The Chronicle.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature, on Saturday evening, formed a ticket for electors of president and vice-president of the United States. The most perfect cordiality and unanimity pervaded the meeting. They resolved, without a dissenting voice, that James Madison be supported as president, and George Clinton as vice-president of the United States.

Our late London papers, (says the United States Gazette,) are almost literally filled with accounts of nightly robberies, thefts, and murders, which appear to have increased to such a degree, not only in the metropolis, but also in the provincial towns, and even in the country, as to excite a universal alarm. Writers for the journals are occupied in discussing the best means of improving the police, and the courts of criminal jurisdiction are filled with the accused.

Carlisle, February 12.

Professor Cooper.—We state with great regret a most calamitous accident which occurred yesterday at the college to this eminent chemist and mineralogist. He had been heating a solution of Bismuth in aqua regia and nitrous fumes had collected in the upper part of the vial. When attempting to take the cork out which was tighter than expected, to let them off, the contents exploded with great noise. The professor was instantly struck blind and continued in the greatest anguish for many hours, although he had immediately the best surgical aid—great appprehensions were at first entertained that he had lost his sight. We understand this morning, his sight will be regained.

A statement of the military stores belonging to the state of New-York has been published—the total brass ordnance, mounted on flying and field carriages is 149 pieces, all complete for service; 94 of which are distributed among the several volunteer artillery companies. There are also 14 pieces iron ordnance, mounted on new constructed carriages, for Park use, 4 brass mortars, and one pair brass one pounders; and 81 pieces of heavy cannon for garrison use, 56 of which are mounted at Fort Richmond, at the Narrows, with powder, balls, &c. in abundance. In the different arsenals are preserved 11,327 stands of arms, 7,580 equipments, and 378,000 cartridges. The quantity of arms in the hands of the militia is not mentioned.

To every friend of useful knowledge throughout the state of Virginia.

The subscriber has, for several years, devoted his leisure hours to the collection of materials for a *Natural History of Virginia.* Labour of a pleasing nature, is now more than ever necessary to his mind; and henceforth, he will prosecute, with more activity and regularity than his late sphere of duty allowed, his researches on so interesting a subject. With this object in view, he solicits auxilary information from the enlightened and the liberal throughout the state.—Communications (post paid) respecting any part of the Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Meteorology, &c. of Virginia, directed to him, or for him to *Mr. Samuel Pleasants*, in Richmond, shall be received with respect and gratitude. Natural curiosities of any sort, specimens of rare or valuable productions, young plants, seeds of trees, shrubs and herbs, deemed either ornamental or useful, would also, if transmitted free from all expences greatly conduce to the accomplishment of the subscriber's design. Gentlemen residing on, or near, the bank of James' river, and its principal branches, might conveniently send such objects, to be deposited with Mr. Pleasants. From the consciousness of promoting a plan, which may eventually benefit society, such gentlemen would derive a reward worthy of good hearts, and expanded minds.

To expatiate on the advantages of natural knowledge, were an insult on the understanding of those to whom the present appeal is made. Nor is it necessary to offer specific queries: much less to describe the method of taking up, and safely conveying plants, &c. Suffice it to be observed that all civilized countries, and, in particular, some of our sister states have warmly patronized similar pursuits; and that botanic collections now eminently splendid, and extensively useful, have for the most part, originated in the humble, but zealous and persevering efforts of individuals. By establishing with botanists of his acquaintance in the United States, the West Indies, and Europe, the beneficial system of exchange, the subscriber hopes that, if obligingly aided, he will, in a few years, be able to exhibit, at least, the rudiments of a botanic garden. At the same time, he will prosecute, with other objects of immediate utility, the completion of his long intended *natural history of Virginia.* L. H. GIRARDIN.

Richmond, February 17, 1812.

John Johnson, esquire, late Indian agent at Fort Wayne, has furnished the governor with a list of the number of Indians of every description within the state of Ohio—which he states to be correct, viz.

	550	Ottoways,
	300	Wyandots,
	250	Senecas.
	200	Munceys and Delawares,
	700	Shawanoese,
	2,000	Total.

(Ohio Messenger.

Governor Meigs has received from the secretary at war commissions of officers for 2 companies of Rangers—to be raised and paid by the United States—they are designed to watch the movements of the Indians on our frontiers and protect the outer settlements.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 12.—The business transacted to-day was mostly local and uninteresting.

Mr. Harper submitted a resolution for enquiring into the state of the public printing, and report the necessary regulations for its government in future, adopted.

Mr. Hall (of Geo.) called for the consideration of his resolution, relative to permitting the direct tax to be paid by articles of domestic manufacture, for the use of the army and navy of the United States, lost, 29 for it.

The bill for forming the people of the Mississippi territory into a state—occupied the remainder of the day, when the committee rose, reported progress, &c.

☞ The contents of the present number will be found uncommonly interesting and important.

The editor thanks many of his friends for *remembering that the laborer is worthy his hire*

Mr. *Abraham C. Shelton* has kindly undertaken to act as the agent of this work at *Chalk Level*, [Va.] and its neighborhood. He is authorised to receive what is due, and will transmit the same to the editor.

The title and index accompanies this number.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 21. No. 29.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum.*

Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF RELIGION.

The committee of Religion to whom was referred the petitions of sundry persons respecting the people called *Shakers*, have according to order, had the subjects of the same under consideration —and beg leave to report—

Without regard to religious persuasions, sects or faith, of any particular denomination whatever, your committee recommend to the consideration and adoption of the house, the following resolutions—

1st. Resolved, that an open renunciation of the marriage vow and contract and total abstinence from sexual and connubial intercourse, agreeably to the intentions and objects of matrimony, ought to be provided against by law.

2d Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law, for the competent support of the wife out of the husband's estate, when abandoned by him under such circumstances.

3d Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law, for the competent support of children, out of their father's estate, where they shall be by such father abandoned under like circumstances.

4th Resolved, That guardians ought to be appointed to the children of husbands so abandoning their wives, who should have the care of the persons and estates of such children.

5th Resolved, That when a wife is so abandoned she ought by law to be permitted to acquire and hold property as a *feme sole*—as as well as to have reasonable parental control over her children, by the husband so renouncing the marriage contract—And when prayed for, she should have divorce granted, without its benefits being extended to the husband so abandoning her.

In adopting the foregoing resolutions your committee are not unmindful that religious tenets, are not the subjects of legislative or judicial interference.

They entertain too high respect for their country, this legislative body, and themselves to recommend any measure contravening these golden provisions of our constitution, which declare—" That all men have a natural and indefeasible right, to worship *Almighty God,* according to the dictates of their own consciences—that no human authority ought, in any case whatever, to controul or interfere with the right of conscience.

Your committee can but regret, that in all ages and countries, individuals have been found, too ready to condemn all other sects and persuasions, save that adopted by themselves, should they have adopted any.

These unfortunate individuals, wanting the benign influence of christianity, become odious themselves, by that inteference which prompts their exertions to bring odium on others. It is the good fortune of the *real christian,* that in our enlightened day, this intolerance recoils back on the intolerant —and thus while working their own destruction, they make the rays of christianity shine but the brighter.

With these sentiments, your committee leave the Shakers, and all other sects to pursue uninterrupted, the distates of their own consciences—leaving their religious creed to the approbation or disapprobation of themselves, and their God.

Case of the schooner Exchange.

From the National Intelligencer.

This interesting cause was argued last week, in the supreme court of the United States, now in session, by Mr. *Dallas,* attorney of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, and Mr. *Pinkney,* attorney-general of the United States, upon one side, and by Mr. *Hare* of Philadelphia, and Mr. *Harper* of Baltimore, upon the other. The case was this—on the 24th of August last *John M'Fadon* and *William Greetham,* of the state of Maryland, filed their libel in the district court of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, against the *schooner Exchange,* setting forth that they were the sole owners, on the 27th of October 1809, when she sailed from Baltimore, bound to St. Sebastians in Spain. That while lawfully and peaceably pursuing her voyage, she was on the 30th of December 1810, violently and forcibly taken by certain persons, acting under the decrees and orders of *Napoleon, emperor of the French,* out of the custody of the libellants, and their captain and agent, and was disposed of by those persons, or some of them, in violation of the rights of the libellants, and of the laws of nations in that behalf. That she had been brought into the port of Philadelphia and was then in the jurisdiction of that court, in possession of a certain *Denis M. Begon,* her reputed captain or master. That no sentence or decree of condemnation had been pronounced against her, by any court of competent jurisdiction; but that the property of the libellants in her remained unchanged and in full force. They therefore prayed the usual process of the court to attach the vessel and that she might be restored to them.

Upon this libel the usual process was issued returnable on the 30th of August 1811, which was executed and returned accordingly, but no person appeared to claim the vessel in opposition to the libellants. On the 6th of September the usual proclamation was made for all persons to appear and show cause why the said vessel should not be restored to her former owners, but no person appeared.

On the 13th of September, a like proclamation was made, but no appearance was entered.

On the 20th of September, Mr. *Dallas,* the attorney of the U. States, for the district of Pennsylvania, appeared, and (at the instance of the executive department of the government of the United States, as it is understood) filed a *suggestion,* to the following effect:

Protesting that he does not know, and does not admit the truth of the allegations contained in the libel, he suggests and gives the court to understand and be informed,

That inasmuch as there exists between the United States of America and Napoleon, emperor of the French and king of Italy, &c. &c. a state of peace and amity; the public vessels of his said imperial and royal majesty, conforming to the laws of nations, and laws of the said United States, may freely enter the ports and harbors of the said United States, and at pleasure depart therefrom without seizure, arrest, detention or molestation. That a certain public vessel described and known as the *Balcou,* or vessel, No. 5, belonging to his said imperial and royal majesty, and actually employed in his service under the command of the *Sieur Begon,* upon a voyage from Europe to the Indies, having encountered great stress of weather upon the high seas, was compelled to enter the port of Philadelphia, for refreshment and repairs, about the 22d of July 1811. That having entered the said port from necessity and not voluntarily; having procured the requisite refreshments and repairs, and having conformed in all things to the law of nations, and the laws of the United States, was about to depart from the said port of Philadelphia, and to resume her voyage in the service of his said imperial and royal majesty, when on the 24th of August 1811, she was seized, arrested and detained in pursuance of the process of attachment issued upon the prayer of the libellants.—That the said public vessel has not, at any time, been violently and forcibly taken or captured from the libellants, their captain and agent on the high seas as prize of war, or otherwise; but that if the said public vessel, belonging to his said imperial and royal majesty as aforesaid, ever was a vessel navigating under the flag of the United States, and possessed by the libellants, citizens thereof, as in their libel is alledged (which nevertheless the said attorney does not admit) the property of the libellants, in the said vessel was seized and divested, and the same became vested in his imperial and royal majesty, within a port of his empire, or of a country occupied by his arms, out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and of any particular state of the United States, according to the

d crees and laws of France, in such case provided. And the said attorney submitting, whether, in consideration of the premises, the court will take cognizance of the case, respectfully prays that the court will be pleased to order and decree that the process of attachment, heretofore issued, be quashed; that the libel be dismissed with costs; and that the said public vessel, tackle, &c. belonging to his imperial and royal majesty be released, &c. And the said attorney brings here into court the original *commission* of the said *Sieur Begon*, &c.

On the 27th of September 1811, the libellants filed their answer to the suggestion of the district attorney, to which they except, because it does not appear to be made for or on behalf, or at the instance of the United States, or any other body politic or person.

They aver that the schooner is not a public vessel belonging to his imperial and royal majesty, but is the private property of the libellants. They deny that she was compelled by stress of weather to enter the port of Philadelphia, or that she came otherwise than voluntarily; and that the property of the libellants in the vessel never was divested, or vested in his imperial and royal majesty within a port of his empire or of a country occupied by his arms.

The district attorney produced the affidavits of the *Sieur Begon* and the French consul verifying the commission of the captain, and stating the fact, that the public vessels of the emperor of France never carry with them any other document or evidence that they belong to him, than his flag, the commission, and the possession of his officers.

In the commission it was stated that the vessel was *armed* at *Bayonne*.

On the 4th of October 1811, the district judge dismissed the libel with costs, upon the ground that the public armed vessel of a foreign sovereign, in amity with our government is not subject to the ordinary judicial tribunals of the country, so far as regards the question of the title by which such sovereign claims to hold the vessel.

From this sentence the libellants appealed to the circuit court, where it was reversed, on the 28th of October, 1811.

From this sentence of reversal the district attorney appealed to the supreme court of the United States, where the cause was fully and ably argued.

On the 2d of March 1812, the opinion of the court, (all the judges being present) was delivered as follows: by MARSHALL, chief jus.

THE SCHOONER EXCHANGE,

vs.

John M'Fadon and William Greetham.

This case involves the very delicate and important inquiry, whether an American citizen can assert in an American court a title to an armed national vessel, found within the waters of the United States.

The question has been considered with an earnest solicitude, that the decision may conform to those principles of the national and municipal law by which it ought to be regulated.

In exploring an unbeaten path, with few, if any, aids from precedents or written law, the court has found it necessary to rely much on general principles, and on a train of reasoning founded on cases in some degree analogous to this.

The jurisdiction of courts is a branch of that which is possessed by the nation as an independent sovereign power.

The jurisdiction of the nation within its own territory is necessarily exclusive and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself. Any restriction upon it, deriving validity from an external source, would imply a diminution of its sovereignty to the extent of the restriction, and an investment of that sovereignty to the same extent in that power which could impose such restriction.

All exceptions, therefore, to the full and complete power of a nation within its own territories, must be traced up to the consent of the nation itself. They can flow from no other legitimate source.

This consent may be either express or implied. In the latter case, it is less determinate, exposed more to the uncertainties of construction; but, if understood, not less obligatory.

The world being composed of distinct sovereignties, possessing equal rights and equal independence, whose mutual benefit is promoted by intercourse with each other, and by an interchange of those good offices which humanity dictates and its wants require, all sovereigns have consented to a relaxation in practice, in cases under certain peculiar circumstances, of that absolute and complete jurisdiction within their respective territories which sovereignty confers.

This consent may in some instances be tested by common usage and by common opinion, growing out of that usage.

A nation would justly be considered as violating its faith, although that faith might not be expressly plighted, which should suddenly and without previous notice, exercise its territorial powers in a manner not consonant to the usages and received obligations of the civilized world.

This full and absolute territorial jurisdiction being alike the attribute of every sovereign, and being incapable of conferring extra territorial power, would not seem to contemplate foreign sovereigns nor their sovereign rights as its objects. One sovereign being in no respect amenable to another; and being bound by obligations of the highest character not to degrade the dignity of his nation by placing himself or its sovereign rights within the jurisdiction of another, can be supposed to enter a foreign territory only under an express licence, or in the confidence that the immunities belonging to his independent sovereign station, though not expressly stipulated, are reserved by implication, and will extended to him.

This perfect equality and absolute independence of sovereigns, and this common interest impelling them to mutual intercourse, and an interchange of good offices with each other, have given rise to a class of cases in which every sovereign is understood to wave the exercise of a part of that complete exclusive territorial jurisdiction which has been stated to be the attribute of every nation.

1st. One of these is admitted to be the exemption of the person of the sovereign from arrest or detention within a foreign territory.

If he enters that territory with the knowledge and licence of its sovereign, that licence, although containing no stipulation exempting his person from arrest, is universally understood to imply such stipulation.

Why has the whole civilized world concurred in this construction? The answer cannot be mistaken. A foreign sovereign is not understood as intending to subject himself to a jurisdiction incompatible with his dignity and the dignity of his nation, and it is to avoid this subjection that the licence has been obtained. The character to whom it is given, and the object for which it is granted, equally require that it should be construed, to impart full security to the person who has obtained it. This security, however, need not be expressed; it is implied from the circumstances of the case.

Should one sovereign enter the territory of another without the consent of that other, expressed or implied, it would present a question which does not appear to be perfectly settled, a decision of which is not necessary to any conclusion to which the court may come in the cause under consideration. If he did not thereby expose himself to the territorial jurisdiction of the sovereign whose dominions he had entered, it would seem to be because implicitly all sovereigns implicitly engage not to avail themselves of a power over their equals which a romantic confidence in their magnanimity has placed in their hands.

2d. A second case, standing on the same principles with the first, is the immunity which all civilized nations allow to foreign ministers.

Whatever may be the principle on which this immunity is established, whether we consider him as in the place of the sovereign he represents, or by a political fiction suppose him to be extra-territorial, and, therefore, in point of law, not within the jurisdiction of the sovereign at whose court he resides; still the immunity itself is granted by the governing power of the nation to which the minister is deputed. This fiction of ex-territoriality could not be erected and supported against the will of the sovereign of the territory. He is supposed to assent to it.

The consent is not expressed. It is true that in some countries and in this among others, a special law is enacted for the case. But, the law obviously proceeds on the idea of prescribing the punishment of an act previously unlawful, not of granting to a foreign minister a privilege which he would not otherwise possess.

The assent of the sovereigns to the very important and extensive exemptions from territorial jurisdiction which are admitted to attach to foreign ministers, is implied from the considerations that, without such exemption, every sovereign would hazard his own dignity by employing a public minister abroad. His minister would owe temporary and local allegiance to a foreign prince, and would be less competent to the object of his mission. A sovereign committing the interest of his nation with a foreign power to the care of a person whom he has elected for that purpose, cannot intend to subject his minister in any degree to that power; and, therefore, a consent to receive him, implies a consent that he shall possess those privileges which his principal intended he should retain—privileges which are essential to the dignity of his sovereign, and to the duties he is bound to perform

In what cases a minister, by infracting the laws of the country in which he resides, may subject himself to other punishment than will be inflicted by his own sovereign, is an inquiry foreign to the present purpose. If his crimes be such as to render him amenable to the local jurisdiction, it must be because they forfeit the privileges annexed to his character; and the minister, by violating the conditions under which he was received as the representative of a foreign sovereign, has surrendered the immunities granted on those conditions; or, according to the true meaning of the original assent, has ceased to be entitled to them.

3d. A third case in which a sovereign is understood to cede a portion of his territorial jurisdiction is, when he allows the troops of a foreign prince to pass through his dominions.

In such case, without any express declaration waving jurisdiction over the army to which this right of passage has been granted, the sovereign who should attempt to exercise it would certainly be considered as violating his faith. By exercising it, the purpose for which the free passage was granted would be defeated, and a portion of the military force of a foreign independent nation would be diverted from those national objects and duties to which it was applicable, and would be withdrawn from the control of the sovereign whose power and whose safety might greatly depend on retaining the exclusive command and disposition of this force. The grant of a free passage therefore implies a waving of all jurisdiction over the troops during their passage, and permits the foreign general to use that discipline and to inflict those punishments which the government of his army may require.

But if, without such express permit, an army should be led through the territories of a foreign prince, might the jurisdiction of the territory be rightfully exercised over the individuals composing this army?

Without doubt, a military force can never gain immunities of any other description than those which war gives, by entering a foreign territory against the will of its sovereign. But if his consent, instead of being expressed by a particular license, be expressed by a general declaration that foreign troops may pass thro' a specified tract of country, a distinction between such general permit and a particular licence is not perceived. It would seem reasonable that every immunity which would be conferred by a special licence, would be in like manner conferred by such general permit.

We have seen that a licence to pass through a territory implies immunities not expressed, and it is material to enquire why the licence itself may not be presumed?

It is obvious that the passage of an army through a foreign territory

will probably be at all times inconvenient and injurious, and would often be imminently dangerous to the sovereign through whose dominions it passed. Such a practice would break down some of the most decisive distinctions between peace and war, and would reduce a nation to the necessity of resisting by war an act not absolutely hostile in its character, or of exposing itself to the stratagems and frauds of a power whose integrity might be doubted, and who might enter the country under deceitful pretexts. It is for reasons like these that the general licence to foreigners to enter the dominions of a friendly power, is never understood to extend to a military force; and an army marching into the dominions of another sovereign, may justly be considered as committing an act of hostility; and, if not opposed by force, acquires no privilege by its irregular and improper conduct. It may well however be questioned whether any other than the sovereign power of the state be capable of deciding that such military commander is without a licence.

But the rule which is applicable to armies, does not appear to be equally applicable to ships of war entering the ports of a friendly power. The injury inseparable from the march of an army thro' an inhabited country, and the dangers often, indeed generally, attending it, do not ensue from admitting a ship of war, without special licence, into a friendly port. A different rule therefore with respect to this species of military force has been generally adopted.—If, for reasons of state, the ports of a nation generally, or any particular ports be closed against vessels of war generally, or the vessels of any particular nation, notice is usually given of such determination. If there be no prohibition, the ports of a friendly nation are considered as open to the public ships of all powers with whom it is at peace, and they are supposed to enter such ports and to remain in them while allowed to remain, under the protection of the government of the place.

In almost every instance, the treaties between civilized nations contain a stipulation to this effect in favor of vessels driven in by stress of weather or other urgent necessities. In such cases the sovereign is bound by compact to authorise foreign vessels to enter his ports. The treaty binds him to allow vessels in distress to find a refuge and asylum in his ports, and this is a licence which he is not at liberty to retract. It would be difficult to assign a reason for withholding from a licence thus granted, any immunity from local jurisdiction which would be implied in a special licence

If there be no treaty applicable to the case, and the sovereign, from motives deemed adequate by himself, permits his ports to remain open to the public ships of foreign friendly powers, the conclusion seems irresistable that they enter by his assent. And if they enter by his assent necessarily implied, no just reason is perceived by the court for distinguishing this case from that of vessels which enter by express assent.

In all the cases of exemption which have been reviewed, much has been implied, but the obligation of what was implied has been found equal to the obligation of that which was expressed. Are these reasons for denying the application of this principle to ships of war?

In this part of the subject a difficulty is to be encountered, the seriousness of which is acknowledged but which the court will not attempt to escape.

Those treaties which provide for the admission and safe departure of public vessels entering a port from stress of weather or other urgent cause, provide in like manner for the private vessels of the nation; and where public vessels enter a port under the general licence which is implied merely from the absence of a prohibition, they are, it may be urged, in the same condition with merchant vessels entering the same port for the purposes of trade who cannot thereby claim any exemption from the jurisdiction of the country. It may be contended, certainly with much plausibility if not correctness, that the same rule and same principle is applicable to public and private ships; and since it is admitted that private ships entering without special licence become subject to the local jurisdiction, it is demanded on what authority an exception is made in favor of ships of war?

It is by no means conceded that a private vessel really availing herself of an asylum provided by treaty, and not attempting to trade would become amenable to the local jurisdiction unless she committed some act forfeiting the protection she claims under compact. On the contrary, motives may be assigned for stipulating and according immunities to vessels in cases of distress, which would not be demanded for or allowed to those which enter voluntarily and for ordinary purposes. On this part of the subject, however, the court does not mean to indicate any opinion. The case itself may possibly occur, and ought not to be prejudged.

Without deciding how far such stipulations in favor of distressed vessels as are usual in treaties, may exempt private ships from the jurisdiction of the place, it may safely be asserted that the whole reasoning upon which such exemption has been implied on other cases, applies with full force to the exemption of ships of war in this.

"It is impossible to conceive," says Vattel, "that a Prince who sends an ambassador or any other minister can have any intention of subjecting him to the authority of a foreign power; and this consideration furnishes an additional argument which completely establishes the independency of a public minister. If it cannot be reasonably presumed that his sovereign means to subject him to the authority of the prince to whom he is sent, the latter, in receiving the minister, consents to admit him on the footing of independency; and thus there exists between the princes a tacit convention which gives a new force to the natural obligation."

Equally impossible is it to conceive, whatever may be the construction as to private ships, that a prince who stipulates a passage for his troops or an asylum for his ships of war in distress, should mean to subject his army or his navy to the jurisdiction of a foreign sovereign. And if this cannot be presumed, the sovereign of the port must be considered as having conceded the privilege to the extent in which it must have been understood to be asked.

To the court it appears that where, without treaty, the ports of a nation are open to the private and public ships of a friendly power whose subjects have also liberty without special licence to enter the country for business or amusement, a clear distinction is to be drawn between the rights accorded to private individuals or private trading vessels, and those accorded to public armed ships which constitute a part of the military force of the nation.

The preceding reasoning has maintained the propositions that all exemptions from territorial jurisdiction must be derived from the consent of the sovereign of the territory; that this consent may be implied or expressed; and that when implied its extent must be regulated by the nature of the case and the views under which the parties requiring and conceding it must be supposed to act.

When private individuals of one nation spread themselves through another as business or caprice may direct, mingling indiscriminately with the inhabitants of that other; or when merchant vessels enter for the purpose of trade, it would be obviously inconvenient and dangerous to society, and would subject the laws to continual infraction, and the government to degradation, if such individuals or merchants did not owe temporary or local allegiance, and were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the country. Nor can the foreign sovereign have any motive for wishing such exemption. His subjects thus passing into foreign countries are not employed by him, nor are they engaged in national pursuits. Consequently there are powerful motives for not exempting persons of this description from the jurisdiction of the country in which they are found, and no one motive for requiring it. The implied licence therefore under which they enter can never be construed to grant such exemption.

But in all respects different is the situation of a public armed ship. She constitutes a part of the military force of her nation.—Acts under the immediate and direct command of the sovereign.—Is employed by him in national objects. He has many and powerful motives for preventing those objects from being defeated by the interference of a foreign state. Such interference cannot take place without effecting his power and his dignity. The implied licence therefore under which such vessel enters a friendly port, may reasonably be construed, and it seems to the court ought to be construed, as containing an exemption from the jurisdiction of the sovereign within whose territory she claims the rites of hospitality.

Upon these principles, by the unanimous consent of nations, a foreigner is amenable to the laws of the place; but certainly in practice, nations have not yet asserted their jurisdiction over the public armed ships of a foreign sovereign entering a port open for their reception.

Bynkershock, a jurist of great reputation, has indeed maintained that the property of a foreign sovereign is not distinguishable by any legal exemption from the property of an ordinary individual, and has quoted several cases in which courts have exercised jurisdiction over causes in which a foreign sovereign was made a party defendant.

Without indicating any opinion on this question, it may be safely be affirmed, that there is a manifest distinction between the private property of the person who happens to be a prince, and that military force which supports the sovereign power, and maintains the dignity and the independence of a nation. A prince, by acquiring private property in a foreign country, may possibly be considered as subjecting that property to the territorial jurisdiction; he may be considered as so far laying down the prince and assuming the character of a private individual; but this he cannot be presumed to do with respect to any portion of that armed force which upholds his crown, and the nation he is entrusted to govern.

The only applicable case cited by Bynkershock is that of the Spanish ships of war seized in Flushing for a debt due from the King of Spain. In that case, the states general interposed; and there is reason to believe, from the manner in which the transaction is stated; that, either by the interference of government, or the decision of the court, the vessels were released.

This case of the Spanish vessels is, it is believed, the only case furnished by the history of the world, of an attempt made by an individual to assert a claim against a foreign prince by seizing the armed vessel of the nation. That this proceeding was once arrested by the government, in a nation which appear to have asserted the power of proceeding in the same manner against the private property of the prince, would seem a feeble argument in support of the universality of the opinion in favor of the exemption claimed for ships of war. The distinction made in our own laws between public and private ships would appear to proceed from the same opinion.

It seems then to the court to be a principle of public law that national ships of war, entering the port of a friendly power open for their reception, are to be considered as exempted by the consent of that power from its jurisdiction.

Without doubt, the sovereign of the place is capable of destroying this implication. He may claim and exercise jurisdiction either by employing force or by subjecting such vessels to the ordinary tribunals. But until such power be exerted in a manner not to be misunderstood, the sovereign cannot be considered as having imparted to the ordinary tribunals a jurisdiction, which it would be a breach of faith to exercise. Those general statutory provisions therefore which are descriptive of the ordinary jurisdiction of the judicial tribunals, which give an individual whose property has been wrested from him a right to claim that property in the court of the country in which it is found, ought not, in the opinion of this court, to be so construed as to give them jurisdiction in a case in which the sovereign power has impliedly consented to waive its jurisdiction.

The arguments in favor of this opinion which have been drawn from the general inability of the judicial power to enforce its decisions in cases of this description, from the consideration, that the sovereign power of the nation is alone competent to avenge wrongs committed by a sovereign, that the questions to which such wrongs give birth are rather questions of policy than of law, that they are

diplomatic rather than legal discussions, are of great weight and merit serious attention. But the argument has already been drawn to a length which forbids a particular examination of these points.

The principles which have been stated will now be applied to the case at bar.

In the present state of the evidence and proceedings the Exchange must be considered as a vessel which was the property of the libellants, whose claim is repelled by the fact that she is now a national vessel commissioned by, and in the service of, the emperor of France. The evidence of this fact is not controverted. But it is contended that it constitutes no bar to an enquiry into the validity of the title by which the emperor holds this vessel. Every person, it is alledged, who is entitled to property brought within the jurisdiction of our courts, has a right to assert his title in those courts, unless there be some law taking his case out of the general rule. It is therefore said to be the right and if it be the right, it is the duty of the court, to enquire whether this title has been extinguished by an act the validity of which is recognized by national and municipal law.

If the preceding reasoning be correct, the Exchange, being a public armed ship in the service of a foreign sovereign with whom the government of the United States is at peace, and having entered an American port open for her reception on the terms on which ships of war are generally permitted to enter the ports of a friendly power, must be considered as having come into the American territory under an implied promise that while necessarily within it, and demeaning herself in a friendly manner, she should be exempt from the jurisdiction of the country.

If this opinion be correct, there seems to be a necessity for admitting that the fact might be disclosed to the court by the suggestion of the attorney for the United States.

I am directed to deliver it, as the opinion of the court, that the sentence of the circuit court reversing the sentence of the district court in the case of the Exchange be reversed, and that of the district court dismissing the libel be affirmed.

Documents

From the War Department, accompanying the bill providing ordnance and other military stores.

War Department, Dec. 9, 1811.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 28th November, requesting a "statement of the cannon and small arms, and of the munitions of war, generally, now on hand—and whether any, and, if any, to what extent, further purchases should be made, under the present aspect of affairs, and the amount of the appropriations necessary;" I have to transmit herewith a summary (marked A.) of the most important articles in the ordnance department, now, on hand, as taken from the returns of the superintendant of military stores, dated 1st November, 1811.

The manufacture of cannon and shot is progressing at the established foundaries in the U. States, increasing the supply on hand, and admitting of any extension which circumstances may require.

A reference to the explanatory note on the summary (marked A.*) will shew that great deductions must be made from the number of stands of arms reported "fit for service." The number in store, fit for immediate use, may, however, be safely relied on as competent to supply any number of our troops that will be brought into the field.

The public armories at Springfield, (Massachusetts) and at Harper's Ferry, (Virginia) furnish annually 20,000 stands. Those delivered on private contract, amounted, in the year ending the 30th September, 1811, to 11,801.

From these sources, which may be extended as circumstances may require, a supply of arms of increasing superiority in fabric, competent to meet the emergencies of war, however protracted, may with certainty be relied on.

The estimate for ordnance and ordnance stores (marked B.) shews the quantity of such articles in that department as are "under the present aspect of affairs," deemed expedient to be procured in addition to those now on hand.

The estimate for camp equipage and other quarter master's stores (marked C.) embraces a competent supply for 50,000 men for one year.

From these estimates, it will appear that the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars will be required to make the purchase.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

W. EUSTIS.

The hon. Adam Seybert, Chairman.

B.

Estimate for ordnance and ordnance stores.

		Dolls.
100	18 pounder cannon, of 27 cwt. each *a* 133 dollars 33 cents per ton.	17,999
150	Travelling carriages for ditto, *a* 400 dollars each,	60,000
200	6 pounder cannon *a* 72 dollars each,	14,400
300	Travelling carriages for ditto, *a* 250 dollars each,	75,000
3,600	Tons of cannon balls, of sizes, *a* 90 dollars per ton	324,000
1,000,000	Pounds of nitre, *a* 40 cts	400,000
200,000	Do. sulphur, *a* 6 do.	12,000
500	Tons of lead, *a* 160 dollars per ton	80,000
5,000	Reams cartridge paper, *a* 6 dollars per ream,	30,000
Ammunition and baggage waggons,		75,000
Tools and implement requisite,		15,000
Laboratories and laboratory apparatus,		12,000
	Dollars	1 115,399

* We have not seen this summary marked A.

Note.—Harness and other equipage which are perishable articles and such as may be produced when occasion requires, are omitted in this estimate.

C.

Estimate for camp equipage and other quarter master's stores, competent to supply 50,000 men one year.

		DOLLARS.
10,000	Common tents (at the present price of duck,) *a* 15 dollars each,	150,000
1,200	Wall do. *a* 25 dollars each,	30 000
50,000	Knapsacks, *a* 1 dollar each,	50,000
50,000	Canteens, *a* 25 cents each,	12,500
10,000	Camp kettles, *a* 200 cents each,	20,000
50,000	Cartouch boxes and belts, *a* 150 cts. each	75,000
50,000	Bayonet scabbards and belts, *a* 100 cts. each	50,000
For tools and implements requisite,		6,500
	Dollars,	394,500

Note.—Waggons, also harness which is a perishable article, being such as can be readily supplied if found necessary, are not included in this estimate.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishments, for the year 1812.

House of Representatives, Jan. 13, 1812.

Sir—In the estimate of appropriations necessary for the military department for the service of the year 1812, are of the following items, viz.

"For the expence of the militia called into actual service in the territory of Louisiana in the year 1809,	dols. 2,000
Ditto of Indians in the years 1809 and 1810,	800
Ditto do. in the year 1811,	30,000
	32,800

For payment to the Seneca tribe of Indians in lieu of interest on their stock in the U. States bank, dols. 8,000"

I am directed by the committee of ways and means to request of you a statement, explanatory of the nature and object of the militia service for defraying the expences of which an appropriation is required as above.

It does not appear from your estimate of the appropriation, recommended from the Seneca tribe of Indians, whether, it is proposed that the sum asked for on that account should be paid to them as a gratuity, or whether as an advance to be paid to the U. States hereafter, or retained out of any future dividends which may be expected on account of their stock in the late bank of the U. States by that tribe. Such an explanation of the views of the department and the nature and operations of the proposed appropriation, as may be within your power to give, is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. BACON.

Hon. Wm. Eustis, Secretary at War.

War Department, Jan. 19, 1812.

Sir—In answer to your letter of the 13th inst. I have the honor to inform you, that the estimates for the militia in the year 1809 and 1810, were predicated on the returns and muster rolls of the troops which had been called out by the late governor Lewis and governor Harrison, on alarms of invasion by the Indians on those years.—The estimate for the militia in the year 1811, was ordered to meet the expences of the late expedition under governor Harrison against the Indians on the Wabash.

In explanation of the estimate of "8000 dollars in lieu of the dividend on the bank shares, held by the president of the United States, in trust for the Seneca nation of Indians, in the bank of the United States," I have the honor to state, that on the 27th of March, 1798, two hundred and five shares in that bank were transferred to the president in trust for the Seneca nation of Indians, the interest of which has been regularly paid to them, with such additional sums as they have required, not exceeding the dividends on those shares; and when the whole dividend has not been drawn, the surplus has been appropriated to further purchases in that bank. The shares now held in trust for them, amount to two hundred and twenty.

The Seneca nation, considering the president as their father, and relying on the good faith of the United States, made him the guardian of their funds, with the expectation and belief that they should receive an annuity equal to the interest of their capital so deposited. Since that deposit, they have received annually, through their agent, from six thousand to eight thousand five hundred dollars, according to their necessities and the dividends of the bank.

As humanity and good policy must have induced this government to become guardians of that property, the same motives, as well as the implied promise of the government, have been deemed just grounds for the estimate; and it is believed the appropriation and payment of such sums as they have heretofore received, will be thought expedient by congress, until those shares can be so disposed of as to produce an annuity equal to the former dividends on the interest of the capital, which ceased in January 1811; and it is presumed no deductions can hereafter be made, from the funds of the Seneca nation, (while they continue as numerous as at present) to reimburse the money thus appropriated in lieu of the expected dividends on their bank shares.

A speech has this day been received from the chiefs and head men of the Seneca nation on this subject, and is herewith enclosed for the further information of the honorable committee.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obed't servant.

Hon. E. Bacon, chairman. W. EUSTIS.

To the honorable W. Eustis, secretary at war.

The sachems and chief warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, understanding you are the person appointed by the great council of your nation to manage and conduct the affairs of the several nations of Indians with whom you are at peace and on terms of friendship, come at this time, as children to a father, to lay before you the trouble which we have on our minds.

Brother—We do not think it best to multiply words, we will therefore tell you what our complaint is.

Brother—Listen to what we say: Some years since, we held a treaty at Bigtree, near the Genessee river. This treaty was called by our great father, the president of the United States. He sent an agent, colonel Wadsworth, to attend this treaty, for the purpose of advising us in the business, and seeing that we had justice done us. At this treaty, we sold to Robert Morris the greatest part of our country; the sum he gave us was one hundred thousand dollars.

Brother—The commissioners who was appointed on your part, advised us to place this money in the hands of our great father, the president of the United States. He told us our father loved his red children, and would take care of our money, and plant it in a field where it would bear seed forever, as long as trees grow, or waters run. Our money has heretofore been of great service to us; it has helped us to support our old people, and our women and children; but we are told the field where our money was planted is become barren.

Brother—We do not understand your way of doing business.—This thing is heavy on our minds. We mean to hold our white brethren of the United States by the hand;—but this weight lies heavy; we hope you will remove it.

Brother—We have heard of the bad conduct of our brothers towards the setting sun. We are sorry for what they have done; but you must not blame us; we have had no hand in this bad business. They have had bad people among them It is your enemies have done this.

We have persuaded our agent to take this talk to your great council. He knows our situations, and will speak our minds.

Farmer's Brother, his mark		X	Wheel Barrow, his mark		X
Little Billy	do.	X	Jack Berry	do.	X
Young King,	do.	X	Twenty Canoes	do.	X
Pollard,	do.	X	Big Kettle	do.	X
Chief Warrior,	do.	X	Half Town	do.	X
Two Guns,	do.	X	Keyandeunde	do.	X
John Sky	do.	X	Captain Cold	do.	X
Parrot Nose,	do.	X	Esq. Blinkney	do.	X
John Pierce,	do.	X	Captain Johnson	do.	X
Strong,	do.	X			

N. B. The foregoing speech was delivered in council by Farmer's Brother, at Buffaloe Creek, December 19, 1811, and subscribed to in my presence, by the chiefs whose names are annexed.

(Signed) ERASTUS GRANGER.

Hancock's Oration.*

Delivered March 5th, 1774, at the request of the inhabitants of Boston; to commemorate the bloody tragedy of the fifth of March, 1770. By the honorable *John Hancock, esq.*

Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit: fixit leges pretio atque refixit,
Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprendere formas,
——possim. *Virgil.*

Men, Brethren, Fathers and Fellow countrymen,

The attentive gravity, the venerable appearance of this crouded audience, the dignity which I behold in the countenances of so many in this great assembly, the solemnity of the occasion upon which we have met together, joined to a consideration of the part I am to take in the important business of this day, fill me with an awe hitherto unknown; and heighten the sense which I have ever had, of my unworthiness to fill this sacred desk; but allured by the call of some of my respected fellow-citizens, with whose request it is always my greatest pleasure to comply, I almost forgot my want of ability to perform what they required. In this situation I find my only support, in assuring myself that a generous people will not severely censure what they know was well intended, though its want of merit, should prevent their being able to applaud it. And I pray, that my sincere attachment to the interest of my country, and hearty detestation of every design formed against her liberties, may be admitted as some apology for my appearance in this place.

I have always from my earliest youth, rejoiced in the felicity of my fellow men, and have ever considered it as the indispensable duty of every member of society to promote, as far as in him lies, the prosperity of every individual, but more especially of the community to which he belongs; and also as a faithful subject of the state, to use his utmost endeavors to detect, and having detected, strenuously to oppose every traitorous plot which its enemies may devise for its destruction. Security to the persons and properties of the governed, is so obviously the design of civil government, that to attempt a logical proof of it, would be like burning tapers at noon day, to assist the sun in enlightening the world; and it cannot be either virtuous or honorable, to attempt to support a government, of which this is not the great and principal basis: and it is to the last degree vicious and infamous to attempt to support a government which manifestly tends to render the persons and properties of the governed insecure. Some boast of being *friends to government*; I am a friend to righteous government, to a government founded upon the principle of reason and justice; but I glory in publicly avowing my eternal enmity to tyranny. Is the present system which the British administration have adopted for the government of the colonies, a righteous government? Or is it tyranny?—Here suffer me to ask (and would to Heaven there could be an answer) what tenderness? what regard, respect or consideration has Great Britain shewn in their late transactions for the security of the persons or properties of the inhabitants of the colonies? or rather, what have they omitted doing to destroy that security? they have declared that they have, ever had, and of right ought ever to have, full power to make laws of sufficient validity to bind the colonies in all cases whatever: They have exercised this pretended right by imposing a tax upon us without our consent; and lest we should show some reluctance at parting with our property, her fleets and armies are sent to enforce their mad pretensions. The town of Boston, ever faithful to the British crown, has been invested by a British fleet. The troops of George the third have crossed the wide Atlantic, not to engage an enemy, but assist a band of traitors in trampling on the rights and liberties of his most loyal subjects in America—those rights and liberties which as a father he ought ever to regard, and as a king he is bound in honor to defend from violations, even at the risque of his own life.

Let not the history of the illustrious house of Brunswick inform posterity, that a king descended from that glorious monarch George the 2nd, once sent his British subjects to conquer and enslave his subjects in America; but be perpetual infamy entailed upon that villain who dared to advise his master to such execrable measures: for it was easy to foresee the consequences which so naturally followed upon sending troops to America, to enforce obedience to acts of the British parliament, which neither God nor man ever empowered them to make. It was reasonable to expect that troops, who knew the errand they were sent upon, would treat the people whom they were to subjugate with a cruelty and haughtiness that too often buries the honorable character of a *soldier* in the disgraceful name of an *unfeeling ruffian*. The troops upon

* To give a prospectus of the character of this truly great man, for the particular use of the youth of the United States, and present a view of the spirit of the times in which he lived, as well as to oblige several friends we are happy to accommodate, we are induced to give room to this uncommonly animated and masterly oration. It would be well to contrast it with some speeches of the present day.

their first arrival took possession of the senate house and pointed their cannon against the judgment hall, and even continued them there whilst the supreme court of judicature for this province was actually sitting to decide upon the lives and fortunes of the king's subjects. Our streets nightly resounded with the noise of riot and debauchery; our peaceful citizens were hourly exposed to shameful insults, and often felt the effects of their violence. But this was not all: as though they thought it not enough to violate our civil rights, they endeavored to deprive us of the enjoyments of our religious privileges, to vitiate our morals and thereby render us deserving of destruction. Hence the rude din of arms which broke in upon your solemn devotions in your temples, on that day, hallowed by Heaven, and set apart by God himself for his peculiar worship. Hence impious oaths and blasphemies so often tortured your unaccustomed ear. Hence all the arts which idleness and luxury could invent were used, to betray our youth of one sex into extravagance and effeminacy, and of the other into infamy and ruin; and did they not succeed but too well? Did not a reverence for religion sensibly decay? Did not our infants almost learn to lisp out curses before they knew their horrid import? Did not our youth forget they were Americans, and, regardless of the admonitions of the wise and aged, servilely copy from their tyrants those vices which finally must overthrow the empire of Great Britain? And must I be compelled to acknowledge, that even the noblest, fairest part of all the lower creation did not entirely escape the cursed snare? When virtue has once erected her throne within the female breast, it is upon so solid a basis that nothing is able to expel the heavenly inhabitant. But have there not been some, few indeed I hope, whose youth and inexperience have rendered them a prey to wretches, whom upon the least reflection they would have despised and hated, as foes to God and and their country? I fear there have been some such unhappy instances; or why have I seen an honest father clothed with shame? or why a virtuous mother drowned in tears?

But I forbear and come reluctantly to the transactions of that dismal night, when in such quick succession we felt the extremes of grief, astonishment and rage; when Heaven in anger for a dreadful moment, suffered hell to take the reins; when Satan with his chosen band opened the sluices of New England's blood, and sacriligiously polluted our land with the dead bodies of her guiltless sons. Let this sad tale of death never be told without a tear: let not the heaving bosom cease to burn with a manly indignation at the barbarous story, through the long tracts of future time: Let every parent tell the shameful story to his listening children till tears of pity glisten in their eyes, and boiling passion shakes their tender frames; and whilst the anniversary of that ill fated night is kept a jubilee in the grim court of pandæmonium, let all America join in one common prayer to Heaven, that the inhuman unprovoked murders of the *fifth of March*, 1770, planned by Hillsborough, and a knot of treacherous knaves in Boston, and executed by the cruel hand of Preston and his sanguinary coadjutors, may ever stand without a parallel. But what, my countrymen, withheld the ready arm of vengeance from executing instant justice on the vile assassins? Perhaps you feared promiscuous carnage might ensue and the innocent might share the fate of those who had performed the infernal deed. But were not all guilty? Were you not too tender of the lives of those who came to fix a yoke on your necks? But I must not too severely blame a fault which great souls only can commit. May that magnificence of spirit which scorns the low pursuits of malice, may that generous passion which often preserves from ruin a guilty villain, forever actuate the noble bosoms of Americans! —But let not the miscreant host vainly imagine that we feared their arms. No; them we despised; we dread nothing but slavery. Death is the creature of a poltroon's brains: 'tis immortality to sacrifice ourselves for the salvation of our country. We fear not death. That gloomy night, the pale faced moon, and the affrighted stars that hurried through the sky, can witness that we fear not death. Our hearts, which at the recollection glow with a rage that four revolving years have scarcely taught us to restrain, can witness that we fear not death; and happy 'tis for those who dared to insult us, that their naked bones are not now piled upon an everlasting monument of Massachusetts bravery. But they retired, they fled, and in that flight they found their only safety. We then expected that the hand of public justice would soon inflict that punishment upon the murderers, which, by the laws of God and man they had incurred. But let the unbiassed pen of a Robertson, or perhaps of some equally famed American, conduct this trial before the great tribunal of succeeding generations. And though the murderers may escape the just resentment of an enraged people, though drowsy justice intoxicated by the poisonous draught prepared for her cup, still nods upon her rotten seat, yet be assured, such complicated crimes will meet their due reward. Tell me, ye bloody butchers, ye villains high and low, ye wretches who contrived, as well as you who executed the inhuman deed, do you not feel the goads and stings of conscious guilt pierce through your savage bosoms? Though some of you may think yourselves exalted to a heighth that bids defiance to the arms of human justice, and others shroud yourselves beneath the mask of hypocrisy, and build your hopes of safety on the low arts of cunning, chicanery and falsehood; yet do you not sometimes feel the gnawings of that worm which never dies? Do not the injured shades of *Maverick*, *Gray*, *Caldwell*, *Attucks* and *Carr*, attend you in your solitary walks, arrest you even in the midst of your debaucheries, and fill even your dreams with terror? But if the unappeased *manes* of the dead should not disturb their murderers, yet surely even your obdurate hearts must shrink, and your guilty blood must chill within your rigid veins, when you behold the miserable *Monk*, the wretched victim of your savage cruelty. Observe his tottering knees which scarce sustains his wasted body, look on his haggard eyes, mark well the death like paleness on his fallen cheek, and tell me, does not the sight plant daggers in your souls? Unhappy *Monk!* cut off in the gay morn of manhood, from all the joys which sweeten life, doomed to drag on a pitiful existence without even a hope to taste the pleasures of returning health! Yet *Monk*, thou livest not in vain; thou livest a warning to thy country which sympathises with thy sufferings; thou livest an affecting, an alarming instance of the unbounded violence which lust of power, assisted by a standing army, can lead a traitor to commit.

For us he bled, and now languishes. The wounds by which he is tortured to a lingering death were aimed at our country! surely the meek-eyed charity can never behold such sufferings with indifference. Nor can her lenient hand forbear to pour

oil and wine into these wounds; and to assuage, at least, what it cannot heal.

Patriotism is ever united with humanity and compassion. This noble affection which impels us to sacrifice every thing dear, even life itself, to our country, involves it in a common sympathy and tenderness for every citizen, and must ever have a *particular feeling* for one who suffers in a public cause. Thoroughly persuaded of this, I need not add a word to engage your compassion and bounty towards a fellow-citizen, who with long protracted anguish falls a victim to the relentless rage of our common enemies.

Ye dark designing knaves, ye murderers, parricides! How dare you tread upon the earth, which has drank in the blood of slaughtered innocents shed by your wicked hands? How dare you breathe that air which wafted to the ear of Heaven the groans of those who fell a sacrifice to your accursed ambition? But if the laboring earth doth not expand her jaws, if the air you breathe is not commissioned to be the minister of death; yet, hear it, and tremble! the eye of Heaven penetrates the darkest chambers of the soul, traces the leading clue through all the labyrinths which your industrious folly has devised; and you, however you may have screened yourselves from human eyes, must be arraigned, must lift your hands, red with the blood of those whose death you have procured, at the tremendous bar of God.

But I gladly quit the gloomy theme of death, and leave you to improve the thought of that important day, when our naked souls must stand before that Being, from whom nothing can be hid. I would not dwell too long upon the horrid effects which have already followed from quartering regular troops in this town; let our misfortunes teach posterity to guard against such evils for the future. Standing armies are sometimes, (I would by no means say generally, much less universally) composed of persons who have rendered themselves unfit to live in civil society; who have no other motives of conduct than those which a desire of the present gratification of their passions suggests; who have no property in any country;—men who have lost or given up their own liberties, and envy those who enjoy liberty, who are equally indifferent to the glory of a George or a Lewis; who for the addition of one penny a day to their wages, would desert from the Christian cross, and fight under the crescent of the Turkish sultan; from such men as these, what has not a state to fear? With such as these, usurping Cæsar passed the Rubicon; with such as these he humbled mighty Rome, and forced the mistress of the world to own a master in a traitor. These are the men whom sceptered robbers now employ to frustrate the designs of God, and render vain the bounties which his gracious hand pours indiscriminately upon his creatures. By these the miserable slaves in Turkey, Persia, and many other extensive countries, are rendered truly wretched though their air is salubrious, and their soil luxuriously fertile. By these, France and Spain, though blest by nature with all that administers to the convenience of life, have been reduced to that contemptible state in which they now appear; and by these Britain——But if I was possessed of the gift of prophecy, I dare not, except by Divine command, unfold the leaves on which the destiny of that once powerful kingdom is inscribed.

But since standing armies are so hurtful to a state, perhaps, my countrymen may demand some substitute, some other means of rendering us secure against the incursions of a foreign enemy.—But can you be one moment at a loss? Will not a well disciplined militia afford you ample security against foreign foes? We want no courage; it is discipline alone in which we are exceeded by the most formidable troops that ever trod the earth.—Surely our hearts flutter no more at the sound of war, than did those of the immortal band of Persia, the Macedonian phalanx, the invincible Roman legions, the Turkish Janissaries, the gen des armes of France, or the *well known grenadiers of Britain.* A well disciplined militia is a safe and honorable guard to a community like this, whose inhabitants are by nature brave, and are laudably tenacious of that freedom in which they were born. From a well regulated militia we have nothing to fear;—their interest is the same with that of the state. When a country is invaded, the militia are ready to appear in its defence; they march into the field with that fortitude which a consciousness of the justice of their cause inspires; they do not jeopardize their lives for a master who considers them only as the instruments of his ambition and whom they regard only as the daily dispenser of the scanty pittance of bread and water. No—they fight for their houses, their lands, for their wives, their children, for all who claim the tenderest names, and are held dearest in their hearts; they fight *pro aris and focis*, for their liberty, and for themselves, and for their God. And let it not offend if I say, that no militia ever appeared in more flourishing condition than that of this province now doth: and pardon me if I say, of this town in particular. I mean not to boast; I would not excite envy, but manly emulation. We have all one common cause; let it therefore be our only contest, who shall most contribute to the security of the liberties of America. And may the same kind Providence which has watched over this country from her infant state still enable us to defeat our enemies. I cannot here forbear noticing the signal manner in which the designs of those who wish not well to us have been discovered. The dark seeds of a treacherous cabal have been brought to public view. You now know the serpents, who, while cherished in your bosom, were darting their envenomed stings into the vitals of the constitution. But the representatives of the people have fixed a mark on those ungrateful monsters, which, though it may not make them so secure as Cain of old, yet renders them at least as infamous. Indeed it would be affrontive to the tutelar deity of this country ever to despair of saving it from all the snares which human policy can lay.

True it is, that the British ministry have annexed a salary to the office of governor of this province to be paid out of a revenue raised in America without our consent.—They have attempted to render our courts of justice the instruments of extending the authority of acts of the British parliament over this colony, by making the judges dependent on the British administration for their support. But this people will not be enslaved with their eyes open. The moment they knew that the governor was not such a governor as the charter of the province points out, he lost his power of hurting them.——They were alarmed—they suspected him, have guarded against him, and he has found that a wise and brave people, when they know their danger, are fruitful in expedients to escape it.

The courts of judicature, also, so far lost their dignity, by being supposed to be under an undue

influence, that our representatives thought it absolutely necessary to resolve, that they were bound to declare that they would not receive any other salary besides that which the general court should grant them; and that, if they did not make this declaration, that it would be the duty of the house to impeach them.

Great expectation were also formed from the artful scheme of allowing the East-India company to export tea to America upon their own account.—This certainly, had it succeeded, would have effected the purpose of the contrivers, and gratified the most sanguine wishes of our adversaries. We soon should have found our trade in the hands of foreigners, and taxes imposed on every thing which we consumed: nor would it have been strange if in a few years a company in London should have purchased an exclusive right of trading to America.—But their plot was soon discovered.—The people soon were aware of the poison which with so much craft and subtilty had been concealed; loss and disgrace ensued; and perhaps this long concerted, master piece of policy, may issue in the total disuse of TEA in this country, which will eventually be the saving of the lives and the estates of thousands. Yet while we rejoice that the adversary has not hitherto prevailed against us, let us by no means put off the harness. Restless malice and disappointed ambition will still suggest new measures to our inveterate enemies. Therefore let us also be ready to take the field whenever danger calls, let us be united and strengthen the hands of each other, by promoting a general union among us. Much has been done by the committees of correspondence for this and the other towns of this province towards uniting the inhabitants: let them still go on and prosper.—Much has been done by the committees of correspondence for the house of assembly in this and our sister colonies, for uniting the inhabitants of the whole continent for the security of their common interest. May success ever attend their generous endeavours. But permit me here to suggest a general congress of deputies from the several houses of assembly on the continent, as the most effectual method of establishing such an union as the present posture of our affairs requires. At such a congress, a firm foundation may be laid for the security of our rights and liberties; a system may be formed for our common safety by a strict adherence to which, we shall be able to frustrate any attempts to overthrow our constitution; restore peace and harmony to America, and secure honor and wealth to Great Britain, even against the inclinations of her ministers, whose duty it is to study her welfare; and we shall also free ourselves from those unmannerly pillagers who impudently tell us that they are licenced by an act of the British parliament to thrust their dirty hands into the pockets of every American. But I trust, the happy time will come when with the besom of destruction, these noxious vermin will be swept forever from the streets of Boston.

Surely you never will tamely suffer this country to be a den of thieves. Remember my friends, from whom you sprang—Let not a meanness of spirit, unknown to those whom you boast of as fathers, excite a thought to the dishonor of your mothers. I conjure you by all that is dear, by all that is honorable, by all that is sacred, not only that ye pray, but that you act; that, if necessary, ye fight, and even die for the prosperity of our Jerusalem. Break in sunder, with noble disdain, the bonds with which the Philistines have bound you. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed by the soft arts of luxury and effeminacy, into a pit digged for your destruction. Despise the glare of wealth. *That people who pays greater respect to a wealthy villain, than to an honest upright man in poverty, almost deserve to be enslaved;* they plainly shew that wealth, however it may be acquired, is in their esteem, to be preferred to virtue.

But I thank God, that America abounds in men who are superior to all temptation, whom nothing can divert from a steady pursuit of the interest of their country; who are at once its ornament and safe guard.—And sure I am, I should not incur your displeasure if I paid a respect so justly due to their much honoured characters in this public place: but when I name an ADAMS, such a numerous host of fellow-patriots rush upon my mind, that I fear it would take up too much of your time, should I attempt to call over the illustrious roll: But your grateful hearts will point you to the men; and their revered names in all succeeding times, shall grace the annals of America.—From them, let us, my friends, take example; from them let us catch the Divine enthusiasm; and feel each for himself, the God-like pleasure of diffusing happiness on all around us; of delivering the oppressed from the iron grasp of tyranny; of changing the hoarse complaints and bitter moans of wretched slaves, into those cheerful songs, which freedom and contentment must inspire. There is a heart-felt satisfaction in reflecting on our exertions for the public wealth, which all the sufferings an enraged tyrant can inflict, will never take away; which the ingratitude and reproaches of those whom we have saved from ruin cannot rob us of. The virtuous asserter of the rights of mankind, merits a reward which even a want of success in his endeavors to save his country, the heaviest misfortune which can befal a genuine patriot, cannot entirely prevent him from receiving.

I have the most animated confidence that the present noble struggle for liberty, will terminate gloriously for America. And let us play the man for our God, and for the cities of our God; while we are using the means in power, let us humbly commit our righteous cause to the great Lord of the universe, who loveth righteousness and hateth iniquity. And having secured the approbation of our hearts, by a faithful and unwearied discharge of our duty to our country, let us joyfully leave her important concerns in the hands of HIM who raiseth up and putteth down the empires and kingdoms of the world as HE pleases; and with cheerful submission to HIS sovereign will, devoutedly say,

"Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vine; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet we will rejoice in the LORD, we will joy in the GOD of our salvation."

Militia of the state of New York.

From the adjutant-general's report of Jan. 8, 1812.

	Divisions.	Brigades.	Regiments.	Men.
Infantry,	8	43	135	89,322
Artillery,	1	3	8	2,619
Cavalry,	1	3	7	3,885
	10	49	150	95,826

Arms inspected at the last general review.

Muskets 42, 625, Rifles, 4,737, Pistols 3,298, Field-pieces 51.

Militia of Ohio.

A concise abstract from a return, made by the adjutant general of the state of Ohio, for 1812.

4 divisions, each commanded by a major-general,
17 brigades, each commanded by a brigadier-gen
48 regiments, each commanded by a lieut. colonel,
3 odd batallions, each commanded by a lieutenant colonel commandant.

Number of Companies	Of what description	Number of men including officers	Number of fire arms	Of what description	Number of swords and hangers
445	In the line	30,540	10,340	Muskets, fusees and rifles	710
49	Riflemen	3,025	2,031	Rifles	81
23	Cavalry	969	389	Pairs of pistols	385
10	Light inft.	739	226	Fusees	24
2	Artillery	86	2 } 25 }	4 pounders } Fusees }	15

Westphalia.

The kingdom of Westphalia, (says a London paper) as it stands at present according to the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 15th day of May, 1811, contains 8,253 1-4 square miles, and 2,065,973 inhabitants, without inluding the army which consists of 30.000 men ; so that it has 267 souls for each square mile.

The Lutherans amount to 1,490,343 ; the reformed to 293,837 ; the Catholics to 263,124 ; the Jews to 18.280 ; and the remainder consists of a few Menonites and Moravian brothers.

In the whole kingdom there are 205 cities, 96 burgs, 4,438 villages, 1,150 hamlets, and 2,316 single houses.

The population of the cities and towns amounts to 668,820 souls, and that of the country besides to 1,397,144. The total value of the buildings was estimated in the offices of insurance against fire, at 672,418,618 francs, 75 cents.

The kingdom is divided into eight departments, under the following names ; Ader, Elbe, Fulda, Leine, Ocker, Saale, Werra and Hartz. These departments are divided into 28 districts, 397 canton,s 3,456 communes, 285 mayoralties of cantons and 408 justices of peace, which form the resort of twenty-eight district tribunals, eight criminal courts and two tribunals of appeal.

Statistical notices—British.

From the return of the present population of Great Britain, presented to the house of commons on the 17th of Jan. it exceeds 11,600,000. In Jan. 1801 the total was about ten millions.

The number of bankrupts gazetted in London in the last 35 years amounts to 28,706. The number in the year 1777 were 609, and in the year 1811 there were 2644.

By the return of population for Scotland, it appears that Glasgow now contains 108,830 inhabitants, and consequently is, in point of population, the second city in Great-Britain. Edinburgh contains 103,143, and is the third, after which comes Manchester and Liverpool, the former 98,573, and the latter 98,371.

In the English house of commons on the 17th of January, the house having gone into a committee of supply, Mr. Yorke said, that in the present circumstances of the country, it would not be expedient to reduce the number of seamen ; and he should, therefore, propose that the same number should be voted for this year as for the last, viz. 145,000 seamen, including 31,400 marines. The following, among other sums, were then voted in the committee :

3,345,875*l* for thirteen months pay for the 145,000 seamen.
4,000,000 and upwards for provisioning them.
3,675,000 for tear and wear of ships.
649,850 for the ordnance of the navy.
20,000 for the relief of American loyalists.
12,000 for the relief of Corsican emigrants.
8,000 for the St. Domingo sufferers.
3,000 for the Dutch emigrants.
123,000 for the suffering clergy of France.
A sum for French emigrants.
1,200 for the public office, Bow-street.
70,800 for the expence of maintaining and employing convicts.
30,000 for law charges.
21,000 for printing votes of the house of lords.
20,000 for printing votes of the house of commons.
4,167 for printing bills, &c.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Trade to Liverpool.

A statement of the quantity of the leading articles of American produce, imported into Liverpool, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1811 ; with a comparative view of the imports of this and the preceding year, and an estimate of the stocks on hand at this period. [*Sun.*

Description of Goods.	*Packages*	*Imported in 1811.*	*Imported in 1810*	*Decrea e in 1811.*	*Probable stock Dec. 31, 1811*
Ashes, United States	*barrels.*	6,330	28,916	22,616	13,000
Canada, &c.	*hds. & do*	7,650	13,580	5,930	
Bark, Quercitron	*casks*	1,516	4,000	2,484	350
Clover seed		147	2,143	1,996	
Cotton, from all parts	*bags, &c.*	174,620	320,000	145,380	145,000
Flax-seed do	*casks*	7,100	24,100	17,000	
Flour	*barrels*	6,110	102,104	95,994	1,000
Wheat	*bushels*	60,200	254,000	203,800	
Rice, United States	*casks*	2,751	39,400	36,649	9,000
Brazil	*bags*	470	5,900	5,340	
Tar, United States	*barrels*	26,930	50,000	22,670	12,000
Other parts		15,000	14,600		
Turpentine		38,100	55,140	17,040	72,000
Tobacco	*hhds.*	6,650	14,700	8,050	14,974

List of Goods

Exported from Archangel to the United States of America, in 1811, *in forty-eight ships.*

TO	Ships	Hemp	Flax	Iron	Flemish linens	Ravens duck	Sail cloth	Diaper	Crash	Mats	Bristles	Tallow	Cordage	Seal skins	I-2 Down
		Poods	Poods	Poods	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Arsh.	Arsh.	Pieces	Poods	Poods	Poods	Pieces	Poods
Baltimore,	4	14128		8517	1455	1628	1573			7000	469		2369		
Beverly,	2	7778	3578	6370	925	2100	120			2250			2937		
Boston,	12	40668	367	37719	4642	5032	5710	1606	17256	4200	518		938	7027	
Charlestown,	1			3000	150	100	1201				85				
New Bedford,	1	4785		5231		200	100				128	612			
Newport,	1	5835		6165						600					
New-York,	7	28270	3104	32484	1654	3201	1035			4700	211		20		
Philadelphia,	7	17600		14104	285	1992	1699	1555	30000	10550	3185	10367	5274	2000	159
Providence,	1	5560		2200						300					
Salem,	11	43803		38954	4366	5562	3305	17664	33012	11400	929	1492	10681	4908	
Savannah,	1					1232				200				7528	
Total,	48	168427	7109	154744	13477	21047	14743	20835	90268	41200	5525	12471	22219	21463	159

Trade to Lisbon.

A list of the merchant vessels that arrived in the port of Lisbon, from the 1st *of January to the* 31st *of December*, 1811.

American,	802	Jerusalem,	2
Algerine,	1	Kniphausen,	1
Bremen,	3	Morocco,	2
Danish,	1	Ottoman,	42
Spanish,	119	Portuguese,	333
Hamburgueze,	3	Prussian,	6
Hanoverian,	2	Papenburghers,	10
English,	860	Swedish	2

N. B. In the above list, ships of war, transports and small Portuguese coasting schooners, are not included.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 12.

DUTY ON EXPORTS.

Mr. *Mitchill* observed that he wished to submit to the house a proposition which he had long revolved in his mind. It was an amendment of the constitution in the section forbidding a duty to be laid upon articles exported from the several states. The convention, who framed that invaluable instrument, had guarded with a jealous caution the products of our land and industry. They had, foreseen an inconvenience that might have arisen from imposing export duties upon certain articles, as beef, pork, potash, tobacco, cotton or bread stuffs; for example, in their bearing upon particular members of the confederacy, or upon selected classes of proprietors and their business. Considering the inhabitants as chiefly engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, it was declared that no money should be levied, even by congress, upon surplus article of ther plantations and farms on transportation to foreign parts. There were he owned, strong reasons in favor of this provision originally. But time, and the varied condition of society, had remarkably diminished their force.

Since the formation of the constitution in 1787, and its ratification by the states in 1788, great alterations had taken place in our domestic condition. And changes yet more considerable had been experienced, with those parts of the world with which we held the closest connection. In the lapse of twenty four years, our people had become proficients in manufactures. The native materials of the country had been, by the labor and skill of the inhabitants, worked up into a thousand forms. Raw materials from abroad had been subjected to similar processes of art; and the distilled spirits, the cotton and hempen yarn, the preparations of leather, wool, wood and iron, and many other things, were studiously sought after by persons beyond the seas. He believed it would be just and proper to raise money on foreign consumption. This might be effected by a moderate and discreet export duty upon the products of our own agriculture and manufacture, as they departed from our ports on their destination to distant markets.

The efficacy of such a measure made him regret that the legislature did not possess the authority to adopt it. In our commercial competetions with other nations, we were alwas crippled through the want of such a power. It was an engine which they employed most severely against us. In our attempts to countervail these regulations, however adverse, and to meet their system by a corresponding and retaliatory system, we were constantly fettered and hampered by a constitutional restriction. The western sovereignties of Europe, and, indeed, commerce itself had suffered such turnings and overturnings, that he believed we ought to disengage ourselves as quickly as we conveniently could from the prohibitory clause of our constitution. While the belligerent empires threw so many impediments in the way of liberal and advantageous intercourse, it was our duty to remove from the path an obstruction placed there by ourselves.

Mr. *M.* said he was particularly desirous of inviting attention to the subject at this juncture. By the diminution which our imports had undergone, there was a serious defalcation of the revenue herefore derived from the impost. The expences of the government had, at the same season, been exceedingly increased. The wisest heads had been engaged in devising a plan for raising the requisite supplies. The amendment, which he meditated, might be considered as containing a substitute for some of the less agreeable of war taxes.—Or, if further ways and means were necessary, this might be an auxiliary to the projected or any other mode of replenishing the treasury. And thus, by a per centage from produce exported as well as imported, there would be a twofold chance, a double opportunity, of collecting money for the public service. The method, Mr. M. thought, would be both cheap and easy; and, in other respects, as unexceptionable as any he could think of.

He nevertheless begged the house to observe, that he did not intend to press an immediate decision. If by bringing the matter forward, he should be fortunate enough to excite a serious inquiry into its measures, he should feel high gatification; and should the proposal be eventually found worthy of support, he should experience additionally pleasure. In the hope of such a result, he asked leave to lay his motion on the table, for consideration, in the following terms, to wit.

"*Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled*, two-thirds of both houses deeming it necessary, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, which when ratified by three-fourths, of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution, to wit.

The sentence consisting of the words "*no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state*," in the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, is hereby repealed; and the place therof is inserted the following: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and imposts, as well upon exports as imports."

Friday, March 13.—Mr. Cheves offered the following resolution, premising he was induced to propose it from a wish to bring before congress the claim of one of his constituents, which would be embraced in the scope of this enquiry:

"Resolved that the committee of public lands be directed to enquire what provision ought to be made respecting lands granted by the British government of West-Florida, not subsequently recognised by

the Spanish government, and the claims to which have been filed according to law with the registers of the United States; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

After some general objections by Mr. Rhea, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Porter moved for leave for the committee of foreign relations to sit during the sittings of the house. —Granted.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, viz. the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for enabling the people of Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government.

An amendment, yesterday offered by Mr. Poindexter, in the following words, next came under consideration:

"Nor shall any grant, deed, or other conveyance, heretofore derived from any authority whatever, be read in evidence in any court of said state against any grant derived from the United States, unless the validity of the same shall have been recognised by the United States, or some special tribunal constituted by them for the purpose."

Mr. Bacon said it was so well understood what was the object of this motion, that it was unnecessary to explain the grounds of objection to it. He merely rose to require the yeas and and nays on its adoption.

Which were accordingly taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmore, Earl, Findley, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Kent, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pleasants, Pond, Randolph, Ridgely, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Tracy, Troup, Van Cortland, Whitehill, Winn.—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Bacon, Baker, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Devenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Jackson, Law, Lewis Livingston, Milnor, Moseley, Pearson, Pitkin, Porter, Quincey, Reed, Richardson, Simmons, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Turner, Wheaton, White, Wilson, Wright.—37.

The question on the bill's being engrossed for a third reading was decided, without debate: as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall. O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Kent, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Pickens, Pleasants, Ridgely, Ringgold, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffy, Stanford, Strong, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Widgery, Wilson, Winn.—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Bacon, Baker, Bidgelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Milnor, Moseley, Pearson, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Richardson, Sammons, Smilie, G. Smith, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wright.—39.

On motion of Mr. Morrow the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill to relinquish to the corporation of the city of New-Orleans the use and possession of a lot of ground in said city. The bill having been gone through and amended, was by the house ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

On motion then made, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSET in the chair, on the bill for establishing a quarter-master's department, and for other purposes; together with the amendments reported by the committee of the house. [This bill goes to establish also a commissary-general's department, abolishing that of Purveyor of pubtic supplies.]

The committee went through the bill, and reported it to the house.

Mr. Roberts moved that the report of the committee of the whole lie on the table, as the house was thin, the committee of foreign relations sitting, and the bill only this morning la d before the house.

The motion was agreed to, 38 to 37.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 16.—Mr. Dawson reported a bill for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to that state; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the naval committee, to whom was referred the amendments of the senate to the bill concerning the naval establishment, made a report on the same.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Cheves, agreed to the amendment making a reduction of the appropriation for repairs, from 480,000 to 300 thousand dollars.

Mr. Cheves moved that the house disagree in the amendment limiting the appropriation for timber to such as should be requitite for rebuilding four of the old frigates; to that which goes to strike out that section which proposes to lay up all the gunboats now in commission; and to that going to remove all the pursers at present in service after the 1st of May next, thereafter requiring the concurrence of the senate in all such appointments.

Mr. Cheves assigned his reasons for the motion. In relation to the first amendment, he observed that the modification of the senate contemplated the purchase of a description of timber for a particular purpose, which would not call for more than 150,000 dollars, although four times that amount, viz. 200,000 dollars per annum for three years, had been appropriated. As to the second amendment, he hoped it would not be agreed to, as to the gunboats were species of force calculated for harbor defence and not for sea-service, and as the house with that view had directed them, until necessary for such purpose, to be laid up and distributed in the several harbors along the coast. The last amendment, though not objectionable in principle, would in detail be detrimental to the public service, because it put out of commission, at a month's notice, all the present pursers, some of whom were on board ships in Europe, and whose places could not be substituted in treble that time; and because it required of all pursers bonds of security to the enormous amount of 20,000 dollars each, which would effectually bar a proper selection of persons for that station.

After some remarks of Mr. M'Kee and Mr Rhea in favor of the first amendment, the question on disagreeing to it was taken and carried, ayes 60. The two other amendments were disagreed to without a division.

The bill relinquishing to the corporation of New Orleans the use and possession of a certain lot of ground in said city, was read a third time and passed.

MISSISSIPPI STATE OR TERRITORY.—The bill to enable the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the union on an equal footing with the original states, was read a third time and passed, without debate, by yeas and nays, as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Kent, Lacock, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pleasants, Ridgely, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—69.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bacon, Baker, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Jackson, Lewis, Mitchill, Pearson, Pitkin, Pond, Potter, Sammons, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Talmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White,—28.

QUARTER-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for establishing a quarter master's department.

Considerable desultory discussion took place on the details of the bill.

Mr. Lacock moved to strike out so much of the bill as establishes the office of commissary general, as a substitute for that of purveyor of public supplies, which the bill proposes to abolish.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Lacock and Roberts, and opposed by Messrs. Talmadge and Wright. It was contended on the one hand, that no good purpose would be answered by the proposed change; that it would have the *effect* of legislating a man out of office, if that was not the *object* of it; that it was moreover always improper to blend in the same bill principles not necessarily connected, thus frequently defeating the most useful measures. On the other hand, several reasons were urged in support of the expediency, in a military point of view, of the proposed alteration of the present system, which it was said was calculated for a time of peace, and not for a period of war.

The question on the motion was decided by yeas and nays, and lost. Yeas 24, nays 79.

The salary was fixed at 2,000 dollars per annum. Yeas 53, Nays 50.

Mr. Roberts proposed to graduate the salaries by extending the reduction of the salaries to the deputy commissaries, giving them twelve hundred dollars each per annum, instead of 2000 as proposed by the bill.

Mr. Lacock proposed to fix fifteen hundred dollars as the salary; and after some observations from Mr. Fisk,

Mr. Roberts modified his motion to fifteen hundred dollars; which was agreed to as the proper salary for the deputies.

Some other amendments were made to the details of the bill; and

It was ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Edward Coles, his secretary.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to the secretary of state.

JAMES MADISON.

March 13, 1812.

LETTER.

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, has read in the public papers of this city, with the deepest concern, the message sent by the president of the United States to congress on the 5th instant and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in these documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly, on his own part, the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a mission, or of such transactions as the communication of Mr. Henry refers to, and express his conviction that from what he knows of those branches of his majesty's government with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any schemes hostile to the internal tranquility of the United States.

The undersigned, however, cannot but trust that the American government and the congress of the United States, will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question, and will suspend any further judgment on its merits under the circumstances shall have been made known to his majesty's government.

The undersigned requests the secretary of state to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

Washington, March 11, 1812.

The message having been read, was, on motion of Mr. Newton, referred to the committee of foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, March 17. Mr. D. R. Williams this day resumed his seat in the house, from which he has been absent on leave for some time past.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition of Stephen Girard, merchant of the city of Philadelphia, praying permission to enter his vessel, called the Good Friends, at some custom house of the United States, which vessel now lies in an exposed situation at Amelia island, with a cargo of British merchandise on board.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Nelson.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety and expediency, on the part of the United States, of making provision by law, for carrying into effect, in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war of the Virginia line on state establishment, or those claiming under them, as also the officers and soldiers employed in the marine service of the said state of Virginia, during the war of the revolution, and in behalf of any other meritorious persons, the warrants of land or other engagements, obligatory on the good faith of the said state, which may have been issued or entered into in consideration of military services; by assigning to the said officers and soldiers, or those claiming under them, their respective proportions of good land to which they may be entitled in virtue of any engagement on the part of the said state of Virginia, to be laid off between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers on the north-west side of the river Ohio; and if a sufficiency of good lands, within the true intent and meaning of the engagements, on the part of Virginia, to the officers and soldiers aforesaid, to maintain sacred and inviolate the plighted faith of the said state, cannot be obtained within the limits aforesaid, then how far it may be expedient to assign to the said officers and soldiers, or those claiming under them, other good lands lying in any state or territory of the United States, out of any public lands whatever; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Nelson, M'Kee, Morrow, Breckenridge, and Gold, were appointed a committee accordingly.

Wednesday, March 18.—Mr. Burwell, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Peter Landais, recommending that he have leave to withdraw his memorial and papers. Mr. B. explained at some length the grounds of the report; upon the fullest investigation he was decidedly of opinion that he had no claim upon the United States. The speaker laid before the house a letter from Peter Landais, praying of this body that his memorial may be read through in the house from beginning to end, that it might be fully understood and enable the members

to judge of the correctness of the report. Mr. Burwell moved that the report lie on the table, to afford an opportunity, if desired, for the reading of the memorial: but the motion was negatived. The question was then taken on the report, and carried in the affirmative *nem. con.*

The house took up the message of the senate asking a conference on the subject of the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the navy bill, and conferees were agreed to be appointed on the part of the house.

The bill to establish a quartermaster-general's department, and for other purposes, was read a third time, and passed without opposition.

The house took into consideration the bill concerning post roads.

A question for recommitting the bill to a committee of the whole, was lost, and it was recommitted to the committee of post-offices and post-roads.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BASSET in the chair, on the bill for the admission of the state of Louisiana (now Orleans territory) into the union, and for extending the laws of the United States to the same.

The several blanks in the bill having been filled—

[Messrs. Poindexter, Dawson, and Clay made some observations thereon—the latter moved that the committee now rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. Agreed to, and the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. *Wright*.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Stanford* in the chair, on the bill from the senate making further provisions for the corps of engineers, with amendments reported thereto. The bill having gone through, was reported to the house.

Mr. Williams moved to amend the bill by inserting, after the clause appropriating 35,000 dollars for the erection of additional buildings, the words "*at such place as shall be designated by the president of the United States.*"

[Mr. *Mitchill* spoke in favor of designating West Point, Mr. *Gold* regretted the amendment proposed, and—]

Mr. *Lacock* said, as it had been intimated that the house were about to enter on a three day's discussion on this subject, it was scarcely worth while to begin at so late an an hour. He therefore moved to adjourn. Which was agreed to.

For Thursday's proceedings see page 48.

SENATE.—*Friday March* 14.

Message to the senate of the United States.

I transmit to the senate a report of the secretary of state, complying with their resolution of the 10th inst. JAMES MADISON.

March 12, 1812.

REPORT.

The secretary of state to whom was referred the resolution of the senate of the 10th instant has the honor to report, that this department is not in possession of any names of persons in the United States who have, in any way or manner whatever, entered into or countenanced the project or the views, for the execution or attainment of which John Henry was in the year 1809, employed by sir James Craig; the said John Henry having named no persons or person as being concerned in the said project or views referred to in the documents laid before congress on the 9th inst. Which is respectfully submitted. JAMES MONROE.

Dept. of state, 12th March, 1812.

John Henry—the British agent.

It now appears universally agreed that this political torpedo has left the United States in the ship Wasp, that sailed from New-York, on the 10th instant, with despatches for Europe. As every one is at a loss to conjecture why this vessel was so secretly hastened away, or, indeed, why she was sent to Europe to at all, seeing the extreme folly of missions of this kind—some have supposed that her chief object was to carry this man to an asylum in France, according to a stipulation made by him previous to his disclosures, considering that his life would be unsafe in this country after they should be published—while others declare that his departure in the ship was rather incidental than pre-designed; and that she has been dispatched for the common purpose of wasting time—the *Hornet* being soon to arrive, and, as usual, to bring *nothing*.

Henry, it seems, has not exposed any American in his infamous intrigue—secrecy, in this respect, we are told, was one of the articles of the agreement between him and the government—but it is said that in the erased parts of his letters the names of certain eminent men are still discernable. But these are mere reports.

It is asserted in many of the public papers, opposed to the present administration, that *Henry* received 50,000 dollars from the "contingent fund" of the United States, and that all his letters are forgeries. The first appears probable from the fact—that *Henry* negociated a check at the Mechanics' Bank in this city, drawn by a bank at *Washington* on the Mechanics' Bank of *New-York*, in which government keeps an account, for the sum of 48 thousand dollars—and it is positively asserted that this money was drawn from the treasury in the name of *John Graham*, chief clerk in the department of state, and by him paid to *Henry*. *This may be true*, and *Henry's* secrets, perhaps, purchased too dearly; for they only give proof of a fact that ninety-nine of a hundred have always believed—to wit, that the *British* government had its private agents in the United States. But so great a reward is rather calculated to assure us of the reality of the facts he alledges, than otherwise. The president and his secretaries are men of great sagacity, and, some say, of extreme cunning—perhaps no persons are better qualified to detect an imposition of this kind than they: it is moraliy impossible that the caution of *Madison*, the experience of *Monroe*, the sagacity of *Gallatin* and the intelligence of *Pinkney*, could all be set at nought by the ingenuity of *Henry*, knowing the high responsibility they assumed in giving his papers to the world as genuine. Besides, *Henry's* own conduct stamps him with the character of a knave—would they trust their characters to *his* keeping—would they *purchase* a lie of a man they must be sure would sell an *opposing truth* for half the sum they gave him for the falsity?

It seems very certain that *Henry* arrived at Washington quite poor and left it full of money—how he obtained it is not so well ascertained. But we know no reason to doubt the truth of what he states as to the intrigue he was employed to carry on, though sophistry is busily employed to point out contradictions in his letters and papers, and the British minister has disavowed all knowledge of the matters he discloses. There is an internal as well as an external evidence in favor of his depositions. The *signatures* have been proved—and his *works* were manifest at Boston in the time stated.

The annexed article from the United States' Gazette will aid in gratifying the curiosity of our readers.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, with whom Henry became acquainted in his late tour, is communicated for publication in this Gazette. The writer is well known to the editor as a man of perfectly unimpeachable veracity and honor; of course every thing which he states, as having fallen under his own observation, may be relied upon with the most implicit confidence. The letter is dated 15th March.

EXTRACT.

"Henry introduced himself to me on the day of his arrival here, where he remained from the 24th to the 31st January; and during that time he daily visited at our house, and made himself very interesting to us by his general deportment, and the fund of information he seemed to have acquired on all subjects. He returned from the southward on the 11th, and took an opportunity of mentioning to me the conduct of the British government towards him; complained of their perfidy; pledged himself that he would avenge his wrongs, that he would turn out Wellesley, Liverpool, &c. &c. I recommended to him to consult some prudent, sensible friend, before he resolved on any important step: suggested that a rash step in such an affair might do much mischief and bring ruin on himself. In a very impassioned manner he replied, that he would not consult the dictates of reason—his feelings alone should influence his conduct where his injuries had been so great. He could never, he said, respect himself until he had avenged his wrongs.

On the day he left town I introduced him to the cashier of one of our banks, who negociated a check on a New York bank, drawn by the cashier of the bank of Columbia, for *forty-eight thousand dollars*, by giving him paper on Philadelphia, and smaller paper on New York. I received a letter from him about two weeks *after* his communication to Mr. Monroe, wherein he hints at the explosion in the following manner. While confining himself to the "perfidy and ingratitude of the British ministers," he adds: "I find that my disappointment has been insidiously ascribed to my own indiscretion rather than to their dishonesty; but I have laid a plan for their punishment and exposure that will make them feel that I am no contemptible enemy. Should you see any publication on that subject *at any time*, I give you full liberty to repeat all I have told you, and be particularly careful to repel with indignation any insinuation the spirit of party may suggest, that my political mission, or the papers connected with it, contains single line that can expose any human being in the United States to censure."

Before leaving Washington he received a deed from Conte de Crillon for an estate in Languedoc—Consideration expressed in the conveyance 400,000 francs. I know not whether this Count has or has not received any part of the enormous sum which we are not permitted to doubt government paid Henry for his disclosures."—

The following articles, purporting to be copies of treasury drafts, we find published in the Alexandria Herald of the 18th instant.

No. To Thomas Tudor Tucker,
4321. Treasurer of the United States, greeting

Pay to John Graham or order forty nine thousand dollars, being on account of the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and for which sum he is to be charged and held accountable, for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Dollars 49,000 Entered in the register's office this tenth day of February, 1812. *Jos. Stretch*, for the register.

Given under my hand and seal of the treasury this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of independence the thirty-sixth.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Countersigned,
Richard Rush, comptroller. Diplomatic department.

Endorsed,
Received, February 10, 1812—*John Graham.*
Paid, Bank of Columbia, Washington. *Thos. T. Tucker*, Treas. U.S.

No. To Thomas Tudor Tucker,
4322. Treasurer of the United States, greeting.

Pay to John Graham or order, one thousand dollars, being on account of the contingent expenses of the secretary of state's office, and for which sum he is to be charged and held accountable for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Dollars 1,000. Entered in the register's office this tenth day of February, 1812, *Jos. Stretch*, for the register.

Given under my hand and seal of the treasury this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of independence the thirty sixth.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Countersigned,
Richard Rush, comptroller.
Civil department, contingent expenses, secretary of state's office.

Endorsed,
Received, February 10, 1812, *John Graham.*
Paid, Bank of Columbia, city of Washington,
Thomas Tudor Tucker, treasurer of the U. S.

Earthquake.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Nashville, to his friend in New-York, dated Feb. 22, 1812.

"I was yesterday in company with a gentleman immediately from Natchez, who informed me, that from the best intelligence that could be collected on a journey from Orleans to this country by land, there is about two hundred miles of the navigation of the Mississippi, nearly destroyed; that on the western shore of the Mississippi, and in considerable distance south of a recent settlement called New-Madrid, there was sunk, about sixty feet deep, three or four hundred acres of land, that has formerly part of a prairie of considerable extent. Subsequently to some of the severest shocks, he goes on to relate, that the waters of the Mississippi were so strongly impregnated with the effluvia of matter, supposed to have undergone combustion, as to be unfit for use; that the bed of this great river has been thrown upward in a number of places formerly deemed unfathomable, so high as to impede the navigation, especially for vessels of any considerable tonnage; that in a sand bar which has lately made its appearance, there is discoverable a large quantity of wood coal; and that the forests adjacent to where the effects of these convulsions are most visible, have been broken down by the abruptness of the undulatory motion of the earth. This gentleman also states, that near the post-road between Natchez and Nashville, several hillocks of fine white sand have been protruded upward to the surface of the ground, through a deep black soil covered with cane-brake. But since obtaining the above information, I was advised by judge Humphrey's (who remarked at the same time, that he was fearful the communications he had to make were too well founded) that intelligence had reached him relative to the effects produced by the shock of the 7th February. He states, from sources of the highest respectability, that a considerable tract of country, within the vicinity of New Madrid, between the latitude of 36, and 36, 30, N. was immediately consequent upon the convulsion of the 7th of February, inundated with water, which spouted in torrents from fissures of amazing width;—that the country surrounding New-Madrid for 15 or 20 miles, was, in a few minutes, covered with water waist deep; through which the terrified inhabitants were forced to wade to higher lands, for safety; that the water was so warm as to evidence the previous action of subterraneous fire, and so strongly tinctured with combustible matter, as to resemble water impregnated with pulverized gunpowder. He also states, that the trees, in several places, were rent asunder and broken down by the convulsion; and that a mountain of considerable height had, during the night, arisen from the level of what had before been a plain."

The Grand Canal.

The following article concludes a pamphlet, now in circulation, in the form of a letter addressed to Simeon De Witt, esq. one of the commissioners appointed by the legislature of the state of New York, to explore the ground, and make a report on the subject of the contemplated improvement of the water communication between Lake Erie and the North River. [*Albany Register.*

"It may be said with great truth, that the project of making a canal communication from the Great Lakes to Hudson river, is by far the most important that has heretofore been presented to any of the United States. Reflecting on the advantage that must be produced by its completion, the mind is lost in wonder. On examining the map of the United States, it will readily be seen, that the whole of that immense tract of country west of the Allegany mountains, which forms a part of the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, as well as that

which comprehends the states of Kentucky and Tennesese, Ohio, the country bordering on the Illinois river, and also that which lies west of Detroit, and the whole shores of the Great Lakes, excepting the north side of Ontario, can have no communication to the Atlantic, so easy and cheap, as by means of a canal from lake Erie to Hudson river.

"The produce of this extensive tract of country, passing through this state to the metropolis will make it probably the largest commercial city in the world. Our citizens residing in that district of country which lies west of the Seneca lake, will derive immediate benefit from the canal, as they will find at their doors a ready sale for their wheat, which, at not more than twenty cents per bushel, may be brought to this city. The facility and cheapness with which their produce might be conveyed to market, would raise the lands in that district to more than twice their present value, and every other part of the country would be proportionably benefited.

"A trade in plaister of Paris and Salt would be opened, by means of the canal, to an extent that cannot be easily calculated—salt, for instance, might be brought to Albany, and sold at a profit, for three shillings per bushel,* after paying a reasonable toll for the use of the canal. A considerable quantity of plaister of Paris is now sent by way of Ithica to Oswego, and from thence down the Susquehannah as far as Wilksbarre and Northumberland, and sold at those places for fifteen dollars per ton, which is one half what it costs them to bring it from Philadelphia; and respectable persons on the Susquehannah state, that the price of land on that river, has risen in value twenty-five per cent. from the introduction of plaister from the state of New York, at so much lower rate than they were heretofore supplied from Philadelphia. The country on the North River, as well as most parts of this state and Vermont, might be supplied with plaister, by means of the canal at a lower rate than from Nova Scotia. One moment's reflection will serve to show, that by a canal navigation, the trade in this article would be astonishingly great, and most parts of the state exceedingly benefited. Another highly important advantage, that would be afforded to our citizens in the western part of the state is, in being enabled to send butt-staves to New-York—One thousand butt-staves being twelve hundred pieces, will weigh ten tons, and may be brought (paying a reasonable toll) to Albany for sixty dollars, and for freight to New-York, handling, carting, &c. forty dollars, making a total of one hundred dollars. The price at Quebec was lately three hundred dollars; there will remain therefore a value at the head of the canal at Lake Erie, of two hundred dollars. Let eighty be deducted for expenses of commissions and contingencies, the balance will be one hundred and twenty dollars for twelve hundred staves, made of white oak which is now reduced to ashes to clear the land.

"It is needless to go further into the detail on the importance of connecting the waters of lake Erie with Hudson river, as the intention of this communication, is merely to draw the public mind to reflect, on the great advantages that would result from such an improvement; and if the importance of it is rightly understood, and duly appreciated, it would most certainly be completed, without waiting to make calculations—as the immense benefits and advantage that it would produce to the state at large, cannot be calculated."

* New-York currency—37 1 2 cents. [*Ed.*

To agents and readers.

The gentlemen who have so kindly undertaken to act as agents for the WEEKLY REGISTER, have been furnished with the bills due at their respective places of residence; but in case of omissions, and some such, perhaps, there are, they are authorized to give receipts to every gentleman whose name as a subscriber they originally received and transmitted; and it is hoped and believed that the subscribers, generally, will promptly pay their several dues, which are indispensibly necessary to the well-being of this incipient establishment, whose disbursements have been much greater than ever was anticipated.

The agents of the *Register*, in receiving new names, will please to be particular in enquiring whether the work is desired from the *first number*, or from the commencement of the *second volume*. If from the former, the sum of five dollars must be paid in advance—if from the latter, two dollars and fifty cents at the time of subscribing. These conditions must be observed to secure regularity on the books of the office, and will prevent much trouble in future, it being designed to collect but *once a year*. For several good reasons the design of raising the price of the first volume has been abandoned—the few remaining sets will be disposed at the original rate.

A supplement accompanies the present number; and our readers will have no reason to complain for the *want of matter* or *variety of articles*. *En passant* we may be permitted to observe that it is an evidence we *respect* our patrons to the amount of $52, which is the cost of every supplement*

It has been desired by several subscribers that the *Register* should be transmitted without folding it more than in the octavo size; an object certainly very desirable, but inexpedient, for the want of *body* in most of the packages to preserve them from suffering greater damage by the rougher usage they must meet with in their *damp state*, by exposing a much larger surface, &c. To those places where there are about twenty subscribers, or upwards, they might be so transmitted, provided the post-masters would agree to deliver them agreeably to a list of subscribers I would send them, without *superscription*. But if every subscriber, while the Register is *damp* would, in the first place, examine if it be evenly folded, and then place it, for a very short time, between two books, or any other even surfaces, the wrinkles would entirely disappear. As soon as the weather is such that the paper makers will venture to size, a very *high sized* paper will be made for the express purpose of enveloping and securing every number. Some complaints are still made of the *irregular* manner in which the REGISTER is received; the fault does not lie with the editor or the post office here—all the papers are packed up for the various mails that leave this place on the day of their publication, and are sent by them, except, sometimes, from their quantity and the pre occupancy of the portmanteaus, a few bundles for the south lay over until the succeeding day, when they are always forwarded.

* This *idea* is borrowed from a pleasant anecdote we recollect to have read of a Frenchman. A proposition was talked of that all his company highly commended, but no one offered more than *good words*. The Frenchman immediately took pen, ink and paper and headed a subscription list with a considerable sum, saying he *approved of the plan to that amount*. The humorous manner of beginning the matter insured its success.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *March* 21, 1812.

The legislature of New-York, in committee of the whole, have passed the bill for incorporating the *American Bank*, noticed in our last—ayes 57, nays 45. But on the question in the house on the engrossed bill, March 13, the doors were closed on the suggestion of Mr. Ogden, that *bribes* had been offered to induce the members to vote in favor of this establishment. What the result was we are uninformed; but it is thought the bank will obtain a charter.

Important steam-boat decision.—The court of errors, on Thursday last, unanimously reversed the judgment of chancellor Lansing in refusing an injunction on the Albany steam-boats, applied for by Messrs. Livingston and Fulton. By this decision the injunction is confirmed, and the exclusive right of Messrs. Livingston and Fulton to the navigation of the waters of this state by steam-boats established or corroborated. The Albany boats are therefore prohibited from running, excepting under the Clermont company's right or license; and a compromise or arrangement to that effect we understand is likely to take place.—[*N. Y. Columbian.*

LONDON, January 15.

The chancellor of the exchequer brought forward his resolution yesterday, relative to the prohibition of distillation from grain, from the 15th February next to the 31st December. He stated it to be his intention to propose such an addition to the duties on sugar-wash, as would compensate for the loss of the additional duty imposed on corn-wash. He meant also to propose an increased duty of three or four shillings a gallon on all foreign spirits imported, with the exception of rum. The resolutions to this effect were agreed to.

The largest emerald which has ever been seen was lately imported from the East Indies; it was one of the most valuable stones of Tippoo Saib's crown. It is of an extraordinary size, and its weight is supposed to exceed 506 grains.

Died, on Sunday, the 12th instant, at his house, in Charlotte street, of a lingering and painful disease, which he bore like a man and a soldier, general sir James Henry Craig.

January 17.—It is now ascertained, from a Danish newspaper of the 31st December, that only five seamen and one marine was saved from the Defence, of 74 guns, and it is supposed the whole of the crew of the St. George, of 98 guns, perished—These two vessels have lost upwards of 1400 men.

January 18.—The Petersburg Court Gazette of December 20, contains an account of the Russians gaining a signal victory over the Turks on the 26th November, when the grand vizier crossed the left bank of the Danube, who was surrounded, and the troops compelled to lay down their arms before the Russians. The whole of the Turkish army, including their officers, and the commander in chief Chaban Ouglow, a bashaw of three tails, surrendered prisoners of war. Fifty-six pieces of cannon, magazines, &c. are in the hands of the Russians. This army has, in various actions, previous to crossing the Danube, lost, in killed and wounded, about 10,000. The Turkish army consisted of 35,000 men. It is supposed the above victory will lead to a peace between these two powers.

Some genuine manuscrips, several of which are in the hand writing of Oliver Cromwell, have been discovered in the chest, containing records of the town of Haverford West.

Count Rzewuski, of Vienna, is said to have in his possession an Arabian manuscript, written in the time of the Crusades, which mention some curious particulars relative to the use of gun powder in war, and which contains a genuine receipt for the Greek fire. The count is now employed in translating this rare and valuable work.

The Duke of Clarence, by his promotion to admiral of the Fleet, has passed over the following admirals, all of whom are senior in rank to his Royal Highness, viz.—Admiral Digby, Viscount Bridport, sir Chaloner Ogle, Viscount Hood, sir Rich. Hughes, lord Hotham, lord Barham, Earl St. Vincent, and Admiral Cornish. The three officers who have last held the honorable situation of Admiral of the Fleet, were all appointed as being the next immediately in succession: and were, Admirals Forbes, Earl Howe, and sir Peter Parker.

On the evening of Saturday the 7th inst. the republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature formed the following ticket for electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Charles Thomson, Montgomery county; David Mitchell, Cumberland; Paul Cox, Philadelphia city; Isaac Worrell, ditto; Michael Baker, ditto county; Joseph Engle, Delaware; James Fulton, Chester; Isaiah Davis, Montgomery; John Whitehill, Lancaster; Edward Crouch, Dauphin; Hugh Glasgow, York; David Fullerton, Franklin; Samuel Smith, Adams; Robert Smith, Bucks: Nathaniel Meichler, Northampton; Charles Shoemaker, Berks; James Mitchell, Somerset; John Murray. Northumberland; Clement Paine, Ontario; Arthur Moore, Huntingdon; Henry Alshouse, Westmoreland; James Stevenson, Washington; Abijah Miner, Greene; Adamson Tannehill, Allegany; David Mead, Crawford.

It is understood they will support *James Madison*, as President, and *George Clinton* as Vice President of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, March 19.—Mr. McKim presented the petition of sundry persons in Baltimore praying an additional duty on imported copper. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Porter from the committee of foreign relations made a report in part on the business of Henry, Craig, &c. Consisting of a long examination of a certain count Edward de Crillion, now in this city, with the following preamble.

The committee report,

That they did not deem it necessary or proper to go into an investigation of the authenticity of the documents communicated to congress on the responsibility of a co-ordinate branch of the government; it may nevertheless be satisfactory to the house to be informed, that the original papers, with the evidence relating to them, in possession of the executive, were submitted to their examination, and were such as to fully satisfy the committee of their genuineness.

The circumstances under which the disclosure of Henry were made to the government, involving considerations of political expediency, have prevented the committee from making those disclosures the basis of any proceeding against him; and from the careful concealment on his part of any circumstances that would lead to the discovery and punishment of any individuals within the U. States, (should there be any such) who were nominally connected with him no distinct object was presented the committee by the communication for the exercise of the powers with which they were invested of sending for persons and papers. On being informed however that there was a foreigner in the city, who lately came to this country from Europe with Henry, (Count Edward de Crillon) and was supposed to be in his confidence, the committee thought proper to send for him.—His examination taken under oath and reduced to writing, they herewith transmit to the house.

The transaction disclosed by the message of the president presents to the minds of the committee conclusive evidence that the British government at a period of peace, and during the most friendly professions, have been deliberately and perfidiously pursuing measures to divide these states, and to involve the citizens in all the guilt of treason and the horrors of a civil war. It is not however the intention of the committee to dwell upon a proceeding which, at all times, and among all nations, has been considered one of the most aggravated character; and which, from the nature of our government, depending on a virtuous union of sentiment, ought to be regarded by us with the deepest abhorrence.

The report was ordered to be printed and lie on the table. [Gar-

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 29.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. [illegible]

Interesting Correspondence.

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the society, held at the Pennsylvania academy, on the 15th ultimo, the following letters were read, and ordered to be published:

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 22, 1811.

Thomas Jefferson, Esquire,

SIR,—An association has lately been formed in this city, consisting of artists and amateurs residing in different parts of the union, under the title of the Society of Artists of the United States.

I am requested to communicate to you, in the name of the society, that you were unanimously elected an honorary member, at a special meeting, held on the 15th inst.

Your love for the arts and sciences, and your long and unremitted exertions to promote the independence and prosperity of our country, are known to all the world:—A society having for its object, the cultivation of the fine arts throughout this extensive and flourishing republic, cannot fail to meet your approbation, and receive your cordial co-operation.

The establishment of schools in the various branches of the arts, on liberal principles; and periodical exhibitions of the works of American artists, will, it is believed, have a tendency to form a correct taste in this country; by calling into action native genius, many prejudices will be removed with respect to foreign productions; and the application of the fine arts to useful purposes, is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the principles and progress of civilization, to be of great importance.

The members of this infant institution are convinced that their success depends much upon their own exertions; at the same time, they are aware that the countenance and support of the most distinguished patriotic characters in the country, will not only powerfully aid them in the arduous pursuits in which they are engaged, but will also have a tendency to unite, and give confidence to all who are immediately interested in the prosperity of the institution. I herewith transmit a copy of the constitution of the society.

I have the honor to be, with greatest respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SULLY, Secretary.

By order of the committee of correspondence.

MONTICELLO, JANUARY 8, 1812.

SIR,—I have duly received your favor of December 22, informing me that the Society of Artists of the United States, had made me an honorary member of their society. I am very justly sensible of the honor they have done me, and I pray you to return them my thanks for this mark of their distinction. I fear that I can be but a very useless associate. Time, which withers the fancy, as the other faculties of the mind and body, presses on me with a heavy hand; distance intercepts all personal intercourse. I can offer therefore but my zealous good wishes for the success of the institution, and that embellishing with taste a country already overflowing with the useful productions, it may be able to give an innocent and pleasing direction to accumulations of wealth, which would otherwise be employed in the nourishment of coarse and vicious habits.

With these I tender to the society, and to yourself, the assurances of my high respect and consideration. THOS. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Thomas Sully.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1812.

Thomas Jefferson, Esquire,

Sir—In my letter to you, dated the 22d December, I had the honor to communicate, in the name of the Society of Artists of the United States, the information that you were elected an honorary member; I have now the pleasure of informing you that the society, at their annual meeting, held on the 2d of January for the choice of officers, have elected you their president for the present year.

You will, no doubt, easily perceive that the establishment of a new institution, embracing a wide field, and combining a variety of very important objects, will also be attended with many difficulties; to obviate which, the founders of this infant society, have endeavored to call to their aid all the talents and resources within their reach.

The local situation of this country, as well as the form of its government, renders it necessary that we should establish our society on principles somewhat different from similar institutions, formed under other circumstances, and existing under different patronage and various forms of government.—The artists in this country can never expect to be supported by *individual patronage*, it is to the public that they look for encouragement, and they expect to receive it only in proportion as the application of their labor has a tendency to promote the public good.

In this country there are but few artists who are eminent in the higher branches of the arts, and those being scattered over a vast extent of country, it was found impossible to form any thing like a national institution, without calling in the assistance of amateurs; and the progress already made by this society, has sufficiently proved the propriety of such a measure.

I have no hestation candidly to acknowledge that the society expect to receive much benefit from your acceptance of the office of president, although at a distance, and your time doubtless occupied in important pursuits; we nevertheless hope to derive much solid advantage from such communications as your leisure may permit you to make on the subject of the arts.

The general concerns of the society (as you will perceive by a copy of the constitution sent) are conducted by four vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, all of whom are artists, and selected from the four principal branches of the arts, viz. architecture, sculpture, painting and engraving—such an arrangement was considered necessary in order to prevent jealousy among the different professions.

and to strengthen in every possible manner the bonds of union.

The business of the society is generally managed by committees, and it has hitherto been conducted in such a manner, as cannot fail to insure success, and we may venture to hope that our country will soon be as independent in works of taste and elegance, as she is already in the mechanical and useful arts.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SULLY, Sec'ry.

By order of the committee of correspondence.

MONTICELLO, January 25, 1812.

SIR—My letter of Jan. 8, conveying my thanks to the Society of Artists of the United States, for having thought me worthy of a place among their associates, could scarcely have reached your hands, when I received your second favor announcing the further honor of being named their president. The gratification of this mark of their partiality to me would have been high indeed, could it have been mixed with some hope of my being useful to them. It would have lessened the uneasiness of unmerited distinction; no one is more sensible than myself that it is to the lively fancies of its younger members, to their zeal and energy, and not to the languid imagination, and wearied faculties of age, that the society must owe its future successes. I can only give them the tribute of my thanks and best wishes, with the assurance of the readiness and pleasure with which I shall avail myself of any occasion which may occur of rendering them service. In communicating these sentiments to the society, I pray you to accept for yourself, those of my greatest consideration and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Sully.

Comets.

"Lo! from the dread immensity of space,
"Returning, with accelerated course,
"The rushing *comet* to the sun descends;
"And as he sinks below the shading earth,
"With awful train projected o'er the heav'ns,
"The guilty nations tremble."

Thompson.

From the early ages of the world, it appears to have been a prevailing opinion, among the more ignorant and superstitious part of mankind, that the appearance of those rare bodies, the comets, were ominous of great moral and physical evil in the world, such as war, famine, pestilence, &c. and the comets were regarded as the immediate precursors of these dire calamities and distresses. It seems probable enough, that these superstitious notions may have originated from the circumstance of the appearance of comets being rendered more remarkable, by the occurrence of various natural phenomena, upon the earth. Mankind may have been long accustomed to observe the connection between the appearance of comets and these natural occurrences; but, being altogether ignorant of the modern theory of the comets, instead of rationally accounting for these phenomena, as the effect of physical causes, they may have supposed them to be supernatural visitations, and the harbingers of Divine wrath. Hence, probably, the connection or association of their ideas of moral with physical evil; and of both with the appearance of comets, meteors, eclipses, &c. In this enlightened age, however, these absurd notions are generally exploded, except by a few, whose opinions in this respect are more the defect of education, than the result of conviction. There are many who admire the idea of presages from comets, yet run into the opposite extreme; and refuse to allow them any influence whatever upon the earth. The truth, perhaps, lies in equally avoiding both these extremes. A number of circumstances, in my opinion, concur to make it extremely probable that this position is the true one.

It will perhaps be recollected by many, that the winter, spring, and summer of the year 1807, was marked by unusual commotions in the earth and the atmosphere, in a variety of ways, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, whirlwinds, tremendous storms of rain and hail, &c. An earthquake took place in Italy, sometime in the spring of that year, which was immediately followed by an eruption of a volcano on mount Vesuvius. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt, about the same time, in Virginia. Both the American and European sea coasts, as well as many parts of the interior of those continents, were unusually harrassed by tremendous hurricanes, tornadoes, and storms of rain and hail; and a strange agitation of the atmosphere was noticed. A writer in a newspaper printed in Richmond, (Vir.) in the month of May, in the same year, after noticing many of those natural phenomena, as they occured in various parts of the world, concludes with this remarkable paragraph:

"The quantity of vapor, in the form of rain and snow, in the course of the winter past, in this state, has exceeded all example within the memory of man; this has indeed been the case throughout the United States, if public accounts are to be credited; besides tremendous storms on the American and European coasts, and general commotions of the atmosphere, have been noticed throughout this period, in most parts of the world. Perhaps these great elementary conflicts and disturbances *may portend the approach of a* COMET! probably one of those mighty masses of matter, which plays through immeasurable space, *may now be paying a visit to our solar system!* Be this as it may, such appears to be the connection between these grand phenomena of nature, and want and pestilence, as justly to excite the attention of the philosopher, and the sympathy of the philanthropist."

These "great elementary conflicts and disturbances" were actually followed by the appearance of a COMET! sometime in the month of September following; which continued to be seen during several weeks. A few evenings observation of this comet determined it to have passed its perihelion, or least distance from the sun. Hence it is probable that it passed the region of the earth's orbit, perhaps no very great distance from the earth itself, sometime in the spring previous, and nearly about the time of the occurrence of many of the phenomena before mentioned. This comet had not yet disappeared, when, in the month of November an influenza commenced in the eastern states, and progressed regularly to westward, over a considerable portion of the U. States. Very few of those within its scope escaped the contagion. These things I recollect to have particularly noticed, at the time; and was strongly impressed with the opinion of there being a mysterious connection between these natural phenomena, and the comet, to the physical influence of which I attributed their occurrence. This opinion subsequent occurrences have not altered, but have rather contributed to strengthen.

The late comet, as it respects its premonitory signs, and the variety of natural phenomena attend-

ing its visit, is not less remarkable than that of 1807. It was, I believe, first observed in the U. States, early in May last, from this place; and a small notice respecting it published. From its apparent proximity to the sun, it was then scarcely perceivable by the naked eye; and was soon lost in the rays of the sun. It appeared again early in September, to the north-west, with great lustre; and after an apparently retrograde motion, it disappeared to the south-west, toward the end of January. The following are some of the principal physical occurrences which appears to have marked this period:——

Several earthquakes are said to have been felt last spring in the West India islands; and at another time, a terrible volcano burst forth near the island of St. Michaels: from the immense quantity of lava, ashes and rocks thrown up from this volcano, a new island has been formed, two or three miles in circumference.—A dreadful tornado passed over the city of Charleston (S. C.) which was marked in its course by destruction and death; several hurricanes were experienced off the American coast, which dismasted and otherwise severely injured many of the vessels at sea; and some were cast away. —To these may be added the late remarkable earthquakes, which since the morning of the 16th Dec. last, have been repeatedly and extensively felt in the middle, southern and western states. Concerning this phenomenon, various conjectures have been formed. One, who has published his opinion, supposes it to be produced by celestial and terrestial electricity; that from the powerful affinity of the terrestrial for the celestial elecricity, its violent efforts to escape from the bowels of the earth has caused the agitation of the earth in question. These things are beyond my comprehension; yet, I can easily agree with the opinion, that these several shocks of earthquakes have been produced by this subtile fluid, if it be admitted, on the other hand, that the particular disposition of this fluid, which occasioned these phenomena, is in part or in whole, attributable to the comet. I might have enumerated many other occurrences similar to the foregoing; but, as every one who reads the public journals of the days must have noticed these things, it is unnecessary to add any more. For months past, our news-papers have literally teemed with notices, and detailed accounts of the ravages of tornadoes, hurricanes, storms, earthquakes &c. which have occurred in many parts of this continent, and the adjacent islands. Whether these phenomena have been as general in more distant regions of the globe, remains yet to be known. From what is already known, I presume, every attentive observer will be entirely satisfied, that a few months past have produced an uncommon concurrence of various natural phenomena. It is self evident that these *effects* have a *cause* or *causes*. To me it appears evident also, that they are physically produced, either immediately or remotely, by an extra-mundane cause; for there is, probably, no matter, or physical combination of matter on earth, possessing sufficient power to combine so much phenomena, in so short a time.

That these phenomena are in a greater or less degree, attributable to the comet which lately passed through the planetary system, is, I conceive, an hypothesis by no means slightly founded. Some of the considerations which appear to me to favor this hypothesis are these: All bodies are mutually drawn toward each other by the attraction of gravitation; which is always in direct proportion to the quantity of matter which the bodies contain. Hence the attractive power of large bodies, such as the sun and planets, is very great, even at immense distances*—In addition to this property, bodies are surrounded by atmosphere, a subtile fluid, which, in density and extent, is also proportionate to their magnitude, and the quantity of matter they contain. It appears, however, to be the opinion of modern astronomers, that the atmospheres of the comets are much more dense, and occupy much larger spaces than those of any other of the celestial bodies. This they infer, from the appearance which these atmospheres usually present; being visible to the naked eye, and extending, in some instances, as appears by calculation, to the distance of twenty millions of miles from the comet; and as some have computed, to eighty millions of miles. These things being premised, it would appear very probable that a comet by a near appulse to the earth, would, effect it very sensibly in many respects; producing much commotion in the earth and atmosphere, and bringing into action latent phenomena, which might otherwise have required some length of time to produce. Every one is sensible of the powerful influence of the sun upon the earth, although at an immense distance from us. The comets, astronomers inform us, sometime pass the earth at a much less distance; and some of them as large as our earth. Is it not rational, then, to infer, that the comets have their influence upon the earth and other planets near which they pass as well as the sun, only in a less degree?—To suppose otherwise, would not be consonant to the immutable laws of matter.

The acceleration of the comets, when descending to their perihelion, is continually increasing; so that when they have arrived to the interior of the planetary system, their tails or atmosphere becomes so much elongated by their inconceivable velocity, as to render it in no wise improbable that a portion of it would be abandoned to the more powerful attraction of some other body. This body, from its situation in the system, might not unfrequently be the earth. The probability of such an occurrence is strengthened still more from the following consideration: A comet, no larger than the moon (which is about one fiftieth part the size of the earth) at the distance of 100 millions of miles from the earth (which is more than the distance of the sun) with its atmosphere elongated in the direction of the earth; would probably abandon a portion of it to the greater attraction of the earth; for as the point where the attraction of the earth and comet would be equal, would be as much nigher the comet, as the comet is smaller than the earth, it follows that any part of the atmosphere of the comet, which should extend to a greater distance towards the earth than two millions of miles, would fall within the attraction of the earth, and descend to its surface. This could scarce fail being the case, if the comet was at the time passing between the earth and the sun, which, for ought we know, may sometimes happen, and may possibly have been the case with the late comet.

It is very probable that some of the comets have made very near approaches to the earth. The great comet which appeared in 1680, was computed by Dr. Halley to have been, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 11th Nov. within a semi diameter of the earth (near four

* The planet Herschel, with the hourly motion of 7,000 miles, is kept within its orbit by the solar attraction, although at the amazing distance of more than 1,800 millions of miles.

(thousand miles) from the earth's orbit. It was no doubt owing to the circumstance of the earth's being, at that time, in a distant part of its orbit, that the whole human race, with all other organic matter on this "fair fabrick" did not perish with "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." Some philosophers have supposed that such will be the end of this beautiful frame, when, at the appointed time, it shall please the Almighty to decree that "time shall be no longer."

It was the opinion of Dr. Halley that the comet of 1680 appeared about the time of the general deluge & that by its near approach to the earth it occasioned that ever memorable event, which the wisdom of Omnipotence thus brought about by a natural cause. This opinion, although novel, seems to be plausible; for if so small a body as the moon, at the distance of 240 thousand miles from the earth, raises a tide in the ocean of fourteen or fifteen feet in height, we may safely conclude, that a comet, as large or larger than the earth, approaching very near it, would raise such a prodigious tide as would overflow all parts of the earth, even the highest mountains. By the rapidity, of such an irresistable torrent, every thing on the surface of the earth, even the hills and mountains would be torn to pieces; marine shells, bones, &c. would be swept from the bottom of the oceans and scattered promiscuously over the earth, even on the top of the mountains that now are.† A like tide would also be raised in the atmosphere which would be carried round the earth with the force of a continual hurricane. This would occasion incessant rain; and the continual clouds would prevent Noah and his family from discovering the immediate cause of the flood, admitting it to be occasioned by a comet.—The comet of 1680, in that part of its orbit which is nearest the sun, it is computed, flies with the amazing velocity of 880 thousand miles in an hour. Is it not then highly probable that this comet might pass so near the earth, as to produce all their phenomena, and yet its amazing swiftnes, resisting their mutual attraction, be sufficient to bear it off again in its orbit? It might, however, make a considerable change in the figure of its orbit and the period of its return.

I should be much gratified to see the foregoing subject ably treated of; and hope some of your correspondents will offer the numerous readers of the "Weekly Register" such thoughts upon the subject as it requires; and examine the hypothesis here advanced, respecting the influence of comets upon other bodies, and if not well founded, explode it.—The writer is more concerned to know the truth, than maintain his opinion, if not correct.

URANIA.

Chillicothe, Feb. 26 1812.

† It is a well known fact, that shells, bone, and other marine substances have been found in the bowels of the earth, several hundred miles from any ocean. These facts, not having yet, I believe, been satisfactorily accounted for, would be an argument of some weight in favor of Dr. Halley's hypothesis.

Domestic Manufactures, &c.

NOTES ON WOOL AND KERSEY.

The last paper treated of the twilled three point woolen blankets. It may be useful to add, that it is certain, that if a parcel of wool were collected in the United Sates no better than the worst *fourth part* of the average quality of our native fleeces (unimproved by the Merino) that wool would be found better than the quality of the wool of the excellent three point blankets imported from England. Such worst quarter part of our wool would not be too long or blankets. Very little of it is so long as to render it difficult to card.—That little may be chopped to make it card. The longest, which will card, is best for point blankets. It is repeated, that the chain or warp of blankets ought not to be too hardly twisted; and that *the weft or filling cannot be too soft and loose, if it has only strength or adherence enough to bear the operation of weaving.*

Kersey is usually made for the army, the navy, the working people and the frugal. It is equally durable compared with *low priced* broad cloths, as milled cassimere is, compared with the *fine* broad cloths.—Cassimere, called at first *kerseymer* was a a mere handsome *improvement on the kersey* in England, about 40 or 45 years ago.

The weight of good *white* kersey, twenty-seven inches wide, is from eleven ounces and one half to twelve ounces and one half, or thirteen ounces per running yard. It is always tweeled and certainly owes a great part of its strength to *the tweel.* It is made out of the coarsest wooled breeds of sheep in England, *after the long wool fit for combing and stuffs*, is taken out of the heavy fleeces. Hence the cost of good strong kerseys in England, white and undyed, is as low as forty-five shilling sterling for a piece, which is called thirty, and will measure twenty-nine yards; that is eighteen pence and three fifths sterling, or about thirty four cents and one half. This article, white kersey, makes excellent military vests and overalls and is peculiarly acceptable to armies. When dyed drab, blue, brown, &c. it is equally good for working people, seamen, fishermen &c. It ought never to be forgotten that the specie price of the *Lincolnshire,* English, wool is about one sixth of a dollar there, and that after taking out *for the comb* the wool that will not card, the rest is kept for kerseys and blankets. Hence England leads the world in the *coarse woolen* manufacture and commerce. This point has escaped the emperor of France in his energetic Merino plan.—He is in real danger of rendering his woolen branch too fine and costly. The comparative utility of the two kinds of wool is evinced by the fact, that the British do not manufacture of Spanish and Hereford and South Down (the finer classes of) wool, one fourth part of their whole quantity. Very much of the cloths of these are used in the United Kingdom, and in their various colonies. Their foreign trade rests but very little on these *finest* wools and cloths. Their great shipments to foreign countries are in "*worsted stuffs*" of combed wool and in woolen cloths, plains, coatings, kerseys, bockings, draperies, kendalls, flannels, lion skins, carpets, blankets and other goods of *carded* wool, from the heavy fleeced and long wooled sheep of the Lincolnshire, Teeswater, Leicestershire, South Hams, (Devon;) Cotteswold (Gloucestershire) and Kentish flocks, and from various other flocks or breeds that do not bear fine wool.

The great object, at present, in the U. States is *the utmost economy of our wool.* It is therefore suggested and submitted, that every thing for service, should be tweeled or twilled, for strength and duration. The kersey is a peculiarly important example. Cotton and leathern substitutes for woolens are well worthy of attention, and ought to be used. The size of yarn for the chain and filling of kersey (and so of blankets) can be *exactly* settled by examining a piece of narrow, or three quarter English kersey. This sort is always single folded, ne-

ver double folded. The English double fold kerseys are dressed like coatings for surtouts. They are valuable, but are not here meant. It is the proper *narrow* kersey, which requires very little dressing. They are stretched on tenter hooks to dry, or for stoving with brimstone, in which manner the nicest and best for military dress are often finished in the white. For that purpose the wool should be made quite clean by picking and washing.

It is remarked of kerseys that the filling or weft should be considerably larger than the chain or warp. One side is always better covered than the other. That should be made the right side, and the goods require only to be stretched and pressed.

It may be useful to remark here, that it is computed in England, that rather more than one-third of their whole wool is adapted to *the comb*, and therefore not fit to card without chopping But this operation is very easy.

The prospect of the United States, as to sheep, many be inferred from the fact, that the lowest average estimate for the whole kingdom of England with Wales, is twenty six sheep to every quantity of thirty three acres and one third of land, rich and barren, vale, plain and mountain.

It is a duty and it is sound policy always to bear a decided testimony in favor of those respectable citizens of the United States, who have taken successful pains to introduce into our country the very valuable Merino breed of sheep from Spain and Portugal. No manufacture has progressed here with such rapidity as that of fine broad cloths. The Merino breeders have justly a high credit for their *intelligence* and exertions, in extending their success to that nice and curious manufacture.

There appears in the United States a redundancy of young men, *collegeately educated in the arts and sciences*, and of the classes, which usually apply to divinity, medicine, law and commerce. It is a truth, that a knowledge of the arts and sciences, is extremely valuable as a *preparative* and *an accompanyment* to an intelligent apprenticeship to manufactures. Mechanism, chemistry, metallurgy, hydraulics, geometry, mensuration, pheumatics, the mechanic powers, natural history, &c. &c. are very useful, and almost necessary in the great manufacturing establishments, which enrich Europe. The powerful Lavoisier was placed at the head of that manufacture of France, which now *governs* Europe —*The art of making gunpowder.* The good and scientific Priestley poured a gratuitous flood of light upon the metalic manufactures, which have enriched Birmingham. The mechanical talents of Arkwright, Bolton, Watt and others, informed by nature or in the schools, have rendered the world tributary to Britain. It is observed with great satisfaction that many of our younger citizens of the most respectable connexions, have recently applied themselves to the manufacturing branches, and it is suggested, on much consideration, that it may be well for themselves and for our country, if a number of our best educated, best connected and best endowed young men should turn their earliest attention, *in the character of apprentices to the owners of respectable establishments*, to the manufacturing department of our trade and commerce.

[*Dem. Press.*

The Deaf and Dumb.

It is with great pleasure we announce to the public the arrival in this country of Mr. John Braidwood, a relative of the gentlemen of that name who have acquired so much celebrity by their academy for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, originally established at Edinburgh, but now at London. The object of Mr. Braidwood's visit, we are informed, is to effect the institution of a similar academy in this country, and every patriot and philanthropist must second so useful and honorable an undertaking. The individuals, who will be benefited by such an institution, are peculiarly deserving of commisseration; and though we may justly boast that the hardy offspring of our countrymen are less defective in their organization than the natives of more luxurious nations, in spite of the flimsy aspersions of Buffon, yet nature even in America has deprived many human beings of the two important faculties of receiving and communicating knowledge, which the labors of Mr. Braidwood are calculated to restore. As a proof of the high estimation entertained for Mr. Braidwood's academy in Great Britain, we extract a passage from Pennant's tour through Scotland in 1772, vol. 3, page 256.

"On returning into the city, I called at Mr. Braidwood's Academy of Deaf and Dumb. This extraordinary professor had under his care a number of young persons, who had received the Promethean heat, the divine *inflatus*, but from the unhappy construction of their organs, were (until they received his instruction) denied the power of utterance; every idea was locked up, or appeared but in their eyes, or at their fingers' ends, till their master instructed them in arts unknown to us, who have the faculty of hearing.

Apprehension reaches us by the grosser senses—they see our words, and our uttered thoughts become to them visible. Our ideas expressed in speech, strike their ears in vain; their eyes receive them as they part from our lips; they conceive by intuition, and speak by imitation.

Mr. Braidwood first teaches them the letters and their powers, and the ideas of words written, beginning with the most simple; the art of speaking is taken from the motion of the lips, his words being uttered slowly and distinctly. When I entered the room, and found myself surrounded with numbers of human forms, so oddly circumstanced, I felt a sort of anxiety, such as I might be supposed to feel had I been environed by another order of beings. I was soon relieved by being introduced to a most angelic young creature, of about the age of thirteen. She honored me with her new acquired conversation; but I may truly say, I could scarcely bear the power of her eyes; she looked me through and through. She soon satisfied me that she was an apt scholar; she readily apprehended all I said, and returned answers with the utmost facility. She read, she wrote well; her reading was not by note; she could clothe the same thoughts in a new set of words, and never vary from the original sense.

I left Mr. Braidwood, and his pupils, with the satisfaction that must result from a reflection on the utility of his art, and the merits of his labors, who, after receiving under his care a being that seemed to be merely endowed with a human form, could produce the divine *particula auræ* (latent, and but for his skill condemned to be ever latent in it;) and who could restore a child to its glad parents, with a capacity of exerting its rational powers, by expressing sounds of duty, love, and affection."

Notice is also taken of the advantage and success of Mr. Braidwood's Academy by Dr. Johnson in his tour to the Hebrides, and by lord Monboddo in

his essay on the origin and progress of language. Mr. John Braidwood is now in this city, and we hope, before he leaves us, to be favored with the general outlines of his plan of education, and his views of residence among us. *Nat. Intel.*

Excise on Whiskey.

Though we certainly believe that "whiskey is the fairest of all possible subjects that can present itself for taxation,"—nay, while we would be willing to raise a revenue of five or six millions of Dollars *per annum* upon it, by laying a duty of 25 cents *per gallon*, on the whole quantity distilled, which it would readily bear—it is due to our professions of impartiality to give place to the following, leaving out the introductory matter of the editor of the *New York Evening Post*, from whose paper we copy it.

At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania held at Pittsburg, on the 21st day of August, 1792.

Present, John Canon, William Wallace, Shezbazer Bently, Bazil Bowel, Benjamin Parkinson, John Hucy, John Badollet, John Hamilton, John M'Clelan, Neal Gillispie, David Bradford, Thomas Gaddis, David Philips, *Albert Gallatin*, Matthew Jameson, James Marshal, James Stewart, John Smilie, Robert M'Clure, Peter Lisle, Alexander Long, Samuel Wilson, and Edward Cook.

Colonel John Canon was placed in the chair; and *Albert Gallatin*, appointed clerk.

The excise law of congress being taken under consideration, and freely debated, a committee of five members was appointed to prepare a draught of resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting on the subject of said law.

Adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow.

August 22d, 1792.—The members of the meeting having met according to adjournment, the committee appointed yesterday made report, which being twice read, and debated by paragraphs, was unanimously adopted as followeth, to wit:

Strongly impressed with a sense of the fatal consequences that must attend an excise—convinced that the tax upon liquors, which are the common drink of a nation, operates in proportion to the number and not to the wealth of the people, and of course is unjust in itself, and oppressive upon the poor—taught by the experience of other countries, *that internal taxes upon consumption* from their *very nature*, never can effectually be carried into operation, without vesting the officers appointed to collect them with powers most *dangerous to the civil rights of freemen, and must in the end destroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced*—feeling that the late excise law of congress, from the present circumstances of our agriculture, our want of markets, and the scarcity of a circulating medium, will bring immediate distress and ruin on the western country—we think it our duty to persist in our remonstrances to congress, and in every other legal measure that may obstruct the operation of the law until we are able to obtain its total repeal.

Therefore, resolved, that David Bradford, James Marshal, *Albert Gallatin*, Peter Lisle, and David Philips be appointed for the purpose of drawing a remonstrance to congress, stating our objections against the law that imposes a duty upon spirituous liquors distilled within the United State, and praying for a repeal of the same; and that the chairman of this meeting be directed to sign the same, in the name of the meeting, and to take proper measures to have it presented to congress at their next session.

Resolved, that in order that our measures may be carried on with regularity and concert, that William Wallace, John Hamilton, Shezbazer Bently, Isaac Weaver, Benjamin Parkinson, David Redick, Thomas Stokely, Stephen Gapen, Joseph Venmetre, Andrew Rabb, Thomas Gaddis, Alexander Long, William Whiteside, John Oliphant, Robert M'Clure, James Lang, Thomas Benjamin Patterson, James Stewart, Samuel Johnson, William Plumer, and Matthew Jameson, be respectively appointed committees of correspondence for the counties of Washington, Fayette, and Alleghany; and that it shall be their duty to correspond together and with such committee as shall be appointed for the same purpose in the county of Westmoreland, or with any committees of a similar nature that may be appointed in other parts of the United States; and also if found necessary, to call together either general meetings of the people in their respective counties, or conferences of the several committees.

And whereas some men may be found among us, so far lost to very sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this country as to accept offices for the collection of the duty:

Resolved, therefore, that in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship; *have no intercourse or dealings with them; withdraw from them every assistance; and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties, that as men and fellow citizens, we owe to each other;* and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve;——and that it be and is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large, to follow the same line of conduct towards them.

JOHN CANON, Chairman.

Attest, ALBERT GALLATIN, Clerk.

A Duel

Between a Kentuckian and an Englishman.

FROM THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

On the first day of November, 1811, James Allen of Kentucky and the subscriber, met with Thomas Fuller an Englishman and his company at a small branch between the United States' Saline Saltworks and Fort Massack. Making a stop at that place, Messrs. Allen and Fuller entered into a conversation which led to a very serious rencountre. After learning the name, nation, and residence of each other, Fuller asked Allen if the Kentuckians were anxious for a war with England. Allen replied *they were warm for WAR!* Fuller said they need not be; for one Englishman could drive five Kentuckians. Allen thought one Englishman could not drive one Kentuckian, and was willing as one of each was present, to have the thing tested.—Fuller was willing also but it must be done in an honorable way; he would fight with pistols, standing about one pace apart; to which Allen was agreed. Fuller finding Allen in earnest said he thought it too savage like to stand so near each other and proposed that they should choose *seconds* and take distance ten steps apart. This proposition was agreed to and the preliminaries settled; but Fuller said he had a wife near Pittsburg, and before they fought he would go aside and write a few lines to her so that if any accident should happen to him she might know it. He went and returned in a short time ready for action. The combatants then took the places assigned them, and at the word, they both fired! and Fuller fell, having received

the ball of his antagonist on his left breast; but not appearing to be much hurt he proposed taking another round. They then proceeded to fire again, upon which Fuller fell a second time and declined fighting any more, and was found to have received the second ball in his breast, within an inch of the first. Allen was surprised to find that the balls had not taken effect, and suspecting some stratagem, he protested he would kill Fuller on the spot, unless he would fight again or acknowledge himself a coward. Fuller rather than smell powder again, would submit to any thing. His jacket was then unbuttoned and to the astonishment of the beholders a Dutch blanket was discovered in eight folds and one quire of paper opened and spread under the blanket both between his waistcoat and shirt, and upon lifting up the blanket the two balls were found, having penetrated through the eight folds of the blanket and were lodged on the paper. His breast, notwithstanding the fortification, was very much bruised and black, and he appeared considerably injured. Allen received no material injury; the first ball struck between his feet, and the second grazed the skin on the side of his head. And thus ended a contest which proved the superiority of the Kentuckian, and exposed the boasting, imperious Englishman to eternal contempt and disgrace.—And it is highly probable from his own story and conduct that this same Fuller is employed to do business for the British in the western country and amongst the Indians!! The subscriber was the second of Mr. Allen and is willing to attest the truth of the facts above stated. He is now on his way home which is on Brush-creek in the state of Ohio. JOHN ROSS.

PARIS, K. Feb. 18, 1812.

Extraordinary Suicides.

The attention of the people of Berlin has lately been very much occupied by the tragical adventure of Mr. Kleist, the celebrated Prussian poet, and madame Vogel. The reports which were at first circulated with regard to the cause of this unfortunate affair, have been strongly contradicted by the family of the lady; and it has been particularly denied that love was in any respect the cause of it. Madame Vogel, it is said, had suffered long under an incurable disorder: her physicians had declared her death inevitable: she herself had formed a resolution to put a period to their existence. Mr. Kleist, the poet, and a friend of her family, had also long determined to kill himself. These two unhappy beings having confidentially communicated to each other their horrible resolution, resolved to carry it into effect at the same time. They repaired to the Inn at Williamstadt, between Berlin and Potzdam, on the border of the *sacred Lake*. For one night and for one day they were preparing themselves for death, by putting up prayers, singing, *drinking a number of bottles of wine and rum*, and last of all by taking about sixteen cups of coffee. They wrote a letter to M. Vogel, to announce to him the resolution they had taken, and to beg him to come as speedily as possible, for the purpose of seeing their remains interred The letter was sent to Berlin express. This done, they repaired to the banks of the *sacred Lake*, where they sat down opposite to each other. Mr. Kleist took a loaded pistol, and shot madame Vogel through the heart, who fell back dead; he then reloaded the pistol and shot himself through the head. Soon after M. Vogel arrived and found them both dead. The public are far from admiring, or even of approving, this act of insanity. An apology for this suicide, by M. Peguilhen, counsellor at war, has excited unanimous indignation among all who have the principles either of religion or morality. The censorship has been blamed for having permitted the circulation of an account of this tragedy, in which the suicide and the murder represented as sublime acts. Some have even gone so far as to express a wish to see M. Peguilhen punished, for having, as a public functionary, preached up such principles. The husband has also been blamed for having given *eclat* to a catastrophe over which it would have been better to draw the thickest veil.

A Tyrolese Ambuscade.

The following impressive account of an action in *Lefebvre's* expedition, in August, 1809, were communicated by a Saxon major, who escaped from the destruction of those terrible days.

"We had penetrated to Inspruck without great resistance; and although much was every where talked of the Tyrolese stationed upon and round the Brenner, we gave little credit to it, thinking the rebels to have been dispersed by a short cannonade, and already considering ourselves as conquerors. Our entrance into the passage of the Brenner was only opposed by small corps, which continued falling back, after an obstinate though short resistance. Among others I perceived a man full eighty years of age, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death among our ranks at every shot. Upon the Bavarians desending to make him prisoner, he shouted aloud, *Hurrah!* struck the first man to the ground with a ball, seized hold of the second, and with the ejaculation, *in God's name!* precipitated himself with him into the abyss below. Marching onwards, we heard resound from the summit of a high rock: "*Stepläen! shall I chop it off yet?*" to which a loud "*nay*" reverbrated from the opposite side. This was told to the duke of Dantzic, who notwithstanding, ordered us to advance: at the same time he prudently withdrew from the centre to the rear. The van consisting of 400 Bavarians, had just stormed a deep ravine, when we again heard hallooed over our heads—"*Hans! for the most holy Trinity!*" Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed:—"*In the name of the most holy Trinity!—Cut all loose above!* and ere a minute had elapsed, were thousands of my comrades in arms crushed, bruised, and overwhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones and trees, hurled down upon us. All of us were petrified. Every one fled that could; but a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains in immense multitudes, and among them boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us. It was not until we had got these fatal mountains six leagues behind us, that we were re-assembled by the duke, and formed into six columns. Soon after the Tyrolese apperaed, headed by Hofer the innkeeper. After a short address from him, they gave a general fire, flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets with only their clenched fists. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, threw or pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms from our hands; and, like enraged lions, killed all—French, Bavarians and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter. By doing so, I, with 300 men, was spared and set at liberty. When all lay dead around, and victory was completed, the

Tyrolese, as if moved by one impulse, fell upon their knees, and poured forth the emotions of their hearts in prayer under the canopy of Heaven; a scene so awfully solemn that it will ever be present to my remembrance. I joined in the devotion, and never in my life did I pray more heartily."

Miscellaneous.

THE LINEN AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES of Prussian Silesia have been for some years on the decline. Previous to 1798, the former produced on an average twenty millions of livres a year of wool en cloth, above 120,000 pieces were made annually, and two thirds of that quantity were exported. In 1788 the exports amounted to 72,620 pieces dressed, and 17,200 undressed. The cloths made here are common in quality; and on these manufactures, the whole population depends for a subsistence. The province has a few manufactories of cotton and stuffs mixed of silk and thread, but of small consequence. The tanneries are of more importance: they are numerous but neglected, either from prohibitions which restrain industry or from want of capital.

PERU. M. Alphonses de Beauchamp has published a history of the conquests and revolutions of Peru: the facts he has compiled from previous historians, and trusted to his own genius for those rhetorical embellishments which perhaps he thought the subject required: he presents very animated descriptions of the battles: very highly finished portraits of the chiefs; and also favours us with the speeches which the leaders of either party, Spanish or Indian, made on different occasions. "M. Beauchamp," we adopt the word of a French critic "makes his Peruvians speak exactly like his Spaniards, so that their discourses possess little nationality, if you omit their references to their Gods Pachamacha and Viracopha: and when we read of the powerful effect produced on the feeling an auditory, which never existed, by speeches which have never been pronounced, a fiction so palpable has a tendency to spread suspicion over the narration of other circumstances. The custom of putting speeches into the mouth of historical characters, is consecrated by the example of ancient historians, but it does not so well agree with the more exact and vigorous attention to authenticity which modern history requires: besides Livy could easily make his Romans speak like Romans, but neither M. Beauchamp nor ourselves know any thing of the rhetoric of the ancient Peruvians." To the history is subjoined a very brief account of the present state of Peru.

The first history of Peru was by Augustine Zorate and appeared in 1553, not more than thirty years after the discovery. The works of Pedro de Cioca and of Diego Tovres are rather descriptions of the country than histories of events. Apollanius Sevinus and Liego Fernandez entered less into detail than Zorate.

MUNICH, Dec. 1.

Royal observatory—From the late observations made by the director, Mr. Seyfer, it appears that the parabolical elements of the comet, will give the following results:—During the first days of December, the comet will run, daily, a distance of 305,800 German miles (of 15 miles to a degree) consequently, will go at the rate of 12,783 an hour, and 3 1-2 miles per second. The distance of the comet from the sun is this day, (1st of December) thirty four millions of miles, and increases daily 240,000 miles; consequently 10,000 per hour, and 2 7-10 miles per second. The comet is, on the 1st of December, at the distance of upwards of forty one millions of miles from the earth, that is to say, its distance from us is double to that of the sun in our main distance from that great luminary. The progressive distance of the comet from the earth, has a daily increase of 505,000 miles; every hour 21,041, and of each second 5 4-5 miles. The comet will during the month of December run over a space of 7,150,000 miles. Its swiftness has therefore considerably lessened since its nearest approach to the sun: In the month of September it ran over fifteen millions of miles; in the month of October thirteen millions, and in November ten millions. Since the 12th of October, which was the time of its greatest brightness, it has lost five sixths of its light; and taking its greatest as an unit, that unit on the first day of December, will be reduced to 2-200.

We understand that that enterprising and useful member of society, Samuel Fereday, esq. has just begun to make iron, at his three new blast furnaces, at Priest field, near Bilston, (Eng.) These furnaces are blown by an engine of an entirely new construction, and the blast is far superior in regularity to any hitherto produced. The engineers have effected this, by means of an immensely large reservoir, into which the air is compressed by the engine before it enters the furnaces, and from which, by its own elasticity, it issues a constant and regular stream; and we have the satisfaction of adding, that iron made at these furnaces, is very superior in quality to the generality of iron made in Staffordshire.

[*London paper.*

From London papers we learn the government of Denmark is greatly distressed for money. Forced loans are demanded of all the cities and towns.—*Altona* was called upon to furnish its quota, amounting to about £250,000 sterling.—Of this sum one opulent house was required to furnish £150,000.

A smart skock of an earthquake was experienced in England, Nov 30.

A just cause for war!—Negro Henry, king of Hayti (and we can see no reason why a negro has not as good a *right* to be a king as any body else) has usurped one of the grand titles of the British monarch.—He calls himself, "King of Hayti, first crowned monarch of the new world, *defender of the faith,*" &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNOR HARRISON. Three captains, four lieutenants, one ensign and the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the 4th United States' regiment of infantry, have published certificates and statements relative to the battle of *Tippecanoe*, near the Wabash, in which the character of governor *Harrison* is represented in the most honorable light. No man has had the temerity to impeach the conduct of the governor *during the battle*; but many have charged him with suffering himself to be *surprised*: having, perhaps, formed their opinions from the first rumors of the affair, in which it was stated the centinels were shot with poisoned arrows, &c. It seems the gallant little army was not surprised. It is true, they were attacked in the night, and that the Indians rushed upon them with very great rapidity. But the whole of the men slept on their arms, with their accoutrements upon them, and the *lines were formed* in from four to six minutes after the firing of the first gun, with astonishing regularity and order. This could not have been accomplished in a dark night without a precise arrangement predicated upon a supposed attack.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

Printed and published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum.*

Swedish state paper.

STOCKHOLM, January 9.

His royal majesty's health being now so far re-established, that his majesty conceives himself able to resume the functions of government, his majesty thought proper, in conformity to his resolution transmitted to his royal highness the crown prince, to appoint the 7th of this month for that purpose. For this purpose all the members of the council of state, and the secretaries of state, at half past ten o'clock on that day, waited on his royal highness the crown prince, when his excellency count Gyttenborg, minister of the judiciary department, explained to his royal highness the sentiments of respectful esteem and gratitude with which the members of the council were filled, during the time that his royal highness had directed the national affairs, which sentiments never would forsake them. His royal highness was pleased to reply to the address in the most gracious terms, and whereupon the crown prince, accompanied by the aforesaid lords and gentlemen; repaired to his royal majesty, to whom he read the statement of the public business, hereafter following in this paper, from the 17th of March last. His royal majesty, overpowered by the most lively sensations, embraced the crown prince, and declared that he could not express all that his heart felt on this occasion towards him, but left the internal satisfaction which his royal highness must derive from past times, to tell him all that his royal majesty's gratitude and the well-founded establishment of the kingdom's welfare require towards him.

Speech addressed by his royal highness the prince royal, to the king, upon his majesty's resuming the government of the kingdom, January 7, 1812.

"Sire—My most ardent wishes have been fulfilled—the re-established health of your majesty again enables you to resume the government of the kingdom.

"I can appeal to your own heart to judge of the delightful emotion mine experiences, in replacing between the hands of your majesty an authority, the prolonged exercise of which has constantly kept before me the danger which threatened your days.

"Notwithstanding the daily reports which I have submitted to your majesty, both respecting the exterior and interior situation of the state, I nevertheless consider it my duty to profit by the present occasion, so important for me upon all accounts, to present your majesty with a rapid sketch of them.

"When your majesty decided upon embracing the continental policy, and declared war against Great Britain, Sweden had got clear of an unfortunate contest; her wounds were still bleeding; it was necessary for her to make new sacrifices, at a moment even when she lost one of the principal branches of her public revenue; the whole of that produced by the customs being nearly annihilated.

"In defiance of the insulated situation of Sweden, she has performed, for the interest of the common cause, all that could be expected from a people faithful to their engagements; more than 2,000,000 of rix dollars have been expended in recruiting the army, and placing in a state of defence the coasts of our islands, our fortresses, and our fleet.

"I will not dissemble from your majesty, that our commerce has been reduced to a simple coasting trade from port to port, and has greatly suffered from this state of war. Privateers under friendly flags, against which it would have been injudicious to have adopted measures of safety and precaution, have taken advantage of our confidence in treaties, to capture, one after another, nearly 50 of our merchantmen; but at last, sire, your flotilla received orders to protect the Swedish flag, and the just commerce of your subjects against piracies, which could neither be authorised nor avowed by any government.

The Danish cruisers have given much cause for complaint on our part; but the evil decreases daily, and every day leads us to think the lawful commerce of Sweden will not be any longer disturbed by them, and that the relations of good neighborhoodship will be more strengthened.

"The cruisers under the French flag have given an unlimited extension to their letters of marque; the injuries which they have done us have been the object of our complaints;—the justice and loyalty of his majesty the emperor of the French have guaranteed their redress.

"The protections given by friendly governments have been respected, and such of their ships as have touched upon our coasts, have been at liberty to continue their voyage, whatever might be their destination.

"About fifty American ships, driven upon our coasts by successive tempests, have been released. This act of justice, founded upon the rights of nations has been appreciated by the United States, and appearances promise us, that better understood relations with their government will facilitate the exportation of the numerous piles of iron with which our public places are now filled.

"Political considerations join with the family connection which unites your majesty and the king of Prussia to consolidate the relations of friendship that subsists between the two powers.

"The peace with Russia will not be troubled; the treaties by which it is cemented, are executed on both sides with frankness and good faith.

"Our relations with the Austrian empire are upon the most amicable footing; the remembrance of glory brings the two nations nearer to each other, and your majesty will neglect nothing which can contribute to maintaining the reciprocity of confidence and esteem its causes.

"If Spain and Portugal should assume a tranquil posture, those countries will offer to Swedish commerce, advantages which would guarantee the perfectioning of the plans she has commenced for improving her iron mines.

"Our intercourse with Southern America has entirely ceased, and war ravages those fine and unfortunate countries; when they have a regular administration, the produce of the kingdom will find an advantageous vent there. The maritime war has interrupted our commercial relations with Turkey; but nothing which interests that ancient friend of Sweden can be indifferent to your majesty.

"Sire! Such are the exterior relations of Sweden. Justice and loyalty towards all nations have been the political guides of your majesty.

"The army and the finances, these two principal guarantees of a state, have above all been the objects of my constant solicitude.

"A wise economy has governed the expenditure of the funds for the armaments, which the state of war had rendered necessary. This war having great influence upon the exportation of Swedish productions, upon the general proceedings of trade, and the imaginations of merchants had caused the course of exchange to rise to an exorbitant height! I have particularly directed my attention to stop this scourge of states, which having once broken its dykes, no bounds can be placed to its ravages: In repressing on the one side stock-jobbing, in carrying into execution the ancient laws against the unlawful exportation of gold or silver—in imposing a duty of transit upon the conveyance of ingots from foreign countries through Sweden—in endeavoring to bring back the nation to the principles of economy which distinguished their ancestors. On the other side I have endeavored to give activity to the interior industry and lawful commerce of Sweden. I have had the satisfaction of seeing my efforts crowned with success, and that the course of exchange upon Hamburg, which in March last was at 1 36 sk. on the 3d of the present January was only 18 sk.

"I have taken measures to render more general the manufacture of linen and the culture of hemp; to proceed actively in the discovery of new sources for obtaining salt; to continue the clearing of the ground in Dalecarlia; establishing a new communication with, and markets in Vermeland; to form a company destined to carry on the herring fishery in the open seas; to prolong our commercial relations with Finland, to carry into execution the financial resolutions of the states of the kingdom; to give the direction of magazines, to those of the customs, and to the island of St. Bartholomews, a fresh organization.

"The harvest not having proved a good one, I have adopted means to prevent a scarcity, by causing corn to be imported from foreign countries; but in order to prevent such importation influencing the exchange, salt must be exported for grain so received. This exchange will be effected with so much the more facility, as there yet exists a sufficient provision of salt in the country for two years consumption.

"I have with grief observed, that the immoderate use and manufacture of brandy, by which the general interests are sacrificed to individual ones, corrupt the nation, and will sooner or later cause a scarcity. I have only employed exhortations on this subject which I have collected from the paternal sentiments of your majesty, and I leave it to other times, and to the judgment of the states, to put an end to an evil which every body acknowledges continues increasing.

"I have paid particular attention to the state and organization of the hospitals, to the religious establishments, and to the means of preventing or at least relieving mendicity. The interior police and agriculture have not been lost sight of, and a central academy of agriculture will shortly be established for the purpose of giving an impulse and an encouragement to the public economy, and to scientific knowledge, which will continue to ensure the prosperity of the state.

"The works of the canal of Gothland, that grand monument of your majesty's reign, have been carried on with great activity. Those of the canal of Sodertilge, stopped by obstacles which the zealous efforts of the directors have not been able to surmount, have again commenced with more rapid strides.

"I have carried into execution the solemn resolution of the states of the kingdom, sanctioned by your majesty, regarding the national armament; but careful not to deprive agriculture of any more arms than are indispensibly necessary for defence of our country, I have merely ordered a levy of 15,000 men, exclusive of the 50,000 which the states had placed at your majesty's disposal. The most direful errors were carried even into Schonen, where violence and a public rebellion threatened for a moment to oppose the execution of the measures ordained. Already did our enemies, or such as are envious of our repose, begin to rejoice at our intestine

divisions;—but these were soon suppressed by the united force of the army and the laws and were succeeded by the return of national sentiments and obedience to their duty. The vacancies in the new enrolment and in the national armament are almost entirely filled up, and every measure has been taken to render them useful in this employ. The regular army has been recruited, as is also the whole of the reserve, who have been clothed and supplied with well conditioned arms, of which sufficient quantities are found in the magazines, and founderies for arms have obtained a renewed activity. The making of gunpowder and saltpetre has been extended and improved, and the artillery put into respectable condition. The pensions granted to officers and soldiers wounded during the war, have been neither confirmed nor augmented. The accounts of the expences of the late war have been accelerated, and such measures as have been adopted, had no other object in view than to render the troops serviceable, and to supply them with the necessaries requisite.

"Your majesty will deign to perceive by this statement, that notwithstanding all that the detractors of Sweden have insinuated on this head, as that it would take sixty years to organize an army of 6000 men, yet this will be apparent in the month of April next, both to the friends and enemies of your majesty. The intent of this augmentation of our military force is merely defensive—without any other ambition than that of preserving her liberty and laws, Sweden will have the means of defending herself, and she can do it. Bound by the sea on one side, and on the other by inaccessible mountains, it is not solely on the courage of her inhabitants, nor in the remembrance of her former glory, that she has to seek for the security of her independence; it is rather to be found in her local situation, in her mountains, her forests, in her lakes, and in her frosts. Let her, therefore, profit by these united advantages, and let her inhabitants be thoroughly persuaded of this truth, that if iron, the produce of their mountains, cultivates their farms, by ploughing up their fields, that it is likewise iron alone, and the firm determination of making use of it, that can defend them.

"I have been seconded in my efforts by the good spirit prevalent in the army, and by the zeal and abilities of the public functionaries.

"The magistracy has maintained its ancient reputation; it has painful duties to fulfil, but this has procured it a fresh title and claim to general esteem.

"The different departments of the chancery of state have rivalled each other in giving the quickest dispatch, compatible with the formalities required by our laws and customs, to all business which has come under their cognizance.

"The secretary of state's department for church affairs, has since the 17th March, expedited nearly 600 causes, that of the interior 952, that of the finance and commerce 1653, and the war department 25,305.

"The causes in final decision which has not yet been given, and which are confined to a very moderate number in each department in comparison to the extent, coming under their several denominations, are either of such a nature as to require your majesty's decision, or to be again brought forward for final determination. Should your majesty deign to recognize in the sketch which I have laid before you, the desire which has actuated me to deserve the high confidence you have shewn towards me, this would prove, next to the joy I felt on your majesty's re-establishment, the most pleasing recompense for all my pains. May Heaven, in accordance with my prayers, lengthen your majesty's days, and that Sweden, protected by your virtues, sire, may find an unperishable guarantee in the absolute devotion which my heart has avowed to your majesty, in the respectful attachment of my son, in the sanctity of the laws of state, in uprightness of public functionaries, and in the union, the courage and the patriotism of all Sweden.

"With the most sincere sentiments of attachment, and with the most profound respect I am, sir, your majesty's most humble and faithful subject and good son.

CHARLES JEAN.

"*Palace at Stockholm, January* 7, 1812."

Treason, Rebellion, Revolution.

"TREASON *has never prospered, what's the reason?*
"*Why*—when it prospers, *none do call it* TREASON."

The greater part of mankind estimate the merits of a cause by the success that attends it. HANCOCK and S. ADAMS, of glorious memory in the history of their country, and justly assuming pre-eminence in being, of all the American people, excluded from the *royal mercy*, might, and, perhaps, would have expiated their noble daring of the scaffold, as TRAITORS, if (oh! happy if!) the revolution had not been so gallantly prosecuted and sublimely concluded!—And posterity, learning the character of these illustrious men from the *historians of the conqueror*, might have ranked them as the companions of *Jack Cade* and *Wat Tyler!*

Let us bring to memory a few of the early events of what the world now calls our *revolutionary* war. Ask the relatives of the basely slain at *Paoli, Wyoming, Egg-harbor*, what the "*rebels*" suffered.—Learn of the yet surviving citizens once engulphed in the *prison ships* at New-York:—go to the monument reared with pious hands on the shores of the *Wallabout*—it covers the fragments of the bones of 11,500 Americans who perished by disease and *famine*; thrown into the holds of these vessels like billets of wood; pent up without room to lay down in; denied the light of heaven and a free circulation of air; always stinted, and sometimes for whole days refused, even mouldy bread and putrid water. The history of modern times presents no parallel to the cool deliberate cruelties practised by the "*generous English*" on board of these vessels. The murders of the hell-hound *Suwarrof* at *Praga* and *Ismael*, may be forgiven; they succeeded the heat of the battle. The horrors of the French revolution may be passed over as the fiery effervescences of the times, but in the treatment of our *own countrymen* we have an instance of steady and unyielding cruelty unknown to the world—*it lasted for years*:—but the victims were—"REBELS!" The famed *black-hole* at Calcutta was but a type of the *Jersey* prison ship.

To give in detail the horrors of the revolution, is by no means my intention. They are fresh in the minds of many—but the people of the colonies were "rebels"—and it was the will of the "*Lord's anointed*," (as lying priests most impiously call their kings) that fire and sword should desolate the country.—The writer of this article had nearly perished with his mother a short time before he was born.* A British grenadier *gallantly* attacked her with his bayonet, but she was saved as though by the interposition of Providence. Cases of this kind were not uncommon—the "rebels" *had lost the* "gracious" *protection of the king*.

In the south, the poor ignorant *slave* was called upon to cut the throat of his master, to destroy his family, and conflagrate his dwelling. In the north, the *savage*, thirsting for the blood of men, women and children, was let loose, and urged by unhallowed gifts to carry on his relentless war. Who ever before heard of such *allies* of a *christian* nation? But *rebellion* is a high crime; and the "magnanimous" English felt justified in using all the means that "God and nature had put into their hands!"

Nor were treaties observed with the "*rebels*."—The most solemn compacts were violated without ceremony. The congress of seventy-six have given infamous immortality to the name of *Gage*; who, but for his treachery and the record of it (like *Erostatus* and the decree of the *Athenians*) would have descended to the common mass of earth unheeded (see Weekly Register, vol. 1, page 94). In the early part of 1777, Dr. *Franklin* applied to lord *Stormont*, the British minister at Paris, to lessen the horrors of war by a mutual exchange of prisoners—but his lordship said, "the *king's* ambassador receives no applications from *rebels* unless to implore his majesty's *mercy*." A short time after general Burgoyne and his army were captured—and his murdering allies dispersed. The word *rebellion* began to give way, and REVOLUTION was the phrase. The success of the contest changed the features of it.

These things are not mentioned to excite "old animosities" which some would so carefully guard us against. They are intended to apply to the events of the *present* times. Yet this same England, who so barbarously opposed *rebellion* in America, gloried in a "*revolution*", that literally drove the "*sacred person of majesty from her throne*," and placed an

* In 1777.

usurper upon it, a cold blooded tyrant and deliberate assassin—witness the destruction of the clan of Glencoe, by William III.

The people of France, infuriated by suffering, cast off their allegiance to *Louis* (a good man, though the administration of his government was most corrupt) and put him to death. They established a government for themselves—they carried the tri-colored flag through blood and slaughter triumphant, and humbled in the dust the associated kings who conspired to *dismember their territory*, and punish them for rebelling. From the unparalleled successes that attended their arms, the ferment in this country was called a *revolution;* but even yet were a *Bourbon* to ascend the throne, it would be stiled a *rebellion*. Against this government, sealed with the blood of so many millions, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE *rebelled*. Forgetful of all his professions in favor of freedom and his oft repeated vows, he aimed at the diadem and succeeded—and thousands of those who at the time of his usurpation would have planted a dagger into his bosom, now lowly bending in his presence round the throne, would be as ready to bring destruction on the hardy *republican* who should venture to presume that his assumption of the sovereignty was not a "*glorious revolution*." If Bonaparte had failed, his head would have been the forfeit. Should any man or body of men now attempt to do what he himself accomplished and not succeed—would not their fate be instant death from *his* hands?

If *Spain* shall triumph in the gallant struggle of her people—a struggle worthy of better hopes than can be entertained from a government conducted by so miserable a creature as *Ferdinand* or the corrupted *Cortes* that now usurp it—the affair will be recorded in history as a *revolution*—if the mighty effort fails, and *Joseph* shall obtain peaceable possession of the throne, the world will call it a *rebellion*—the difference of the terms ensuing the success of the matter.

If ever a people were justified by the laws of nature and nature's God, in dissolving the political bonds that held them to another, it is the people of what is commonly called "*Spanish America*."—What outrages, indignities and insults have not been heaped upon the heads of these colonists!—most of their precious productions, as well agriculture as mineral, were monopolized by the government—they were restricted and restrained at every point—their substance was destroyed by swarms of officers from Spain, who fell upon them like the locusts of the desarts upon the fertile regions of Asia, "consuming eve y green thing:"—denied the freedom of action, they were almost forbidden the liberty of thought; and intercourse with the world was refused lest they might become sensible of their condition, and attempt to change it. Despotism existed in all in its purity, and most oppressive form. One horde of tyrants, were succeeded by another; each finding out some new vexation to the exhausted people, to enrich themselves the more speedily, and enable them to return "home," to riot and luxury. Some of the colonies have revolted, and assumed for themselves a rank and name among the nations of the earth—and others are still embarked in a deadly contest for their rights—whigs against tories, *Americans* against "*the Gods!*"*—The "patriotic" junta at Cadiz call the Americans *rebels*: and, in all cases to which *their* power extends, treat them with less mercy than *Bonaparte* metes to their associates (whom *he* calls *rebels*) when taken in arms against him. It is "patriotism" to fight against the emperor of France who forced *Ferdinand* to sign an act of abdication of the crown of Spain—but it is *rebellion* to renounce allegiance to *Ferdinand*, who forced king *Charles* to resign the sceptre to him. Thus are *different meanings* attached to things that are *substantially the same*, by different persons under different circumstances—and they become, *treason*, *rebellion* or *revolution*.

But how stands the people of the United States as to these matters? The warm feelings of thousands are enlisted on behalf of the European *Spaniards*—the brave defence they have made, and the sanctity of their cause, are favorite themes amongst us. The success of their arms is called "*glorious news*;" our public prints give columns upon columns of details of events in that country, as most interesting matter; and from the hall of congress to the school-house debating club, we find *orators* extolling, and magnifying, her struggles for *Ferdinand* and a *king*. How, then, is it that a gloomy silence prevails regarding the *American Spaniards*, and that a short flippant paragraph is only occasionally found respecting them? They—*Venezuela* at least, have established governments like our own—they have adopted *representative* systems; and the law is built on the will of the people, to be administered for the common good, bearing equally upon all. Ought we not to feel more interested in such events, occurring, as it were at our own doors, than in the choice of *masters* in Europe? Like naturally seeks it like; and, if truly attached to the *republic* of North America, ought we to be indifferent as to the establishment of a *republic* in the southern continent, a sister, of whom we may entertain the happiest anticipations? I apprehend there is some *foreign* influence in this apathy—perhaps, we feel ourselves so intimately connected with *European* politics, that we are weaned from *our own*, and regard them as matters of a *secondary nature*. The thought seems worthy of serious consideration. I fear the insinuation is too well founded on truth.

I have been led to these remarks by the following article, translated for an *American* paper, inserted without comment, and in which the patriots (as I call them) of Mexico, are unfeelingly treated as mere "INSURGENTS" by an *American* editor:

"Official account of the execution of the chiefs of the Mexican insurgents, taken from the Havana Messenger, of the 23d November, 1811.

GUADALAXARA, 16th September, 1811.—By order of his excellency, the general in chief of the army of reserve, don Josef de la Cruz, the committee of public safety of this capital, informs the inhabitants of the city and province, that it has received the following list of the principal chiefs of the insurrection which have been shot at Chibuahua at the different periods hereafter mentioned.

On the 1st of May, 1811.—Ignacio Camargo, major general; Juan Baurista Carrasco, brigadier; Augustin Marrequin, hangman.

On the 11th of same month.—Francisco Lauzagorta, major general; Luis Mircles, colonel.

On the 6th June—Juan Ignacio Bamon, captain; Nicolas Zapata, major-general; Joseph Santos Villa, colonel; Pedro Leon, town master.

On the 26th June—Ignacio Allende, generalissimo; Mariano Ximenez, captain-general and governor of Monterry; Juan de Aldama, lieutenant-general.

* The native Spaniards are so called from their arrogance.

On the 27th said month—Joseph Maria Chico, lawyer; Josef Solis, intendant of the army of the insurgents; Vicente Valencia; Onofre Portugal, brigadier-general.

On the 27th July, 1811—The curate HIDALGO, chief of the *rebellion*.

The following were sentenced to hard labor:—Andres Molano, during life; Aranda, Jacinto, Norina, Charles, Martinez, Ignacio, Maldonado, and Abasolo, for 10 years at Encinillas; their estates confiscated and their descendants attained.

Town of Xerez, 5th September, 1811.

(Signed) JOSEF MANUEL DE OCHOA."

Now let us suppose that *Napoleon Bonaparte* were to obtain possession of *Romana*, *Blake*, and some ten or twelve others of the leaders of the Spaniards—to put some to death, sentence others to hard labor for life, confiscate the estates of all, and "*attain their* DESCENDANTS?"—Would not the whole world be called upon to rise in vengeance at the bloody deed, and heaven, earth and hell be interceded with to destroy and punish the infamous tyrant? The *American* press would groan under the weight of its criminations; and the chosen curses of *Sythorax* be too light to express our horror at the barbarous story. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * but the *patriots of Mexico*, men of high souls and generous pursuits, have descended to the tomb unpitied and unlamented!

If the sanctity of their cause could have insured its success, these men had not perished.—A reverse of events that preserved *Hancock* and *Adams* from the halter, brought death to HIDALGO and his compatriot friends.—But for these adverse circumstances a representive system of government would have established in *Mexico*; and *Hidalgo*, perhaps, hailed as the *Washington* of his native land, might have directed its concerns to the happiest destinies.—But while my very soul mourns for the fate of those chiefs, I thank Heaven for the gleam of hope afforded by many accounts from that country; trusting the seat of royalty is shaken to its centre, and that the bloody archbishop and viceroy will soon pay the forfeit of his murders. Respect shall then be paid to the manes of the illustrious dead, and the despised "insurgents" be held up to future generations as examples of patriotism, of virtue and suffering.

H. N.

British Statistics.

HISTORY OF THE SINKING FUND, &c.

DERIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

—"Mobilitate viget—Viresque acquirit eundo."—

In the early ages of the world, even down to the sixteenth century, when Princes or other supreme heads of governments were in want of money to supply their exigencies, either real or imaginary, it was the common custom for them to mortgage their territories in security for the re payment of the sums they found it necessary to borrow. Under such circumstances it eventually depended on the success or good faith of the potentate whether the lenders were ever reimbursed; and the facility of borrowing was, consequently, extremely limited. Whether an increase of that facility by the invention of other modes of insurance less problematical, has added either to the aggrandizement of the prince, or to the happiness of the people, is a question involving so many adverse interests, that a satisfactory solution can hardly be expected. The nature of the debt due by the British government, though a familiar topic of conversation, and a fruitful subject of criticism, is very imperfectly understood. Some of the ablest political writers have regarded it as the surest proof of the strength of the country; while others, not less wise, nor patriotic, deprecate it as the harbinger of inevitable ruin. Conviction seldom attends political reasoning. There seems to be a natural attachment, in every man, to his own opinion, more especially on the two important subjects of religion and government; from which a powerful argument might be drawn in favor of republics. We shall not, however, so far forget our present purpose, as to lead the reader into metaphysical discussions.—The intention of the writer is simply to explain, as concisely and as intelligibly as possible, the meaning of terms which are frequently used; but which it is not in every one's power to make himself acquainted with. He has been particular in adducing the authorities upon which his statements are founded, that the reader might have an opportunity of knowing from what sources he can collect a fuller information, should the present abstract not be sufficient to satisfy his curiosity.

In 1422 the revenue of the monarch who then swayed the the English sceptre (Henry V.) amounted only to the sum of £55,714, and a few shillings; which left the small surplus over and above the ordinary expences of his government of about £3,200; and from this sum the king was not only obliged to support his household, but to pay the expence of embassies, &c.[1] To supply the expences of the numerous wars in which he was engaged, and for which the grants by parliament were insufficient, he was often obliged to borrow money upon the pawn of his jewels and sometimes of the crown itself.—At the accession of Mary in 1553, the revenue of the kingdom had increased to 300,000 pounds, but so considerably also had the expences of government been augmented, that this sum was found inadequate even to the support of a peace establishment; and, to meet her exigencies, the queen found it necessary to levy large sums upon her subjects, as well as to anticipate the supplies from parliament.[2] The ordinary disbursements of James I. exceeded his revenue to the amount of £36,000.[3]—But the civil war which ended in the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell had increased the expenditures of government to such an enormous amount, that though his son Richard had a revenue of nearly two millions, he was under the necessity of demanding an additional supply from Parliament of more than £300,000.[4] The revenue of Charles II. at the restoration, did not amount to so much by upwards of £500,000; and having a great portion of the debt, contracted during the existence of the commonwealth, thrown upon him, and having also to sustain several expensive wars; it is not wonderful that he exceeded his income. Upon the shutting up of the exchequer in 1672 he forcibly detained from the bankers the sum of £1,200,000, for which he paid them an interest of 6 per centum; but notwithstanding this outrage upon faith and common honesty, his credit was so good as to enable him to borrow money a few years afterwards at the former rate of 8 per cent interest.[5]

In order to avoid the necessity of increasing the

[1] Hume's England, Vol. III.
[2] Hume's England, Vol. IV.
[3] Ib. Vol. VI.
[4] Ib. Vol. VII.
[5] Ib. Vol. VIII.

taxes upon the people, to keep pace with the unprecedented increase of the national expenditures, which at the revolution in 1688 exceeded the amount of revenue by the enormous sum of £1,051,925; the government resorted to the policy which had been adopted by Florence in the year 1344. This was neither more nor less than throwing the burthen of the debt upon posterity; and thus by borrowing every year the sums necessary for the current services of the state, and creating thereof a *transferable fund*, they imposed no more taxes than sufficed to pay the *interest* of the sums borrowed.[6]

Thus originated the national debt of Great Britain. Upon each sum borrowed, a specific tax was imposed to pay its interest; and the produce of each tax was in the first instance made to constitute a distinct fund: But the sums to be borrowed becoming more numerous every year, it soon became necessary, in order to avoid the confusion of creating so many separate funds, to unite them all into *three* under the denomination of the *Aggregate*, the *South Sea*, and the *General Fund*. The first of these consisted of various taxes, surplusses, and duties consolidated in 1715, and given as a security to the bank of England. The *South Sea* fund consisted of a duty on candles, and imposts on wines, vinegar, tobacco, and East India goods, and was appropriated to pay the interest of the South Sea Company's capital. The *General Fund* consisted of a subsidy on goods exported, a tax on hackney coaches and chairs, duties on soap, hides, stamps, policies of insurance, &c. This was appropriated to the discharge of the interest of the South Sea annuities.[7] Besides the debt under these three heads, which is called the *funded debt*, there is likewise a considerable sum due by government under the appellation of the *unfunded debt*. This accrues from those subjects of expence for which the provision made has been inadequate, and consists principally of *exchequer bills* and *navy bills*. The chancellor of the exchequer, and the board of admiralty are empowered, during the recess of parliament, to issue notes to the amount of their several exigencies, bearing interest, which notes, the parliament standing pledged to pay them, have the same currency with bank notes.

Various rates of interest have been paid upon the debt, according to different acts of parliament or according to the nature of the contracts which could be made with the lenders; and this variety of interest, creates an additional variety of stock in the national debt.——The following brief statement will shew the great facility with which the government were enabled to borrow money, and the consequent rapid accumulation of the debt. In the year 1688, as has been before observed, the public debt amounted only to little more than *one* million.[8] On the 31st December 1697 it was 21,515,472 pounds. Of this sum £ 5,121,071 were paid, so as to leave at the commencement of 1700 a balance of £ 16,394,401. The next fourteen years increased it to £ 55,681,076. An uninterrupted peace of seventeen years, namely from 1722 to 1739 again reduced it to £ 46,954,623. In the next nine years it increased to £ 78,293,303. About four millions were paid off in the succeeding seven years of peace, and the war which followed to 1763 again increased it to £ 139,561,806. In the interval between this period and the commencement of the war against the American colonies, about ten millions were paid off, which left at the beginning of 1775 a debt of £ 129,146,322. The American war, which in every instance proved so disastrous to the *mother country*, increased it to the enormous sum of £ 262,318,198, an average of more than *sixteen millions per annum*.[9] The same war cost the United States only 135,103,703 *dollars*,[10] and gained them independence with an empire of incalculable value. From the year 1786 to 1793 the debt was reduced about nineteen millions and an half, and in the next seven years, again nearly doubled amounting in January 1800 to £ 463,878,034.[11] In 1804 it amounted to £ 531,463,363.[12] The amount at the commencement of the present year (1812) is variously stated by different calculators, none of whom however, have made it less than EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS; for the payment of the various interests of which prodigious sum, the people of the kingdom are now burthened to the utmost stretch of their capacities.

However light it might have been deemed in the first instance to discharge the interest of the public debt; the necessary increase of taxes towards the commencement of the 18th century became a subject of serious apprehension and alarm, not only to the people but to the minister: and early in the year 1717, Sir Robert Walpole, then first lord commissioner of the treasury, introduced a bill into parliament by which it was enacted that all the public funds redeemable by law, and bearing higher interest than 5 per cent be redeemed according to their respective provisoes, or, with the consent of the proprietors, be converted into an annuity not exceeding 5 per cent. And the surplusses arising, as well from the proposed reduction of interest from 6 to 5 per cent as from the excesses of the several taxes appropriated to the payment of the interest, were declared to be *solely* and *unalienably* applicable to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; under the denomination of a SINKING FUND.[13] But the undisguised corruption and bribery practised by the government in those days, and of which sir Robert Walpole is justly accused of being the father, did not long suffer this fund, though legally *unalienable*, to remain devoted to its original purpose. In 1727 a further reduction of interest took place from five to four per cent. by which the surplusses annually saved and applied to accumulation, were increased to the very considerable sum of £ 1,200,000.[14] Whether the acute eye of the minister foresaw the embarrassment which would arise from this curtailment of the general circulation, or whether he found this sum necessary to his system of corruption as Dr. Price[15] more than insinuates, certain it is that in 1733 he carried a motion in parliament for the appropriation of *half a million* out of the *sinking fund* for current services[16] Sir Robert endeavoured to defend this direct attack upon

[6] Blackst. comment.

[7] Vid. *Resources of the British empire*, by John Bristed.

[8] Hume's England vol. VIII p. 348

[9] Vid. *Financial and political facts*, by Mr M'Arthur, p. 325.

[10] Blodgett's statistical manuel.

[11] *Financial and political facts.*

[12] Guthrie's Geo. gram. article England.

[13] Vid. *Memoirs of George I. by Belsham*, vol 1 p. 169.

[14] Vid. *Estimates of the comparative strength of Great Britain*, by George Chalmers, F. R. S. S. A. p. 110.

[15] Vid. *Appeal to the public on the subject of the national debt*, by Dr. Price.

[16] Belsham, *memoirs &c.* vol. 1 p. 327.

his own favorite measure by asserting that the great maturity to which the sinking fund had grown, had become a *terror* to all the individual proprietors of the public debt. The high state of credit, the low rate of interest, and the advanced price of all public stocks and funds above par, made the great monied companies, and all their proprietors, apprehend being obliged to receive their principal too fast; and it became almost the universal consent of mankind, that a million a year was as much as the creditors of the public *could bear to receive* in discharge of part of their principal.[17] The great contest among the public creditors at that fortunate epoch, was not so much who should be paid his capital as who should be suffered to remain the creditors of the state.[18]—And the south sea company, who were by far the largest creditors, were so far from looking upon their being first paid off, as a privilege or beneficial preference that they expressly provided against it.[19] Nor will this seem at all extraordinary when it is considered that the capital thus forced upon the stockholders must have remained in their hands unemployed; or they must have been forced to employ it at a diminished profit; and this must have continued progressively till capital became so abundant, and its profits so diminished, that the proprietors would have been induced to remove it to other countries where it might to be more wanted and where it would be employed to greater advantage.[20] But Dr. Price, who as a political economist ranks deservedly high, was of a different opinion; and instead of allowing credit to sir Robert, which if his apprehensions were real he certainly deserved, for abandoning a system pregnant with so many serious evils, asserts that it would have rendered Great Britain the envy and terror of the world, had it not been prematurely destroyed by the unnatural hand of its own parent.[21] And Chalmers affirms it to be of greater importance to the country than the acquisition of the American mines.[22]

It would be difficult at this remote period, amidst the various contradictory suggestions of the partizans and opponents of sir Robert Walpole, to find out the real motives which actuated his conduct in regard to the sinking fund. He was undeniably the father of a *system of corruption*, which, under a little disguise, has been closely followed by ministers to the present day; but might he not have easily supplied himself with the means of carrying on his plans, without resorting to the fund which his own ingenuity had devised for other purposes? If an experience of sixteen years had convinced him of the beneficial operation of the *sinking fund*, is it not fair to conclude, without derogating from the respectability of Dr. Price, that he would not have suffered so solid a foundation to fall, upon which to raise the superstructure of an immortal fame? The private character of sir Robert Walpole was unimpeached. His most violent political opponents have not denied him to possess the domestic virtues in a pre-eminent degree; and his having died *in circumstances by no means affluent*[23] although he had had the revenues of Britain at his disposal for a period of twenty years, will prove that personal interest did not influence his ministry. The favorite object of his administration was to preserve his country in a state of peace, and thus encourage manufactures, commerce and agriculture. It was to maintain an uninterrupted state of tranquility, that his plan of *bribery* was put in practice; and that he found it necessary, or that he found it successful, is surely at least as great a reproach to the integrity of his countrymen as it is a blot in his own escutcheon. Walpole himself made no scruple of acknowledging the means he employed to allay the refractory spirits of the members of parliament. Madame Pompadour the *favorite* of Louis XV. among many other curious *state secrets* which she has given to the world in her very interesting memoirs, has the following extract from the correspondence of the British minister with the celebrated Cardinal de Fleury, which was put into her hands by the king. "I pay a *subsidy* to one half of the parliament to keep it within pacific bounds; but as the king (George II.) has not money enough, and as those to whom I have given none declare themselves openly for war, it would be proper for your eminence to send me three millions tournois, *for lowering the voice* of those who cry out loudest. Gold is here a metal that has a prodigious effect in *cooling* hot blood and *martial spirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the parliament, but a pension* of two thousand pounds *would make exceeding gentle.*"[24] Pope, who in various parts of his works has done justice to the private virtues of sir Robert, confirms this universal prevalence of corruption in the following nervous lines:

> "See thronging millions to the Pagod run,
> And offer country, parent, wife or son!
> Hear her black trumpet thro' the land proclaim
> That *not to be corrupted is the shame.*"
> * * * * * * * * *
> "From *tail* to *mouth* they feed and they carouse:
> The last full fairly gives it to the *house.*"[25]

The Baron of Melcombe Regis, better known as Mr. Doddington, expresses himself in equally strong language upon this subject; he says that baseness, degeneracy and corruption were carried to such a height as to destroy all pretensions of the people to Divine favor or interposition. Such were the patriots of England, somewhat less than a century ago. Whether any succeeding minister has found them equally flexible must remain to be discovered by some future madame Pompadour.

After this period (1733) though the *name* of a *sinking fund* existed, and sums were occasionally appropriated to the purchase of the public debt; many years elapsed before any thing like regularity was restored to the system of accumulation.[26] From its establishment to the year 1776 a period of *sixty years*, this boasted fund had redeemed no more than eight millions and an half of the public debt.[27] But as this was attributed rather to the outrages committed upon it, than to any inadequacy of the scheme itself, Mr. Pitt, in the year 1786, then prime minister of England and chancellor of the exchequer, brought forward a bill in parliament for the appropriation of one million annually to the purposes of the sinking fund; to be vested in the hands of commissioners: And as the surplus of the revenue amounted only to £900,000, Mr. Pitt proposed an additional duty on spirits, on certain

[17] *Considerations concerning the public funds, &c.* by sir R. Walpole.

[18] *Estimates of the comp. strength of G. B.* p 114.

[19] *Appeal to the public &c. &c.*

[20] Vid. Lauderdale on the nature and origin of public wealth.

[21] *Appeal to the public, &c. &c.*

[22] Vid. Chalmers' Estimate, &c. p. 183.

[23] Belsham's Memoirs, vol. II. page 158.

[24] Vid. Memoires de Mad. la Marquise de Pompadour.

[25] Pope's Epilogue to the Satires.

[26] Nature and origin of public wealth p. 232.

[27] Resources of the British empire.

kinds of timber imported, and on perfumery, which he calculated would yield more than enough to make up the deficiency.[28] The commissioners, named by the minister in the bill, were the speaker of the house of commons, the chancellor of the exchequer, the master of the rolls, the governor and deputy governor of the bank of England, and the accomptant general of the high court of chancery; such were the distinguished persons which Mr. Pitt proposed to appoint to this important trust; and still further to secure it from violation he recommended that no sum might be left in their hands, at any time sufficiently large to tempt a minister to infringe upon this national fund; and to this end proposed that £250,000 should be applied *quarterly* to the purchase of stock, for the period of twenty eight years, at the end of which time it was calculated that this annual million would produce an income of *four millions* per annum.[29] Mr. Fox the great leader of the opposition, offered an amendment empowering the commissioners, whenever a new loan should thereafter be made, to accept so much of it as should be equal to the cash then in their hands—for example, if, when a new loan of six millions was proposed, there should be one million in the hands of the commissioners, they should in such case take a million of the loan; and the *bonus* or *douceur* of that million should be received by them for the public; so that in fact the public would only have five millions to borrow. This amendment was readily agreed to by Mr. Pitt, and after some frivolous objections from other members the bill finally passed with very general approbation.[30] In 1792 the Parliament voted an additional appropriation of £200,000, thus making the sum of £1,200,000 the *basis* of the annual income of what is now called the *old sinking fund;* and by another act of parliament passed in the same year, it was provided that on all future loans, in addition to the taxes necessary for the payment of their *interest*, a *surplus* of *one* per cent. should be imposed, to be applied to the redemption of the capital. This constituted what was termed the *new sinking fund.*[31] These two funds were combined or *consolidated* in 1802, the limitation of the yearly income of the *old sinking fund* to a *maximum* of four millions was done away, and the income of their joint operation permitted to go on, progressively increasing to any amount which parliament, in its discretion, may think proper to allow. The annual appropriation of £200,000 (made in 1792) was rendered a permanent grant; and thereby the necessity for the additional *one per cent.* on new loans was abolished.[32]—Various minor provisions have been made, from time to time, towards a further augmentation of this fund, which are not, however, of material importance to the general plan—we have given its principal outlines. A few words will suffice to explain the nature of its accumulating operation. For the sake of perspicuity, we will suppose the annual appropriation to be (what it originally was) the round sum of one million, and that with this sum, the commissioners of the sinking fund purchase stock, bearing an interest of 5 *per centum.* The purchase of this stock, is the purchase of so much of the national debt, though *no actual diminution of the debt* takes place; for the *interest* which was before paid to the individuals who held the stock, is still paid, to the government; and the commissioners, for the second year, in addition to the annual million, will receive an interest on the first of £50,000; making their capital for that year 2,050,000; the *interest* on which being £102,500, will give them a capital for the *third* year of £3,152,500 and so on progressively.—Thus from the year 1786, the time of the establishment of Mr. Pitt's *sinking fund*, to the year 1792, a period of six years, £8,200,000 of the *capital* of the public debt had been *redeemed*, as it is somewhat fancifully termed. But the portion thus said to be redeemed, is not *extinguished*, and of course the burthen of the people is not rendered lighter by any diminution of the taxes.

The object of the minister, as avowed in his original scheme, was to limit the annual income of the *sinking fund* to a *maximum* of four millions, and by extinguishing so much of the public stock, reduce the yearly taxes to the same amount. But seduced by the dazzling glare of wealth which he saw flowing in upon the nation, by his fallacious computations, he suffered this restriction to be removed, as has been seen, in 1802, when the old and new *sinking funds* were consolidated.

Notwithstanding all the praise which has been so lavishly bestowed upon Mr. Pitt for the wisdom, and ingenuity of this financial arrangement; which has been considered as the only practicable contrivance that could be devised, to save the nation from impending bankruptcy; it seems evidently rather calculated to increase the number of speculating stockjobbers, than to produce any important benefit to the community at large. It certainly does not, in any degree, *diminish the debt.* By always furnishing a market for the stock, it affords to the government a facility of borrowing money, which, indeed, seems to be the only advantage expected from it, by its most strenuous supporters. Unless the purchases made by the commissioners were nearly equivalent to the daily redundance of stock, it is contended that the large stockholders would find no ready money purchasers; the funds would depreciate whenever a tendency to sell had once begun; government would of course be compelled to borrow at a double rate of interest; and, it would soon become impossible to keep afloat so vast a national debt.[33] On the other hand it is argued, that the fluctuating value of the funds introduces a system of stockjobbing, and withdraws capitals from agriculture, manufactures, and commerce to be employed in the more idle business of speculation; that money brokers and gamblers accumulate large fortunes, while the public are impoverished; in short, that it is just so many millions a year raised upon the people, for the purpose of keeping up the price of stock.[34] The earl of Lauderdale in his very valuable work, already quoted, has in the most ample manner exposed the fallacy of those golden dreams with which Mr. Pitt so long continued to amuse the parliament and the people, through the medium of his calculations.[35] His arguments are founded on the truth of a proposition, accorded by almost all writers on political economy, that the whole quantity of industry employed to bring any commodity to market, natural-

[28] Belsham's Memoirs of Geo. III, vol. IV, p.93.

[29] Annual Register for 1786 p. 99.

[30] Belsham as before cited.

[31] Resources of the British empire. P. 241.

[32] Inquiry into the nature and origin of public wealth. p. 262.

[33] Aikin's Annual Review, Vol. III. p. 252.

[34] Cobbett's Political Register, *passim.*

[35] Resources of the British empire p. 240, where a table of the result of *his* calculations may be found.

ly suits itself to the effectual demand, and constantly aims at bringing the precise quantity thither that is sufficient to supply the demand.[36] The money, then, annually applied by the commissioners to the increase of their capital, by the purchase of stock, is an abstraction of demand, in the same proportion, for commodities of British growth or manufacture; and it necessarily follows, that this diminution of demand must occasion a similar diminution of the productions of the country. The revenue is the groundwork of a government's expence. It is necessary that the whole of it should be expended, that it may return into the general circulation; for every saving in the revenue will occasion a diminution of expenditure, and by direct consequence a diminution also of production, the source of future revenue.[37]

If this reasoning be grounded on correct principles, (and the most eminent writers concur in maintaining them) then the conclusion is obvious that the rapid increase of the nation's capital, by the progressive augmentation of the *sinking fund*, at the expence of abstracting annually so large a sum from expenditure in *consumable commodities*, must inevitably tend to produce very serious injury, if not ultimate ruin to the country.

In 1807, lord Henry Petty (now marquis of Lansdowne) proposed a scheme of finance to the parliament, which appeared well calculated to produce beneficial results, as it provided for the *prevention of new taxes* for thirteen years of the twenty during which it was intended to operate. But his plan, satisfactory as it was to the country generally, was not adopted, in consequence of a subsequent change in the administration. In 1808, the prime minister, Mr. Perceval, offered some alterations to the consideration of the house, which, like every other suggestion of *the minister*, were ultimately sanctioned by act of parliament. The principal object of this act, was to allow to the stockholders in the 3 per cent. consols, the liberty of exchanging their stock for life annuities; to transfer it to the commissioners for the reduction of the debt, who were authorised to give for it such an annuity *over and above* the dividend, as *with the dividend* should be equal to the value of the stock so transferred. The stock was to be valued at the current price of the day, and the annuity calculated according to the age of the party; to be confined, however, to persons above the age of *thirty-five* years, and not to be given for less than £100 capital.[38] This plan appears to be alike beneficial to the individual annuitant, and to the nation; in as much as it affords to the former a more abundant income than the common interest of his stock would yield, and to the latter a speedier means of reducing the national debt, by the increased force given to the sinking fund. For example, if a man *forty* years of age transfers stock to the amount of £1000 to the commissioners, when the funds are at *par*, he receives an annuity of £80 15*s.* 8*d.* If he lives 28 years, he will have received at the end of that time a sum total of £2,263 6*s.* 8*d*; and the stock transferred to the commissioners will for the same period yield an amount of £4000 by the compound operation of the sinking fund. The following table will exhibit at a single view the various appropriations which have been made to the sinking fund from its revival by Mr. Pitt in 1786, to the commencement of the year 1809.

	£.	s.	d.
Annual charge by act 26th George III. (1786)	1,000,000	0	0
Ditto by 42d. George III. (1802)	200,000	0	0
Annuities for 99 and 96 years expired in 1792	54,880	14	6
Ditto for 10 years expired in 1807	25,000	0	0
Life annuities *unclaimed* for 3 years	51,277	16	10
Dividend on £135,636,033 at 3 per cent.	4,069.080	19	9
Ditto on £4,295,700, at 4 per cent.	171,828	0	0
Ditto on £142,000 navy, at 5 per ct.	7,100	0	0
Annuity of 1 per cent. on capital debt created since 1st Feb. 1793	3,626,726	4	3
Annual amount payable for reduction of £12,000,000 for 1807	626,255	10	5
Dividend on £1,734,383 at 1 per cent. on account of do.	52,031	9	9
Do. on £465,951 transferred for purchase of life annuities at 3 per cent.	13,978	10	7
Total income of British sinking fund £	9,898,159	6	1
To which may be added the income of the *Irish* sinking fund on the following *items*, viz.			
Annual 1 per cent. on the capital debt	228,847	11	1
Annual interest on stock redeemed	128,652	2	1
Forming the grand total, of the income of the sinking fund of the British empire, of £	10,255,658	19	3
The operation of these funds had *redeemed* on the 1st. May 1810.			
Of the capital debt of G. Britain £	159,606	15	4
Of the capital debt of Ireland	6,863	1	9
The sum of *£	166,469	14	6

The *yearly taxes* of Great Britain amount to about seventy millions and her war expenditures to about

[36] Nature and origin of public wealth, *passim.*

[37] Maximes gènèrales du gouvernement economique, by Quesnay. Also Smith's Wealth of Nations. *passim.*

[38] The following table, copied from Bristed, will shew the annual amount of life annuities, granted on the continuance of single lives, according to the average price of stocks, and the age of the holder at the time of the transfer. To understand it properly, suppose a person 75 years old wishes to transfer his stock when the price is at £80, he receives from the commissioners £14 13*s.* to which is added the yearly *dividend* upon the capital £100, which is £3, making the whole annuity £17 13*s* for every £100, stock transferred.

Price of the £3 per ct. consolidated or reduced.

Ages	60		61		65		66		70		71		74		75		77		78		79		80		80		81	
	£.		s.		£.		s.		£.		s.		£.		s.		£.		s.		£.		s.		£.		s.	
35	4		12		4		16		4		19		5		2		5		4		5		6		5		6	
45	5		3		5		8		5		13		5		17		5		19		6		1		6		2	
55	6		2		6		8		6		15		7		0		7		3		7		6		7		7	
65	7		11		8		4		8		13		9		0		9		6		9		9		9		11	
75	11		11		12		6		13		2		13		14		14		4		14		10		14		13	

* The interest, &c. added on this sum from 1st May, 1810, to the 1st August, 1811, will bring it nearly to the amount as stated in the *Weekly Register*, vol. 1. p. 22. We have found so much difference in the statement of different writers, that we were obliged to bestow considerable labor in our endeavors to come at the truth. In the present calculation nothing is added but what belongs legitimately to the sinking fund and so far as we are able to judge we believe the statement correct.

eighty millions,† leaving a deficiency *to be borrowed* equal to the income of the sinking fund. Several attempts have been made in parliament to apply this *income* to the current services, to avoid the necessity of recurring to *new loans* and *new taxes*; but hitherto every effort of the sort has been violently opposed. How much longer the government will continue to borrow, while they have an *idle* capital of such magnitude in the hands of their commissioners, it is not very difficult to foresee. The calculating dreams of Pitt and Rose cannot for ever deceive *the people* of the kingdom. When their eyes are once opened to the real prospect before them, the ministers will be compelled to abandon their fanciful reveries of endless accumulation; and the capital thus hoarded up will soon find its way into the various channels of active employment.

Malthus on Population.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I, PAGE 261.]

An analytical review of the "Essay on the principle of population, by T. R. Malthus, A. M." with some remarks more particularly applicable to the present and probable future state of the United States.

The only circumstances with regard to the population of France that deserves to be noticed, and which has excited some surprise is, that notwithstanding the immense losses of men by the revolution, her population was found to be increased at the end of the war. Previous to its commencement, the population was estimated by the constituent assembly at 26,363,074, which agreed very nearly with the calculation of the minister Mr. Neckar, who estimated the yearly births at one million, and the proportion to the whole as 1 to 25 3-4. At that time the number of persons to a square league was reckoned 996. In the year VII of the republic, the population was 33,50,094, and the number to a square league 1101, an increase of more than seven millions. During the first six or seven years of the republic, married men were exempt from the military conscriptions; the consequence of which was that a far greater number of marriages were contracted during that period than at any former time; a circumstance which would certainly increase the number of annual births. Before the revolution the number of illegitimate children made up 1-47 of all the births, and during the period spoken of this number was raised to the astonishing degree of 1-11th owing to the general depravation of morals occasioned by the excesses of the revolution. Another cause which contributed to supply the waste of population created by the war, was the division of the large domains into small farms, and the taking into cultivation the parks and pleasure grounds of the nobility, which gave to the peasantry and labourers opportunities of supporting families, which did not exist before. The high price of labour also created by the continual drain of effective men to prosecute the war, offered to the lowest classes of people strong inducements to marry. From all these considerations it is not wonderful that, though the active population was so greatly diminished by the war, the numerical population should be increased. That the births, however, in every country, constantly tend to fill up the vacancies made by death, cannot, as our author very justly remarks, afford the slightest shadow of excess for the wanton sacrifice of men. The positive evil that is committed in this case, the pain, misery, and wide spreading desolation and sorrow, that are occasioned to the existing inhabitants, can by no means be counterbalanced by the consideration that the numerical breach in the population will be rapidly repaired.—We can have no other right moral or political, except that of the most urgent necessity, to exchange the lives of beings in the full vigour of their enjoyments, for an equal or greater number of helpless infants.

In England our author seems inclined to think, the preventive checks to population operate more forcibly than in any other country, and among all classes of the people. In the large towns, of which there are many in this country, the higher classes are deterred from marriage by the facility afforded to them of indulging in illicit intercourse, and those who have barely the means of supporting the rank of gentlemen, with too much pride or too little industry to turn their attention to business, will not readily consent to abridge their enjoyments, by incurring the additional expence of a wife. Those who are in the class of servants may be said to be governed by the same motives; they, in general live well, receive high wages or *perquisites* and are too fond of imitating the conduct of their masters, not to contract habits of idleness and extravagance which must exclude every idea of burthening themselves with other expences than such as tend to their own immediate gratification. By the registers returned in obedience to the "population act," it appeared that the proportion of marriages to the whole population of England and Wales was as 1 to 123 1-5, a smaller proportion than is found to obtain in any other country, Norway and Switzerland excepted, and which is also smaller than it was in England in the early part of the last century, according to the estimate furnished by Dr. *Short* in his "*New observations on town and country bills of mortality.*" This diminution in the proportion of marriages, notwithstanding the more rapid increase of population now than formerly, our author supposes to be partly a cause and partly a consequence of the diminished mortality of late years. In those countries where the proportion of the inhabitants of the towns to the inhabitants of the country is greater than 1 to 3; the mortality, according to the best statistical writers, should be about 1 in 32, but in the whole population of England, in some parts of which this proportion is supposed to be even greater than 1 to 2, the mortality appears to be only 1 in 49; this astonishing smallness of mortality when compared with that of the generality of other states under similar circumstances, is attributed both to the habits of the people with respect to prudence and cleanliness, and to natural healthiness of situation: both these causes, no doubt, prevail to a considerable extent, but we are inclined to believe that the whole calculation is incorrect. In estimating the mortality of large towns, each observer appears to have been governed too much by the particular end he had in view, to attend sufficiently to the simple facts which presented themselves. In London, Dr. Price calculated the mortality to be 1 in 20 3-4, and Dr. Short 1 in 31.—Taking the average of all the calculations that have been made, it appears very clearly that large towns are much more unfavorable to life than the country. In small villages and country places half of the born live to 30, 35, 40 and sometimes to 50 years, whereas in most large towns half of the born die under 2, 3 and 5 years. If therefore in England the proportion of the inhabitants of towns to those of the country be, as our author supposes it, greater than 1 to 3; the mortality must necessarily be greater than the registers make it appear. The proportion of births

† Resources of the British empire.

to the whole population of England and Wales has been estimated as 1 to 30; a proportion so much smaller than what has been observed in every other country except Switzerland and Norway, that our author has thought proper to account for it by an assumption directly in contradiction to every other political calculator, and certainly not founded upon the *data* furnished by himself in this review, namely the superior excellence of the government and the consequent greater happiness of the people. He would be hardly willing, we presume, to allow more merit to the government of Norway than to his own, and yet the proportion of births to the population in that country is 1 to 48 only. In most of the savage tribes of Africa, of which we have any account, the number of children to a marriage is represented to be very small and the proportion of births to the population must of course be still smaller; but the people notwithstanding are miserable in the extreme, and no one will contend for the merits of their different governments. In some of the parishes of Scotland where the mortality is not greater than 1 in 55, which evidences a most extraordinary salubrity of situation, the proportion of births is found to be at the astonishing height of 1 to 12. Six children to a marriage is a frequent average in Scotland and in the parish of Nigg, in the county of Kincardine, as instanced by our author, the average is nearly 7 1-2. In these particular parishes, it appears than an emigration annually takes place of nearly one half of the population, which is sufficient to account for the enormous average of births. Upon the whole we conceive our author would have been more consistent to have attributed the small proportion of births in England immediately to the infrequency of marriage, and remotely to the very great licentiousness of manners which prevails to so great a degree in all the large towns owing to the facility of sexual intercourse.

Of the poor degraded country of Ireland, but little is said. In that little, however, we are sorry to perceive the influence of prejudice on the reasoning of our author. The depressed and miserable state of the people is attributed to the *cheapness of potatoes*, joined to their ignorance and barbarism; the latter prompting them to depend upon the former for support, have encouraged marriages to such an extent that the population is pushed beyond the resources of the country. But whence arrive this ignorance and barbarism of the people? May they not be fairly charged to the conduct of their English masters? to the ignominious bondage by which they are chained to silent and passive obedience? It is not our province, and less our desire to become the champions of one country or the accusers of another; but as we conceive the state of the population in every country to be materially influenced by political causes, it would be impossible to combat the erroneous inferences deduced from the actual state of Ireland, without some reference to the nature of her political situation. Permit her to assume that rank among the nations of the earth to which she is naturally entitled, and the ignorance of the people will soon disappear. That facility of obtaining the means of subsistence, or in other words, the *cheapness of potatoes* which now contributes to their wretchedness, would then contribute to their happiness. The preventive checks would be found to operate as in other enlightened countries, and instead of the numerous deaths arising from civil war, martial law, and the diseases necessarily attendant upon poverty, damp and wretched cabins, filth and insufficient clothing, we should find fewer marriages, and fewer births. The bills of mortality would be lessened by the direction of the checks to prevent, instead of, as now, to remove the excess of increase.

Here our author concludes his review of the state of population in particular countries. The two next chapters contain an inquiry into the fruitfulness of marriages, and the effects of epidemics on registers of births, deaths and marriages. The first is a mere string of calculations rather serving to shew the indefatigable industry of the author than tending to instruct the reader. We profess not to comprehend them, nor can we indeed clearly see the necessity of the conclusion which appears to be drawn from them, that the most healthy countries are the least prolific, and the most prolific the least healthy. That population increases rapidly after severe and desolating epedimics there can be no doubt: the admirable tables of mortality collected by Sussmilch sufficiently prove this. But as the partial occurrence o epidemics cannot be taken as proof of the unhealthiness of a country, so neither can the rapidity of the succeeding increase or the greater fruitfulness of marriages be considered as the effect of unhealthiness; but rather as the necessary consequences of that natural tendency in population constantly to maintain an equilibrium with the means of subsistence.

The great difference to be observed between the past and present states of society is, that the positive checks to population prevail less and the preventive more in the present than in the former and more uncivilized state of the world. Wars are less frequent and less exterminating even taking into the account the many sanguinary revolutions of modern Europe; and plagues and pestilence certainly visit us less frequently now than formerly owing to the superior cleanliness and improved method of constructing large towns.

The general deductions which our author has drawn from the preceding view of society are that in every country the women are by nature alike fruitful; that population is governed by certain invariable laws; that its increase is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence; that it invariably increases when the means of subsistence increase, unless prevented by powerful and obvious checks, and that those checks and the checks which keep the population down to the level of the means of subsistence are moral restraint, vice and misery.

Wherever moral restraint* is wanting, population will push itself beyond the limits assigned it by nature, and must invariably encounter some of the barriers interposed to the transgression of her laws. Famine, says our author, seems to be the last, the most dreadful resource of nature. The power of population is so superior to the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man, that unless arrested by the preventive check, premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race. The vices of mankind are active and able ministers of depopulation. They are the precursors in the great army of destruction, and often finish the dreadful work themselves. But should they fail in this war of extermination, sickly seasons, epidemics, pestilence

* The author uses this term in its most confined sense intending to be understood as meaning a restraint from marriage, from prudential motives, with a conduct strictly moral during the period of this restraint. It cannot be considered to operate as a preventive check to population when followed by the vice of promiscuous intercourse, or the irregular gratification of the passions.

and plague, advance in terrific array and sweep off their thousands and ten thousands. Should success be still incomplete, gigantic inevitable famine stalks in the rear, and at one mighty blow levels the population with the food of the world.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 24, 1812.—The vice-president being absent, as on yesterday, from indisposition—

On motion by Mr. Lloyd, the senate proceeded to the choice of a president pro tempore, as the constitution provides; and *William H. Crawford* was elected on the first ballot. The secretary of the senate was directed to wait on the president of the United States and house of representatives and inform them of the said appointment.

Mr. Pope reported the bill from the house "for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash," amended.

Mr. Smith of Md. made a report from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the quartermaster's bill.

The report of the committee of conference on the navy bill was taken up, concurred in, and the bill amended accordingly and sent to the house.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Wednesday, March 25.—The senate resumed the consideration of the report of the managers at the conference on their part on the subject of the disagreeing votes on the bill establishing a quartermaster's department, and for other purposes; and it was

Resolved, That they recede from their disagreement to the amendments of the house of representatives, so far as to agree to the report of the managers, and that the bill be so modified.

The bill relinquishing to the corporation of the city of New-Orleans the use and possession of a lot in said city was, after being amended, ordered to a third reading.

The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, together with the amendments reported by a select committee; and after debate, the further consideration thereof was postponed till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 19.

[The following document accompanies the report of the committee of foreign relations, inserted in our last, page 48.]

Committee of foreign relations.

Friday, March 13.—*Count Edward de Crillon sworn.*—This deponent knows Mr. Henry—he dined with him at Mr. Wellesley Pool's, in September, and afterwards at lord Yarmouth's; met with him also at different fashionable clubs; deponent fell in with Mr. H. subsequently by accident; deponent had ordered his servants to procure him a passage for America, they met with captain Tracy, of the ship New-Galen, of Boston, at the New-London coffee-house—after agreeing with him on the terms of the passage, captain T. applied to deponent to know if he was ready to embark the next day, as the ship would sail the following morning; deponent said no—that he should send his servants on board, but should take a postchaise for Portsmouth and pass over to the Isle of Wight where he should wait for the vessel. On the day following he went accordingly to Portsmouth, but before his departure he received a letter from captain Tracy, concluded in the following terms:—"Sir, you must go to Ryde, where you will find a gentleman called captain Henry, waiting for the New-Galen, I shall send a boat on shore for both of you." Deponent went to Ryde, but did not find captain H. there; thence he proceeded to Cowes, and enquired of the American consul "if the New-Galen had passed?" fearing that she had sailed without him. The consul informed him that the ship was detained in the Downs by head winds; deponent returned to Ryde and remained there three weeks before captain H. came to him and told him that the ship was badly found, and advised him to go to Liverpool and take the packet; deponent refuses, having paid his passage and his trunks being on board—captain H. three days after his arrival fell sick, he kept his bed twenty-two days, during which time he was often delirious, frequently uttering the name of lord Liverpool. The deponent having two servants one of them attended on Mr. H. during his illness—he was visited by Mr. Powell of Philadelphia, a Mr. Wilkinson, or Dickson, of the British army, and a Mr. Perkins, of Boston—he received above 200 letters from a Boston house [Higginsons] in Finsbury Square, that had lately stopped payment. He refused to take the letters, giving them to the captain. Mr. H. was also visited by a Mr. Bagholt, who brought him letters from sir James Craig—Henry refuses to receive those letters—he recovered from his sickness, deponent occupying the most agreeable house in the place.—Henry's physician asked the favor of an apartment for him till he was ready to embark.

After eight weeks detention the wind became fair and the vessel sailed. The day before her departure Mr. Bagholt arrived at Ryde with letters from lord Liverpool to sir George Prevost, and to Mr. Henry, who, when he saw the seal of the letter addressed to him, said, throwing it on the table, "that is a letter from Liverpool, what more does he want of me!" He appeared to be much agitated and retired to his room. Mr. Bagholt returned that night to London without taking leave: But the wind being fair the next morning, the ship sailed. Mr. Edward Hire and Mr. West, both of Boston, and Mr. Thompson, of London, were passengers in the ship.—Henry at first appeared very low spirited, took a cabin to himself and mostly dined alone. In good weather he employed himself in shooting pistols, at which he was very expert. One dark night, about ten o'clock, the witness was walking on deck much dejected, when Henry accosted him, "count Crillon (said he) you have not confidence in me; you are unhappy; confide your sorrows to me." He spoke so kindly that deponent made him in part acquainted with his situation—He replied, "one confidence deserves another; I will now tell you my situation—I have been very ill treated by the British government—I was born in Ireland, of one of the first families in that country, poor, because a younger brother—I went to America with expectations from an uncle (Daniel M'Cornick, esq. of New-York) who possesses a large fortune, is old and unmarried. French persecution had driven from that country many of the respectable families of France. I married a lady of that description, who died and left two daughters without fortune; I applied to the American government, and *through the influence of the British minister* I was appointed a captain of artillery during Mr. Adams' administration—I had the command at Portland and at the fort near Boston, and while in commission I was employed in quelling and meeting an insurrection among the soldiery, and during my continuance in office I gave general satisfaction. But perceiving there was no field for my ambition, I purchased an estate in Vermont, near the Canada line, and there situated lived five years without stirring from home. I detested republican government, and filled the newspapers with essays against it.

Saturday, March 14.—*Count de Crillon in continuation.* Deponent says that Henry told him in the course of his interview, which he mentioned yesterday, that the severity of his strictures in the public prints against republican government, attracted the attention of the British government.—"Sir James Craig, continued he, became desirous of my acquaintance. He invited me to Quebec, where I staid some time—hence I went to Montreal, where every thing I had to fear and all I had to hope was disclosed to me. I went afterwards to Boston, where I established my usual residence. I was surrounded by all the people pointed out to me by the agents who were under my orders. I lived at the exchange coffee-house, gave large parties, made excursions into the country, and received an order extraordinary from sir James Craig, to dispose of the fleet at Halifax, and of the troops, to further the object of my mission, if required. My devotion to the cause was extreme. I exhausted all my funds. I spent many precious years in the service; and was advised to proceed to London. The government treated me with great kindness. I was received in the highest circles; was complimented with a ticket as member of the *Pitt Club*, without being balloted for. And when I had spent all my money and presented my claims for retribution, the government attempted to cheapen my services, [merchander] to beat me down. My claims were to the amount of 32,000l. sterling. I was told, however, that I should be provided for, by a recommendation to sir George Prevost, in case I would return to Canada, and continue my mission and services as before; and to exercise the same vigilance over the interests of the British government. At the same time the government appointed a friend of mine, an Irish gentleman, attorney gen. for Canada, through my influence. [Deponent saw this gentleman at Mr. Gilbert Robertson's in New-York.] Henry continued, "Disappointed in my expectations, I was anxious to proceed to Canada, to sell my estate and library, and take my revenge against the British government. I knew that if I went to Canada, I must deliver up my dispatches, and that I should afterwards be put off by the government. I therefore determined to retain the documents in my possession, as the instrument of my revenge—Determined to extricate myself from my embarrassing connexion with the British government, I refused the offer of a passage to Halifax in one of their ships of war; and determined to live privately and retired at Ryde, and take passage in the first vessel that should sail for the United States. This is the cause of your meeting me at Ryde."

Deponent represents to Henry "That England was his legitimate government, that he would render himself the most odious of all characters by betraying it; that his (the deponent's) government had treated him harshly, and that he then laboured under its displeasure, but no consideration should induce him to act against it, that we must not resent a parent's injuries. Tells him to have patience and wait for his reward." Henry then pleaded in his justification, the wrongs of his native country, Ireland, inflicted by the British government.

Henry came down to Washington, and stopped at Tomlinson's where deponent saw him. He afterwards removed to Georgetown to the house of one Davis, an auctioneer, where the deponent visited him every day and found him always writing—Deponent waited for his disclosures, not having any disposition to pry into his secrets; but Henry was entirely silent and sighed incessantly very deeply. On the day of general Bloomfield's funeral deponent took Henry down to Alexandria, in expectation, that he might communicate his projects; but he was still reserved—After dinner they returned, and whilst in the carriage, Henry tells deponent "that he has great confidence in him; that he (deponent) has been here some time; and asks his opinion of Mr. Monroe?" Deponent answered that he was very little acquainted with any body, but thought Mr. Monroe a most virtuous and respectable man.

Deponent remained several days; without hearing any thing more until one morning at 7 o'clock Henry came into his apartment and said "Crillon you must sell me St. Marsan (in essence of the deponent's in Lebour, near the Spanish frontier) you have the title papers with you; my name will be erased from outlawry by proper decree Crillon, the habitation of your ancestors, and of a man who has been my friend." Deponent answered that he had no objection, and if Henry on seeing the property, was not satisfied he

would give orders to his agent in France to cancel the bargain.—The conveyance was accordingly made; Henry left deponent, when Mr. Brent, to whom Henry was not introduced, came into deponent's apartment. About this time deponent received four anonymous threatening letters, and was advised by his friends that he was surrounded by spies, but he told them he had nothing to fear, that he was "*sans peur and sans reproche.*" By one of their letters I was advised to leave the city before 12 o'clock, as a person had just arrived from London with orders to arrest me. Meanwhile rumors circulated very generally to the deponent's prejudice, and he was under the necessity of vindicating his character, and of correcting the author of those reports.

The message of the president gave the deponent the first intelligence of the true state of the transaction.

Henry told deponent that a Mr. Gelvary or Gillivray from Quebec, had come to him at New-York, to persuade him to go to Canada, but Henry said he would not go, that the Rubicon was passed.

Henry kept the first company at Boston.

Being questioned if Henry had mentioned the names of any person with whom he had conferred, deponent answered "*none.*"

Deponent landed at Boston December 24, 1811, staid there 10 or 12 days, visited governor Gerry twice.

Question—Do you know where Mr. Henry is now?

Answer—No: by report, I hear he is in New-York.

Deponent left Boston in the public stage, Henry was also a passenger. But at New-Haven deponent took a private carriage to himself. *The count Edward de Crillon.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for the admission of Louisiana into the union, and to extend the laws of the United States thereto.

Mr. Johnson's amendment, for giving four representatives to the part of West Florida proposed by the bill to be annexed to the state now formed of the Orleans territory, again came under consideration.

[And after some argument thereon was negatived—37 to 39.]

Mr. Gholson then proposed to amend the bill by adding to it the following provisio:

"And provided also, that the people of that portion of West Florida hereby proposed to be made a part of the state of Louisiana shall, before the election of senators and representatives to the congress of the United States, be invested with and enjoy equal rights of representation and equal privileges in every respect with the people of the residue of the said state."

[Which after some remarks was agreed to without a division.]

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

The several amendments made in the committee were agreed to in the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

Friday, March 20.—Mr. Poindexter, after adverting to the difficulty of getting northern troops to march to the southern extreme of the union, and remarking that the bulk of the military force directed to be raised at this session would receive a different destination, and pointing out the consequent necessity of giving the greatest possible efficacy to the militia in that quarter, offered the following resolution, stating, at the same time, that he felt confident, if the resolution was agreed to, in his ability to present to the military committee such a system as should meet their approbation.

"Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill organizing the militia of the western and southern states and territories, for the defence of the southern frontier of the United States."

On the suggestion of Mr. Jennings, the words "and western" were incorporated in the resolution, to precede the word "frontier."

The bill for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union, and to extend the laws of the United States thereto, was read a third time, and passed, without debate, by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, M. Clay, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Dinsmoor, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Key, King, Lagnek, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Taggart, Taliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Williams, Wilson, Winn, Wright—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Bleecker, Champion, Chittenden, El., Emott, Fitch, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Milnor, Moseley, Pearson, Pitkin, Quincy, Reed, Sammons, Seybert, Stuart, Sturges, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White—23.

On motion of Mr. Gold, the house resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Roberts in the chair, on the amendments of the senate to the bill from this house providing for the removal of causes pending in the district courts of the United States, in case of the absence or disability of the judges thereof.

[The bill, as sent from the house, provides that so much of a former act on this subject, as requires the application of the district attorney or marshal of the district in writing a preliminary to the removal of the cause to the circuit court, be repealed.

The senate proposes to strike out the whole, and insert a general provision that in all cases of disability, of the district judge, certified to the satisfaction of the president of the United States, the circuit judge shall hold the district court, &c. in the same manner as the district judge: and allowing to the said circuit judge a compensation of ten dollars for every day which shall be necessarily employed in such service.]

The amendment of the senate being under consideration—

Some little discussion took place, after which

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the amendment; which were immediately taken up by the house.

Mr. Lacock said, that as on this important question, precedent appeared to be entirely relied on, without regarding the constitutional question, he thought it absolutely necessary that the question should be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. Alston spoke against the amendment on nearly the same constitutional ground as was occupied by Mr. Lacock.

The question on the first clause of the amendment was decided by yeas and nays, and carried, 69 to 40.

The question on the remainder of the amendment, viz. that part allowing the judges 10 dollars per diem while so employed, was negatived, yeas 47, nays 61.

The house agreed to insist on their amendments to the quartermaster's bill, and to appoint conferees on their part, to confer with such as should be appointed by the senate on the said bill.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Talmadge in the chair, on the bill making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia; which was amended, reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 23—Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims to whom was referred the petition of the representatives of Beaumarchais, made a long detailed report thereon, concluding with the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioner is unreasonable and ought not to be granted."

On motion of Mr. Gholson, the report was referred to a committee of the whole house, and, together with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of conference on the navy bill reported the result of the conference with the senate, each house having conceded a part of the positions on which it had insisted.

The committee of conference recommended that the senate recede from their amendment, confining the appropriation for timber to such as shall be necessary for repairing certain vessels, and in lieu thereof to insert the following words at the end of the section: *And that the first appropriation thereof be made in the purchase of timber suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, General Green, New-York and Boston.*" That the senate recede from their disagreement to the section for laying up the gun-boats, striking out of it the words, "*in aid of the land fortifications.*"—That the house of representatives agree to the section respecting pursers, reducing the amount of the security required from twenty to ten thousand dollars, with the addition of the following words: "*excepting pursers on distant service, who shall not remain in service after the first day of July next, unless nominated and appointed as aforesaid.*" The report was committed.

Mr. Richardson obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, 49 to 26; and Mr. Sammons obtained the same leave.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a corps of artificers; to consist of one superintendant and a number of blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, saddlers, &c. &c. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, was read a third time, and, after some discussion on particular claims it involves, passed by this house.

Mr. Ridgely offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement shewing the quota payable by each state of the direct tax laid by the act entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States"—the amount of said tax that has been paid into the treasury from each state respectively and the respective sums and dates of payment—the expences of each state of collecting said tax—the losses that have been sustained in such state and the cause thereof, and the balance of each state's quota of said tax now due.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill to authorise the secretary of war to exchange lands with the Ursuline Nuns, in the city of New-Orleans; which was gone through, reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, March 24.—Mr. Pitkin said that he held in his hand a statement and representation, on oath, of captain Samuel Chew of New-Haven in the state of Connecticut, which he would beg leave to present to the house. Captain Chew states, that he was supercargo on board the brig Thames, and on the 19th of January 1812, sailed from St. Ubes, bound to New-Haven, with a cargo of salt and fruit; that on the 2nd of July following, the brig was taken possession of by a French squadron, consisting of two frigates of 44 guns each and a sloop of war of 16 guns, under the command of commodore Forretin, and that he was told by the officer boarding him, that the brig would be burnt the next morning. That the officers of the squadron informed him that they sailed from Nantz on the 8th of January. That on board the French vessels were the crews of the ship Asia from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, and of the brig Gershom of Duxberry, last from Boston bound to Oporto, both laden with corn and flour. That the officers of the squadron informed him, that on the 17th and 23d of January, they had *captured* and *burnt* the ship Asia and brig Gershom. He also states, that he enquired of the *commodore the reason of burning them*, and was informed by him *that he had orders from his government, to burn all American vessels sailing to or from an enemy's port.* That on the 3d of February the commodore put on board of the Thames the captains and crews of the vessels burnt, being 37 in number, to be landed in the first port, and that on the 16th day of July, he landed them at St. Bartholomews. Captain Chew states, likewise, that when the commodore released the Thames, he gave him a document or writing, subscribed with his own hand, and written in French language, and which is annexed to his statement. This document contains a

list of names of the men composing the the crews of the vessels captured; it also states, that they were captured on voyages from Philadelphia and Boston to Lisbon, laden with grain and flour, by the division under the command of Monsr. Forretin, member of the Legion of Honor, *and that they were captured in pursuance of the instructions of the minister of marine and the colonies.*

Mr. P. said, that this statement, with the original document annexed, in the French language, and under the hand of the commodore of the squadron, had been forwarded here, for the information of the government; that the character of capt. Chew was such, as to entitle him to full credit wherever he was known. Believing, therefore, as he did, in the truth of his statements, and that the document annexed is genuine, he thought it his duty to present it to the house for their information. The house, after hearing them read, can dispose of them to the secretary of state, or otherwise, as they may think proper.

The papers presented by Mr. Pitkin having been read—

Mr. M'Kim moved that they lie on the table, until time should be afforded for the arrival of these persons in the United States, whose testimony might confirm the facts stated.

Mr. Pitkin also wished them to lie on the table, that they might be examined by the gentlemen, and receive that attention to which the importance of their contents might entitle them.

The papers were accordingly ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of an ordnance department; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to make provision by law for the payment of the following descriptions of claims, to wit:—1. Loan office certificates; 2. Indents of interest on public debt; 3. Final settlement of certificates; 4. Commissioners' certificates; 5. Army certificates; 6. Credits given in lieu of army certificates cancelled; 7. Credits for the pay of the army for which no certificates were issued; 8. Invalid pensions; 9. Lost or destroyed certificates:—notwithstanding any statute of limitation to the contrary, under such restrictions as shall ensure payment only to the original claimant, his heirs, executors, or administrators."

The resolution was agreed to, and referred to the committee of claims to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Another resolution to instruct the committee of claims to enquire into the *merit* of revolutionary claims, was also agreed to; and sundry reports on such petitions were recommitted to the committee of claims.

The bill for the organization of a corps of artificers, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house spent sometime in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to amend the patent laws; about the usual hour of adjournment, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday March 25.—Some business of minor importance being transacted—

The following resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Milnor,

Resolved, That the attorney-general of the United States be requested to examine and report to this house whether the penal code of the United States requires any, and if any, what alterations, amendments and additions, to render the same less sanguinary and more efficient.

The house took up the message of the senate announcing the concurrence of that body in the report of the committee of conference on the navy bill, as noticed in our last. The house concurred in the report.

Mr. Wright being desirous of calling up his bill on the subject of seamen, on motion of Mr. D. R. Williams the unfinished business of yesterday was ordered to lie on the table.

And the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. Mr. Wright spoke nearly two hours in support of the bill; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

[*For Thursday's proceedings see page* 72.]

Indian affairs.

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison, dated 4th March, 1812.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Indians mentioned in my letter of the 25th ult. arrived at this place on Saturday last. They delivered up their arms without the least hesitation. Yesterday and the day before, I met them in council. The Kickapoos, Winebagoes, and that part of the Piankeshaw tribe which had joined the Prophet, had employed the Weas and Red River tribes to mediate with them; and a chief of the latter was the principal orator. He said that the whole winter had been occupied in sending messages to the different villages of the Patawattimies, Kickapoos, Miamis and Delawares, to consult upon the measures which were proper to be taken under the circumstances in which they were placed, and that it was unanimously agreed to supplicate their father, the president, for peace; that this was the ardent wish of all those who had been lately under the influence of the Prophet, that they acknowledged that it was the fault of that bad man, that the late great calamity had fallen upon them. The principal Winebago chief of the party which had joined the prophet, was present as the representative of the tribe. I informed him of the mischief which has been lately done by his tribe on the Mississippi, and the apprehensions which were entertained of further hostility from them. He has agreed to set out immediately for the residence of his tribe to inform them of our having buried the tomahawk, and to bring one or two of the principal men to accompany the chiefs of the other tribes in their visit to the president. He has promised candidly to explain to them the cause of the late action (in which they lost so many warriors) and the artifices which were practised upon them to engage in it. I do believe the Indians are sincere in their profession of friendship and desire for peace, and that we shall have no further hostilities, unless it be from the Winebagoes, who are so far removed, as to consider themselves out of our reach. However, the chief whom I have sent to them assures me that they will abandon all thoughts of hostilities as soon as he arrives among them. Teecumsee has returned and is much exasperated against his brother for his precipitancy. He blames him for throwing off the mask before their plans were matured. He sent me a short speech informing me of his return, and that he was now ready to visit the president.—I have informed the other Indians he may go with them, but not as their leader. They unanimously and vehemently declared they never more would listen to him."

Copy of a letter from governor Edwards to governor Scott.

Elvirade, Randolph county, Illinois territory, Feb. 13, 1812.

SIR—Governor Howard and myself have recently received information from various quarters, which convinces both of us that formidable combinations of the savages will very shortly attack the frontiers of this and Louisiana territory. Under these circumstances, I shall wish (if it shall eventually appear to be necessary) to raise some volunteers in the southern parts of the state of Kentucky, provided the measure meets your approbation, which I most respectfully solicit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

NINIAN EDWARDS.

His excellency governor Scott.

Extract of a letter dated Kaskaskia, February 18, *to a gentleman in Washington.*

"I am sorry to find that we have the appearance of an Indian war on the Mississippi. I have just received information from Fort Madison that a party of Indians, supposed to be the Puorts (Winebagoes) and some of those that escaped from the battle of Tippecanoe, had killed a family of Americans about 100 miles below Fort Madison by the name of Neil, and declare that they will continue to destroy all the Americans they meet with."

"The prospect before us."

From all we can learn of the hopes, fears or expectations of the great men at Washington, war against England, or at least the adoption of measures that will immediately lead to it, may now be looked for daily. By procrastination, we have certainly lost the golden opportunity of striking a blow that might have given a speedier termination to the

controversy, and allowed the enemy full time to complete his arrangements for offensive or defensive operations :—indeed, before we can now be ready to act with effect, even on the defensive, such supplies of troops and stores will pour into *Canada*, that a "rapid descent" FROM, rather than UPON, that country, may be anticipated, if the *British* think it prudent to tread the road that leads to *Saratoga*. But there is an end to *mortal* things ; and procrastination *must* come to a close: It is generally agreed that war is inevitable—and if so, the sooner it is commenced, or, at least, *actively* prepared for, the better ; because it will the sooner end.

By the arrival of the British ketch *Gleaner*, at Annapolis, nothing has been received calculated to give the least hope of an amicable adjustment of differences—on the contrary, it is stated on what we esteem good authority, that Mr. *Foster* has orders to demand the cause and object of the hostile attitude this government has assumed, as has been customary in Europe. What answer can be given by the secretary of state ? It *must* be indefinite or evasive ; and *cannot* be satisfactory to the British cabinet : who, calculating upon a rupture, have already ordered every vessel that is fit for service into commission : they will strike the first blow, as their usage is, and it will fall heavily.

The *National Intelligencer* says—

"As the Hornet sailed from England before the Gleaner, we cannot expect to receive by her any information of a more satisfactory nature than that brought by the Gleaner ; and the papers by the latter vessel give no intimation of the repeal of the orders in council. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We are weary of hoping or expecting from Great Britain any respect for our rights except such as is extorted at the cannon's mouth. Let us then no longer deceive ourselves ; the period is arrived when the rights and honor of our country must be asserted by an appeal to arms, or ignominiously surrendered to the dictation of a foreign power. The question of war is no longer a question of expediency. War or irretrievable disgrace appear to us to be the only alternatives in the choice of the American government."

A letter to the editor of the *Democratic Press* from Washington, says—

"It is understood there is a British spy who frequents the gallery of the house of representatives. He followed Henry here. He is an old grey-headed veteran and has acted as aid de camp to general Prevost. Congress are beset, I have no doubt, with a system of espionage co-extensive with British depravity. At three stations on the lakes the British are building gun-boats, and a 20 gun ship is on the stocks at Malden. A new test is offered to the inhabitants of Canada and those who will not take it have leave to depart. The militia are organizing in that country and every thing savage and semi-savage indicates an attack from that quarter. America has only to prevent the meditated blow by promptly meeting the crisis. The department of war contemplate having 15,000 regulars in the field by the 1st of May. It is said colonel Fenwick has, in the short space of a fortnight, recruited 200 men in the vicinity of this city.

"A bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen, will, I expect, be acted on to day. It was reported by Mr. Wright, whose whole soul seems devoted to extend relief to these, our much suffering fellow citizens. The bill rests on the principle of fair retaliation and reprisals. If it can be carried into effect it will reach the feeling of the British councils, savage and obdurate as they are.—Their disease has become so inveterate that it needs the severe operation of the actual cautery."

The Chronicle, &c.

BALTIMORE, *March* 28, 1812.

No further particulars relative to *John Henry*, or his plot, worthy of record, have transpired, except that Mr. *Seaver*, member of congress from Massachusetts, in a letter published in the Boston Patriot says, the signatures of lord *Liverpool*, sir *James Craig* and Mr. *Peel* are duly authenticated to be genuine. The letter concludes with the following paragraph—

"There was a stipulation on the part of government, that *the names of persons concerned with* Henry, *in America, should not be insisted on ;* this was a condition on which he consented to give up the papers. He expressly said, he never would, under any circumstances, *betray the confidence they had placed in him*—and that he should not have betrayed the confidence of the British government, *if they had not been perfidious to him.*"

The Boston Patriot says—"It is a fact, that Mr. Coore, first aid-de-camp to sir Geo. Prevost, was in this town IN DISGUISE, within the recent period of *two months!*"

"*The Bank of America*," with a capital of six millions, will probably receive a charter from the state of New York. The act of incorporation passed the house of assembly by a majority of 19 votes, and will also pass the senate. The suspicion of bribery, noticed in our last, was not supported ; and the house passed an *unanimous* vote exculpating every member who voted for the bill from a suspicion of corruption. The price to be paid for the charter is given in page 17. The great aid thereby afforded to the magnificent project of opening a communication between the *lakes* and the *Atlantic* by means of a canal, has, doubtless, been the chief cause of the success of the application—a work that can have no parallel on the globe, if duly accomplished, for extensive utility.

London, and many places in the interior of England, appear to be in a most dreadful state, from murders, assassinations, robberies and riots, caused, no doubt, by the pressure of the times.—Whole families have been cut off in London, and violent robberies are committed in the streets in the middle of the day. The like was never before heard of, though the government is most active and vigilant to preserve the public safety. The greater part of Nottinghamshire is in a state of insurrection ; the pretence is, the introduction of a certain kind of weaving-frames calculated to lessen manual labor. "They are marshalled and disciplined," says a Nottingham paper, "like a regular army, and are commanded by a leader, under whose banners they swear to conquer or die !" Parties of militia are marching from the neighboring counties, the military force in Nottingham being insufficient to preserve tranquility. These disturbances have lasted a considerable time, and from the miserable state of the poor manufacturers there is no calculating when or where they will end, for the people appear as if in a state of literal starvation.

New-Hampshire.—The election for governor lately took place in New-Hampshire ; all the returns are not yet received, but the great probability is

there has been no choice by the people, on account of the scattering votes, chiefly given for Mr. *Langdon*, who had declined to serve. Mr. *Plumer* is supported by the republicans, and Mr. *Gilman* by the federalists. In case neither has a majority of the whole number of votes, the right of choice devolves upon the legislature, which is stated to have a large majority of republican members.

The bill for the admission of Louisiana into the union, has passed the house of representatives, with a provision to include within the limits of that state so much of the West Florida territory as lies west of Pearl river.

A bill with the same title, also passed its third reading in the senate. *(Nat. Int.*

The pope.—Upon the authenticity of the following most important intelligence the public may confidently rely.—His holiness the pope, having complied with the wishes of Bonaparte, by nominating to the vacant bishoprics in France and its dependencies, has been freed from restraint and granted a palace at Parma in Italy. *(London paper.*

Spain—We have accounts of some important occurrences in Spain :—The strong fortifications of *Ciudad Rodrigo* were carried by assault on the night of the 19th of January, after a siege of 12 days, by the combined British and Portuguese armies, under lord Wellington. It is to the credit of the allies that this place held out against the French, under *Massena*, for 76 days, during 16 of which their batteries were opened. In the assault and during the siege the allies are stated to have lost 1100 men killed and wounded, among whom were three British generals, Mackinnon, Crawford, and Vandelear, the two former killed. Two thousand of the French garrison were killed, inand after the assault, 1700 were taken prisoners.—As was anticipated, *Valentia* has fallen into the hands of *Soult*. In page 16, the defeat of *Blake* is noticed, after which he shut himself up in this city—Soult entered it the latter end of January, and Blake and his army of 16,000 men were made prisoners.—It is further stated that the Cortes have formed a new regency, and put the duke *del Infantado* at the head of it; which has given great confidence to the people. The siege of *Cadiz* continues ineffective. Lord Wellington has commenced offensive operations in Spain, and said to have greatly disconcerted the affairs of the French, who contemplated he would confine himself to the defence of Portugal only. A violent storm commenced here on the 1st of Feb. and lasted three days, during which upwards of 100 vessels, English and American, went on shore on the French side. The artillery and stores found in *Ciudad Rodrigo* are given as follows :

Brass twenty-four pounders	113
Cannon balls of all sizes	79,064
Grape shot	20,194
Barrels of gun-powder	5,400
Cartridges	500,000
Carriages, waggons, &c.	107
Muskets with their bayonets	8,365
Musket flints	364,760
Battering pieces	53

And a great variety of other stores.

Sicily.—It is intimated that the former good understanding between Sicily and Great Britain has been restored. The British troops on that island make occasional excursions upon the Neapolitan coasts, with general success.

France and Russia.—Our readers will recollect that about two months ago, the Austrian government issued an order directing that French troops should be allowed to pass through the Austrian territories, and that provisions and other necessaries, should be afforded them. It is now said, that the French have assembled a powerful force on the eastern confines of Hungary, and that in the event of hostilities with Russia, France in connection with an Austrian army, will come on the rear of the Russian army on the Danube, which has been fighting the Turks. This army, it is thought, Bonaparte will attempt to seize, and thus make Russia subscribe to such terms as he may choose to dictate to her. *London paper.*

Princely wooings.—The archduke Francis of Austria, first cousin of the Emperor, has left Vienna for the purpose of marrying his niece the eldest daughter of the king of *Sardinia*, having obtained permission from the pope to set aside the laws of consanguinity. The archduke is 35 years old—the princess 29 ; and said to be a most beautiful woman. They intend to take up their residence in England.

"Spanish America."—A letter from *Porto Rico* says—" We had the pleasure of seeing the arrival of a convoy in this port from Cadiz of 3,500 troops destined to Vera Cruz, they stated that 4000 troops were ready to sail for the province of Venezuela.

February 13th, the 10th instant, anchored in this port a convoy from Cadiz and Corunna, with 4000 troops destined to Caracas, they will sail without delay on the 20th instant."

In this we behold the ardent "*patriotism*" and *liberal spirit* of the "regency" of Spain ! What *citizen of America* can refuse his best wishes for the success of endeavors so "*holy ?*" The *inquisition* has been destroyed in *Venezuela*, and the "insurgents" have doubted the *infallibility* of kings—and almost *sacrilegiously* thinking they could best manage their own affairs, they adopted a government for themselves without the consent of the huge "patriots" of Cadiz !—Now is the time for the liberty-loving *English*, the magnanimous *Portuguese* and the loyal inhabitants of the *United States*, to unite in a crusade, to restore "order, religion and law" to the fertile regions of "Spanish America !"—to be aiding and assisting in the "gallant struggle" to resist *Bonaparte*, the "*tyrant !*"——Let all unite in hosannas to the name of "glorious" *Ferdinand*, and cry—be freedom destroyed !

But to quit the language of irony, which the case so justly merits, we are rather pleased than offended at this act of the *Cadiz* junta, believing it will cement and consolidate the interests and feelings of all the people of *Venezuela*, &c. and give strength and energy to the new governments. The enemy will have a *warm* reception ; and hundreds of them, seeing the prosperity and happiness of the new world, will become faithful citizens, and gallant defenders of its soil. From the present aspect of affairs, it is more than probable that the *United States* will soon acknowledge the republics of south America, as free sovereign and independent states. If so, our western citizens can and *will* give such aid to the patriots of *Mexico*, as may enable them to expel their bloody tyrants. It would be a "harvest of glory," aye, *and of profit too*, to the hardy republicans resident beyond the Alleghanies ; and its success would open a trade for themselves, and for their fellow citizens of the Atlantic states, far more lucrative than any heretofore enjoyed by the United States ;—a vast field for enterprize, would be opened, and we naturally should enjoy its first fruits.

Governor Tompkins of New-York, has issued a proclamation offering $750 reward for the apprehension of one John Martin, charged with attempting to bribe certain members of the New-York legislature, to induce them to vote for the incorporation of the six million bank.

A manufactory of PINS, as it seems, on a liberal scale, has been established at New York. They are said to be equal to the English.

A HINT FOR THE CONGRESS.

In the year 1778 the king of Prussia marched in person against the emperor, at the head of 200,000 men. His motion was made with so much secrecy, that *it was not known till carried into execution*, as the following laconic card left in his cabinet, addressed to the minister, sufficiently testifies:

"You will find money enough in the treasury for the public supplies; I trust in God I shall not be long absent, as I am only gone on a small excursion, in order to teach a young gentleman in the neighborhood his military exercise.

FREDERIC."

LONDON, *January*, 28, 1812.

Every ship of war fit for service is ordered to be got ready. Among these are:—The Albion, Ramillies, Montagu, and Asia, line of battle ships at Chatham. The Impregnable, 98; Superb and Excellent, 74; Timon and Pomone, 38, at Portsmouth. The Ocean, 98; Spencer, 74; Revolutionaire, 38: and Devastation, bomb, at Woolwich. The Nemesis, 28; Savage sloop, and Sentinel, and Olympia cutters, at Sheerness.

The late governor Craig has thus bequeathed his property.—To the earl of Harrington, £80,000; to colonel Stanhope, (the earl of Harrington's brother) £5,000; and to the duchess of Newcastle (sister to the foregoing legatees) £5,000. It is understood that he has left his fine collection of pictures to lord H.

House of Commons, January 24.

AMERICA.—Mr. Whitebread asked the chancellor of the exchequer, whether he had any objections to the publication of the correspondence between the American and British governments.

Mr. Perceval said, he certainly should object to such publication, until some decided compromise had taken place.

Mr. Whitebread then gave notice, that he should take an early opportunity of making a motion on this subject.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.—Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he should, after the removal of the restrictions from the prince regent, move, that an humble address be presented to his royal highness, to rescind the orders in council, and the system of licensing.

It is expected that the line of battle ships at Portsmouth, will be ordered to take a reinforcement of troops to Portugal. They are fitting for sea with more than ordinary celerity.

Several transports are going to the Mediterranean with the Furieuse, laden with ordinance stores of every description: amongst which 20,000 stand of arms, 10,000 sabres, 1000 barrels of powder, and a great quantity of ball cartridge, form a part. The transports go direct to Minorca. The arms it is understood, are intended for a legion of Greeks, which is raising in the Ionian Isles, and for the Spaniards in Catalonia.

The following is a statement of the arms shipped from the Tower, for Spain and Portugal, to the 31st December:—Spain 337,000 muskets, 4,600 carbines 8600 pistols, 101,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 50,000,000 ball cartaidges, 8,500,000 lead balls, 35,900 powder barrels. Portugal, 434,008 muskets, 600 carbines, 21,200 rifles, 6900 pistols, 50,000 sets of accoutrements, 11,607,000 ball cartridges, 60,000 lead balls, and 30,000 powder barrels.

From the London Courier.

Mr. Porter's description of the views and feelings of the committee of foreign relations in the American house of representatives, is insufficiently warlike. There are hard words and blustering menaces. The worthy interpreter of the committee seems to act upon the advice of sir Toby in the play—"And as thou draw'st swear horribly; for it comes to pass oft, that a terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply twang'd off, gives manhood more approbation than even proof itself could have earned him." We are threatened with a naval war! The American navy is to destroy our trade with the colonies! They hold a sword over our resources that will cut them to the quick! Canada is to yield to their arms, and a country from which we import 600,000,000 (125 millions sterling! such is the statement of Mr. Porter!!!) is to be conquered at once.

According to the American committee, it is to be a war of unvarying success and glory to the United States, and of constant defeat and ruin to Great Britain—For Mr. Porter never hints at the possibility of reverses to his own country. He never thinks it possible that every American ship may be swept from the ocean; her harbours blockaded;—her commerce ruined altogether. A more noisy, silly, blustering speech—a speech more unstatesman-like we never read. But perhaps the American committee meant little more than to bully. Mr. Porter is against entering into the war prematurely—Aye, take council again; second thoughts will be best. If America spreads the cloth, we may furnish some dishes to the feast which her guests may not relish.

☞The Courier is the chief *ministerial* paper.

ED. REG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, March, 26.—Mr. Seaver presented the report and resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts relative to supplying the Indians with blankets and the army with clothing. Referred to the secretary of war.

Mr. Wright from the committee of conference appointed on the part of the house to confer with a similar committee of the senate on the disagreement of the two houses on the quarter-master's bill, made a report, which was confirmed by the house and thus the bill has passed both houses.

The engrossed bill for exchanging a lot of ground in New Orleans for one belonging to the Ursuline Nuns, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wright called for his bill respecting American seamen. Refused.

The house went into committee of the whole general Breckenridge in the chair, on the patent bill. The question pending before the committee was, on extending the time of holding a patent from fourteen to twenty-one years.

[The proceedings thereon will be noticed hereafter; no decision was had.]

"The History of the Invasion of Portugal by Bonaparte," is laid off for next week.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum.*

Interesting British papers, &c.

Letter from the prince regent to the duke of York.

"My dearest Brother,—"As the restrictions on the exercise of the royal authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate these sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the session, by my warmest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

"I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the executive government. My sense of duty to our royal father, solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admit of no doubt or hesitation.—I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august person whose functions I was appointed to discharge, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honorable feelings I entertain the highest respect in various instances as you well know. When the law of the last session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our royal father's recovery. A new era is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, on the events which have distinguished the short period of my regency.—Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The national faith has been preserved inviolable towards our allies; and if character is strength as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his majesty's arms will shew to the nations of the continent how much they may achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system.—Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honorably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge—no resentment to gratify—no objects to attain but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct—and I can appeal to the past as evidence of what the future will be—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made the communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my life were formed, would strengthen my hands and constitute a part of my government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Britain was ever engaged. You are authorised to communicate these sentiments to lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to lord Grenville.

"I am always, my dearest Frederick, your ever affectionate brother, (Signed) GEORGE P. R.

"*Carlton-House, February* 13, 1812.

"P. S.—I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval."

Letter of lords Grey and Grenville in answer to the above:—

"*February* 15, 1812.

"Sir,—We beg leave most humbly to express to your royal highness our dutiful acknowledgments of the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his royal highness the prince regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs, and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your royal highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The prince regent, after expressing to your royal highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish, that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his life were formed would strengthen his royal highness's hands, and constitute a part of his government: and his royal highness is pleased to add, that with such support, aided by a vigorous and united administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Britain has ever been engaged. On the other parts of his royal highness's letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his royal highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his royal highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honor and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and unite both its government and its people. All personal exclusions we entirely disclaim: we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present government. Our differences of opinion are too many and too important to admit of such an union. His royal highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his majesty's authority, and last year, when his royal highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to the present moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honorable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the empire; but his royal highness has, himself, been pleased to advert to the late deliberations of parliament on the affairs of Ireland. The subject is above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his majesty's ministers have on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite; we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his majesty's subjects still labor on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his royal highness, could we even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any farther delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his royal highness, or to the country. We have only farther to beg your royal highness to convey to the prince regent, the expression of our warmest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honor and advantage of his royal highness's government, and the success of his endeavors for the public welfare. We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "GREY.

"GRENVILLE."

To his royal highness the duke of York.

Letter of the prince regent to Mr. Perceval, dated Carlton House February 4, 1812.

The prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived which calls for his decision with respect to the person to be employed by him in the administration of the executive government of the country, according to the powers vested in him by the bill passed by the two houses of parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the great seal.

The prince feels it incumbent upon him, at the present juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there, as his majesty's official servants. At the same time, the prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of his character, which, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father, leads him to dread that any act of the regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his sovereign's recovery. This consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honor, the prince has only to add, that among the many blessings to be derived from his majesty's restoration to health and to the personal exercise of his royal functions, it will not, in the prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, ill calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British constitution.

Orders in Council.

In the English house of commons on the 13th of February, Mr. Whitebread brought forward his promised motion for the production of papers relating to the orders in council. Mr. W. in his speech entered into a discussion of the merits of the orders, and of their bearing upon America.

Mr. Perceval (the premier) replied to Mr. Whitebread. From the declaration of the minister in his speech, we have no hope of the repeal of the orders in council. The following are extracted from the speech.

Mr. Perceval said, "he agreed with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Whitebread) in considering the subject as one of extreme importance to us, whether it was this country that should be forced into a war (if war could not be avoided) by America, or whether the war should proceed from any misconduct on the part of the British government. He must, however, always maintain, that as to the spirit of conciliation always professed in the diplomatic correspondence between the two countries, it was most sincere upon our part. The government was alive to all the advantages of reconciliation with America; but still they felt their imperious duty not to abandon those maritime rights which this country had ever maintained, and which, if once relinquished, would leave the country but little more to give up."

Again—"He thought the gentlemen who supported the original measure in 1806, (Mr. Fox's blockade) ought not now to be the persons to raise their voice against the justice and policy of the measures since pursued. He should be at all times ready to maintain that they were consistent with justice and policy, and with the relation which states bear to each other, in the extraordinary circumstances in which the world is placed at the present moment. When the hon. gentleman talked of mercantile distress, and attributed it all to the orders in council, he must positively deny that it was occasioned by those measures: on the contrary, it was owing to them that the distress was not much greater. It was to what was called the continental system that this mercantile distress was owing; and this system had been much controlled and checked in its progress by the orders in council. As the hon. gentleman has professed not now to enter into the argument of the justice and policy of measures, he should also content himself with just glancing, as he had done, at the reasons which made him consider them neither unjust nor impolitic. He deprecated hostilities with America (if they could be avoided) as much as any man; for he agreed with the hon. gentleman, in believing that the true prosperity of America would produce the prosperity of Britain; and that there was much greater advantage to be derived from the wealth of America, in a friendly commerce, than could be expected from provoking her to war.—Under these impressions, he thought that peace should be maintained and preserved as long as it could be preserved, without abandoning those maritime rights which the country had always claimed and exercised. But although he saw great evil in a war with America, yet he could not conceive it an evil of so great a magnitude as it appeared to the hon. gentleman, who looked to it as likely to produce the ruin of the British empire. No one circumstance would be found in all the papers between America and France, which shewed the least intention of diminishing in any manner the real effect of the Berlin and Milan decrees. The continental system was to be preserved in all its force, and there was not be the slightest relaxation, in favor of this country, of a single point of it, even if it should consent to abandon the orders in council.

Mr. Perceval concluded by observing—"the honorable gentleman seemed to think, that the correspondence between the two countries was now finally closed, and that, therefore, there could be no danger in their production. He, for his part, hoped that the correspondence was not finally closed; and while a hope of that sort remained, however slight, he would wish to cherish it, and do nothing which could increase irritation. He thought it possible that there were points in those discussions which might still be brought to a favorable issue, and which could hardly be expected if those matters were publicly discussed in that house. He was extremely desirous to believe that the final issue might be different from what appeared by the present state of things, and therefore, he did not feel himself at liberty to go freely into such a discussion until the final determination. There were many points in the conduct of America which he could not now characterize by those epithets that he would conceive himself justified in using, if an amicable settlement of these points became impossible."

For the motion 23—against it 137.

The city of London.

FROM "THE PUBLIC CAUSE" OF DEC. 25.

Whither the wearied eye turns to survey the political horizon, the most gloomy and heart-rending prospects offer themselves to your distracted sight. From the prince to the peasant, in the palace and the cottage, the lofty metropolis and the humble village, all is misery, desolation, and despair. An aged and infirmed monarch, wasting and pining under a hopeless and an incurable malady, bereft of reason, and fast verging to the grave;—a prince regent, who either does not comprehend his duties, or declines to interfere in the management of public affairs;—and an administration, given to us, as it would seem, like the awful visitations of offended Heaven to be the scourge and curse of an afflicted and forsaken people. Day succeeds to day, yet brings with it no alleviation of our heavy burthens—no remission of our constant toils. The miseries of a superabundant and starving population become too great to be stifled or endured; and, aggravated by pernicious examples, begin at length to shew themselves in acts of the wildest fury and desperation; while robbery, rape, murder, and assassination, stalk in open day-light through our streets, and seek us even in our peaceful homes. Scarcely had we time to breathe after the late dreadful murder committed upon a respectable and unoffending family, and to rouse the tardy vigilance of government to a consideration of the afflicting subject, before our feelings are again outraged and our sympathy awakened by the perpetration of another murder more horrible, if possible, than the first! A whole family are inhumanly butchered in their own house in the very same neighborhood, and perhaps by the same gang of ruffians who have escaped undiscovered and with impunity after the commission of their crimes! And this, too, in defiance of a police so numerous and so liberally paid by the nation for the performance of their duty!

How comes it that every other offence so soon awakens their vigilance, and ensures its speedy detection? can the smuggler, the swindler, the forger of bank notes, the coiner and utterer of base money, nay, even the *purchasers of guineas*, be traced even into distant parts of the country, and hunted out of the most obscure and private recesses, and yet the MURDERER ALONE *elude their active pursuit, lie concealed in impenetrable secrecy and disguise?* And to what, let us ask, are these savage barbarities to be chiefly attributed but to the dreadful necessities of the times, which, driving men to frantic despair, tempt them for a precarious subsistence, to invade their neighbors' properties and lives.

See to what a pass this country is now brought—and woe to those ministers that have brought us to this wretched state!—Alarming riots are breaking out in various parts of the country; and unless immediate relief be administered, and their further progress be checked, the flame of insurrection bids fair to spread throughout the land!—Gracious Heaven?—and are we still supine.—"*can we not awake but for one hour?*"—Shall we stay to yield on threats to the midnight assassin, and suffer our wives and children to be destroyed in their beds?—Our blood freezes at the bare imagination, and the pen falls from our trembling hands!

One word more and we have done:—Our situation is too terrible to admit of trifling. If the government is indifferent to our miseries and cannot or will not employ the ample means entrusted to its disposal, for the preservation of our lives and properties, self-defence is the first law of nature, and the people will protect themselves!

Biographical.

The following article is extracted from a scarce work entitled "Biographical, literary and political anecdotes," &c. published at London in 1797. Its claims to notice are founded on the important era it establishes, as to the liberty of the press.—Before this, the speeches in parliament were printed in disguise. For instance—they were called "debates in a political club," and the speakers' names concealed from *legal* jurisdiction, in a curious manner: Thus, "Junius Brutus—W—P—," was made to represent William Pitt, afterwards earl of Chatham, &c.

LATE EARL OF MARCHMONT.

Origin of the present manner of printing the debates in parliament

There is not any thing in the character of this nobleman that could entitle him to any distinction amongst great men. He possessed some qualities

of a peculiar kind, which produced consequences he never intended. To him the public are indebted for an interesting species of information, which it was his ardent and anxious wish to prevent: therefore there is no obligation due to his memory, for the benefit which his illiberality produced. The fact and the circumstances are worthy of explanation, because they form an epoch in the history of Great Britain.

During the time of Mr. Wilkes' exile, (1764) he corresponded with his friends in England, and to one of these he sent a jeu d'esprit, consisting of the following words:

In the press, the parallel; or the two dukes of Bedford; John, regent of France, and John, the embassador; with letters and anecdotes.

Right tall he made himself for shew,
Tho' made full short by God:
And when all other dukes did bow,
This duke did only nod. *Swift.*

To which is added a supplement, which continues the story to the present time.

The person to whom this jue d'esprit was sent, caused it to be printed in the London Evening-Post. Next day, lord Marchmont complained of it in the house of lords, stating that it was a breach of privilege. The printer was ordered to attend the house, and was fined a hundred pounds, besides fees, which amounted to between thirty and forty pounds more.

Lord Marchmont was in the habit of frequently complaining to the house of lords upon every frivolous matter, which he called breaches of privilege. The printer of the Gazetteer (Say) was brought upon his knees before the house, for only saying in his paper, that the thanks of the house had been given to sir Edward Hawke for his victory over Conflans in the month of November, 1759.

He sedulously examined the news-papers every day, with the ardor that a hawk prowls for prey.—Whenever he found any lord's name printed in any paper, he immediately made a motion in the house against the printer, for a breach of privilege. The usual fine was one hundred pounds for each offence. In one day he levied five hundred pounds. Two hundred pounds from one man, (Baldwin.) The practice, at length, became alarming; and some members of the house of commons, particularly Mr. Serjeant Hewitt, afterwards lord Lifford and chancellor of Ireland, began to entertain thoughts of making a motion in parliament upon it. The practice and conduct of lord Marchmont was become equivalent to the lords levying money. As soon as lord Mansfield, who had been lord Marchmont's coadjutor and adviser in this business, was informed of Mr. Hewitt's design, he stopped lord Marchmont. But the person who had smarted for for Mr. Wilkes' jeu d'esprit, had not forgot the circumstance, and as soon as opportunity occurred, the matter was treated with proper attention.

In the year 1771, some detached and loose accounts of the proceedings of Parliament, were printed in the newspapers. Colonel George Onslow, in the house of commons, complained of them as breaches of privilege. The printers were ordered to attend the house, which several of them did; they begged pardon, and promised not to offend again. But the printer of the London Evening Post, who was complained of with the others, refused to attend; upon which he was ordered to taken into custody. As this was foreseen, it was previously concerted with Mr. Wilkes, at this time an alderman of London, that if the messenger of the house of commons attempted to take the printer by force, the printer was to charge him with an assault, and take him into custody; for which purpose a constable was in waiting. The thing happened as it was foreseen. The messenger came, and insisted upon taking the printer away. The constable appeared, and took the messenger to the Mansion house; where Mr. Wilkes, the lord mayor, (Crosby) and Mr. Alderman Oliver, were in readiness. The printer made his complaint of the messenger having assaulted him, and the messenger was on the point of being committed, when he was bailed by the deputy serjeant at arms. The house of commons afterwards sent the lord mayor, and Mr. Oliver to the tower, where they received innumerable deputations from different bodies, with thanks for their conduct. Mr. Wilkes they did not chuse to meddle with.

From the spirit of the people shewn at this time, parliament saw that the prudent measure was to give up the contest. And from that time, the debates and proceedings of parliament have been constantly and regularly printed in the daily news-papers. This circumstance gives to the history of the age a very important advantage, derived from the peevishness and petulence of lord Marchmont.

Legislature of New-York.

[The advantages that will result to the state are so brilliant in prospect, that on a liberal view of the subject, we have been rather disposed to wish the "*Bank of America*" might receive an act of incorporation. But as *our* opinion does ascertain the policy or propriety of that measure—and being desired by a respectable gentleman in the state of New-York (where we have many subscribers) to give place to Mr. TAYLOR'S speech in committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the same, we are induced to do so as well from the great quantity of valuable information it contains, in several departments of polity, as from our willingness to oblige—its matter being calculated for *general* perusal.

The bill, as observed in a previous number of the REGISTER, passed the assembly, by a considerable majority. On Wednesday week a motion to *reject* it was lost in the senate—ays 13, nays 15. On Friday following governor *Tompkins* PROROGUED the legislature until the 28th of May, in order, we are told, to ascertain the public sentiment through the intervening elections, on this momentous matter. We do not recollect that the prorogation of another legislature has taken place, in any of the states, since their present organization.

We will cheerfully give place to a reply, having a common interest like the speech before us.

[EDIT.

Mr. Taylor's Speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN—When the bill to incorporate the stockholders of the bank of Utica was upon your table, I had occasion to mention some of the most prominent objections against incorporating further banking capital, particularly at this time; I shall not recur to the arguments advanced on that discussion. This house have decided that a bank is necessary at Utica, and in that decision I am bound to acquiesce. But it was then, and is now admitted by the bank advocates that there is a point beyond which, in the incorporation of banking institutions, it would be ruinous to proceed. That

we have already arrived at that point and are now standing on the brink of a precipice, I hope to convince this committee.——Banks are necessary in commercial countries only—they create a fictitious capital always important, and sometimes indispensable to commercial enterprise. They enable the merchant to anticipate the proceeds of a purchase or shipment, and frequently serve to produce an equalization of mercantile profit amongst men whose individual resources are very unequal. They create a competition in market equally beneficial to the farmer and manufacturer, and have contributed largely to produce the unparalleled prosperity and improvement of this country. But, sir, these benefits result from banks so long only as paper currency is held in public estimation equivalent to the legal coin of the country. Whenever bank bills become depreciated, they do not only cease to be beneficial, but produce effects the most destructive to national prosperity. A bank bill is depreciated when it does not pass in exchange at the value for which it purports to have been made, in the purchase of gold or silver, or other commodities. Such depreciation has taken place in the bank paper of several banks in the United States, and also in the bank notes of the bank of England. The British government, within the last twelve years have been taught a lesson in relation to paper currency, important and humiliating. It would be worse than folly—it would be treachery to the interests of our constituents, wilfully to shut our eyes against truths demonstrated by the experience of other nations, and involving consequences vastly important to us. Permit me, therefore, to draw the attention of the committee to the fact and cause of the depreciation of bank notes in England.

A British guinea is worth, in England, as currency, twenty one shillings; but cannot be purchased with bank notes of the bank of England under twenty-seven shillings. Twenty-one shillings in gold, is therefore equal in value to twenty-seven shillings in bank notes. Bank notes have therefore depreciated 28 1 2 per cent. notwithstanding the faith and resources of the British government are pledged for their payment.

The fact of a depreciation further appears from a resolution of the house of commons of the 13th of last May, introduced and passed for the purpose of bolstering up the sinking credit of paper currency in England. It was then resolved "that the bank notes of the bank of England had hitherto been and then were held in public estimation equivalent to the legal coin of the realm, and *generally* accepted as such in pecuniary transactions." The existence of that resolution proves its necessity. Bank paper, possessing public confidence, needs no state resolution to support its credit. Its intrinsic value ensures its currency—The unnatural daubings of the legislative brush, like the application of paint to the female face, both prove and produce the decay they aim to conceal. That resolution is calculated to remind us of a prediction concerning Britain, made in the year 1715. That she might expect to have this only glory left her, "That she had proved a farm to the bank, a province to merchants, and a tyrant to the seas."

The depreciation of bank notes in England has been produced principally, if not solely, by their excessive issue. This appears from the fact that such depreciation has been proportionate to the amount of paper currency in circulation. The standard price of gold, in Great Britain is £3 17 10 1 2 per ounce, and in the year 1798 it could be bought at that price with bank notes. The amount of bank notes then in circulation was £ 11,700,000 In the year 1808 the amount of bank of England notes in circulation had been increased to £ 17,167,070.——Gold could not then be bought under £ 4 per ounce—and in the year 1811, when bank notes had been issued to the amount of £ 22,749,268, equal to 101,005,000 dollars, an ounce of gold could not be purchased in England with the paper currency, under £ 4 14—and it has been clearly demonstrated by English critics on the subject, that the depreciation of paper currency is attributable to the unprecedented issue of bank notes, and not to a supposed unfavourable rate of exchange with the continent. For the natural tendency of an unfavourable rate of exchange is to raise the price of foreign commodities, and reduce the price of home produce, whereas the reverse has been manifestly the case during the years of the greatest paper currency depreciation. It is moreover notorious "that the great issues of paper in England have been marked by the most extensive failures in the mercantile world, and by the most wide-spreading poverty and misery among the manufacturing classes, ever witnessed."

Mr. Chairman, have we not reason to anticipate that the causes which have produced the depreciation of bank notes in Great Britain would have the same effect in this country? Nay, sir, are we sure that we have not already put in operation those causes which will inevitably produce that effect. The bank of England notes are estimated to constitute about one half the circulating currency of Great Britain. The existing charters authorise the several banks within this state to issue paper to an amount almost equal to that issued by the bank of England, at any time previous to the commencement of the depreciation of her notes. Will it be pretended that our commerce, *even in its most flourishing state*, could have required the issue of paper currency to that amount? And shall we *at such a time as this*, with the most unparalleled inconsideration, authorise a company of foreigners to flood our country with an additional issue of $20,000,000 of bank bills? And for what purpose? Does commerce require more fictitious capital? In answering this question, permit me, sir, to beg the indulgence of the committee while I detail the amount of bank capital now existing in the city of New-York, and compare it with that of some other commercial cities in America.

The capital stock of the bank of New-York, including the amount paid by the state, and also the debt due from the bank to this state for the United States stock sold by the state to that bank, upon which it is authorised to make discounts and create debts in the same manner as upon its original capital amounts to $2,212,091

Manhattan Company,	2,000,000
Merchants Bank,	1,400,000
Mechanics Do.	2,000,000
Union Do.	1,800,000
Making in the city of New-York an aggregate of	9,412,091

all which is called in and upon which the stockholders are authorised to issue bills to three times that amount, over and above the amount of specie in their vaults; which, estimated at one third of the capital actually paid in, will produce the enormous sum of $31,373,636 which may now be lawfully issued in bank bills in the city of New-York alone.

The capital stock of the several banks in the city of Philadelphia amounts to $5,800,000. In the city of Baltimore the nominal amount is 8,280,000 dol-

lars; only 5,500,000 of which has been called in. And in Boston the nominal amount is $7,600,000; only $5,200,000 of which has been called in. Thus it appears that the city of New-York already possesses a bank capital nearly double that of any other city in the Union. Besides which the several banks in this state north of the city of New York, have an aggregate capital of 4,160,100 dollars of which has been called in 1,553,000 dollars; admitting the calculation that they have one third of that amount in specie it will follow that on the capital now actually paid into the several banks in this state may be issued bills to the amount of 36,416,970 dollars, and that when the whole capital stock shall have been called in, there may be issued more than 45,000,000 dollars.

But, sir, we have been told that still more bank capital is required to satisfy the weekly demands for discounts. To this allegation I beg leave to reply in the language of the Edinburgh Reviewers. "It is," say they, "generally on an occasion of an unfavorable state of the exchange arising from the failure of crops, or from shocks to commercial intercourse and confidence that the bank is most beset with borrowers. Unfortunately these applications for discounts which merely imply an increased desire of individual merchants to hire money either to make foreign purchases, to supply funds which have been lost or are slow coming in, or to enter into new speculations on failure of the old, are mistaken by the bank as an indication that the currency is insufficient for the purposes of trade, and the country is thus inundated with paper *at the very moment when it ought to be diminished.*"

It was urged in the select committee and probably will be repeated on this floor, that the firm credit of bank bills in this state, arising from the facility with which specie can be procured at the banks for paper, furnishes an argument in favor of the bill on your table;—are we sir, to legislate upon this principle? Are we not to stop granting bank charters until the ruinous consequences of a depreciated paper currency have overtaken us? If our banks have hitherto preserved their credit let us not be instrumental in its destruction. If we pass the bill our constituents will expect to be convinced that imperious necessity required its passage, and if we are not in possession of reasons calculated to produce that conviction, we shall be charged, and justly too, with having been unfaithful servants.—But, sir, I would ask wh t kind of specie can be procured with such facility at the banks in payment of their bills? Can we procure American coin or Spanish milled dollars? No, sir! the specie paid us is of that kind which illy answers for a circulating medium. It principally consists of foreign gold, the value of which is ascertained only by weight and calculation and of pistereens at twenty cents each a higher value than they generally pass at in exchange. Such, sir, is the specie we receive at your banks. If they have dollars they are reserved for the East India market; they are not suffered to circulate in the country. Time has been (and when commerce revives will be again) when ninety-five Spanish milled dollars were worth one hundred dollars of the best paper currency in the United States. If this does not prove a depreciation of bank bills actually to have taken place; it at least exhibits symptoms which we cannot mistake and ought not to neglect. We have been told that the dollars are collected and safely preserved in the vaults of the banks and not permitted to go into market; and are we to presume that *banks* neglect their interest? No, sir, so long as they can pay their bills with silver at a value above its general estimation, and with foreign gold on which a loss is sustained by weighing it in single pieces, the advance on dollars will go into the coffers of your banks. The *firm credit*, or rather the miserable shifts to which some of your banks are already put to support their credit, farther appears from the fact that they have agents in the country for the purpose of picking up the bills of their sister banks, and putting their own in circulation.

The amount of capital proposed to be incorporated, furnishes to my mind an additional objection against the bill before us. Some gentlemen on the contrary have considered that its most captivating feature. We have been told that the passage of this bill will confirm the credit of the smaller banks. That the bank of America will be able to extend to them paternal protection, and check any one bank which might attempt to run upon another. But sir, what is to check the bank of America? What security have you that its power will always be exercised beneficiently? Does your security arise from the consideration that a vast majority of its stock belongs to the subjects of foreign governments? Are you willing to put the very existence of every bank in the state in the power of foreigners? The late branch bank of the United States at New-York, with much less capital frequently exercised the power of prescribing to other banks, the extent of their discounts, and thus, in fact, controled the commercial enterprise of that great city.

Mr. Chairman, it may be foretold without prophetic vision that the passage of this will erect an engine, the operations of which we shall feel with sorrow and regret, but which will be beyond our control. It will be enabled to dictate to every bank in this state, and to many in our sister states, when and to whom discounts shall be made. And its commands will be obeyed, for it will have the means of punishing disobedience with death. The influence of such an engine on the commerce, politics and government of a country like ours is infinitely beyond what appears to a superficial observer. My strength will not enable me to do any thing like justice to this branch of the subject. Its magnitude is as vast as its importance is interesting. Suffice it barely to mention that our national government depends on commerce for its revenue, and that the banks control and regulate as well commerce in general as the payment of the revenue bonds and governmental duties in particular.

The gentleman from Columbia (Mr. Van Rensselaer) has urged the importance of preserving to this country the specie now in the vaults of the late United States bank. If that specie, sir, belong to American stockholders, it will remain with us of course. If to foreigners it will be loaned out in that country where it will produce the highest rate of interest. The average rate of interest in Europe is less than five per cent. It is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that the specie will be taken from this country, where it produces seven per cent. to be loaned where it will produce less than five. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Mercein) with a view to quiet our fears of being inundated with bank paper, has assured us that the banks in the city have at no time been able to keep in circulation one half the amount of their capital and that the profit of their business arises from deposits and transfers of credit on book. Admitting the correctness of his statement, it not only goes to remove our fears

of an excessive issue of paper currency, but it also conclusively demonstrates that the incorporation of the bank of America is unnecessary for any commercial purpose. For if the banks in New-York are unable to keep in circulation $4,706.045 of paper currency, when by law they are authorised to issue $31,373,636, it follows that there is already created by law an authority to issue bank paper in that city to the amount of $26,667,594 more than the exigencies of commerce require.

Some gentlemen have expressed themselves in favor of this bill, because the stockholders offer a gratuity to the state. I hope, sir, we shall not disgrace ourselves or our constituents by voting for any bill because the applicants offer us money. I trust we are not yet so bankrupt in purse or principle as to set up laws at auction. If the public good require the passage of this bill, pass it, and accept for the state as large a bonus as you can get—but if the public good, leaving the gratuity out of question, does not require it; let me entreat you to pause, and reflect before you vote in its favor. Do not stain the character of this state with indeliable disgrace; let not the gilded surface of this pill fascinate your senses and induce you to swallow its deadly poison; it may be sweet in the mouth, but it will prove bitter in the belly. But, sir, what is the amount of the gratuity offered the state? after deducting the loss of interest on protracted payments, the nett amount is equal to $340,000. A gratuity is large or small in proportion to the benefit for which it is given. The stock of the late United States bank is said to be worth ninety four dollars on the hundred, or five per cent. below par. The average price of bank-stock in the city of New-York is nineteen per cent. above par. The passage of this bill will put the bank of America on a footing at least equal to the other banks. The owners of the stock of the late United States bank, to be invested in this bank, will therefore be benefitted twenty-five per cent. or $1,250,000. The amount of the offer, therefore, is this: The stockholders say, "gentlemen, if you will give us $1,250,000 we will make you a present of $340,000." Such is the generosity which some gentlemen inform us is their inducement to vote for this bill.

Mr. Chairman—If I have trespassed on the patience of this committee, the importance of the subject pleads my excuse. I consider the bill on your table at war with the wishes of my constituents, and with the best interests of this country. I have therefore thought it my duty to explain, as briefly as the nature of the application would admit, some of the reasons which will govern me in giving my vote in the negative.

History

Of the Invasion of Portugal by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.*

The prince regent quits Portugal and sails for Brazil. Junot, with a French army, marches into Lisbon. Anecdote of Junot. His conduct in Lisbon. The prince regent's manifesto. Character of the Portugueze. Insurrections in Portugal. Arrival of Succours from England under sir Arthur Wellesley. Battle of Vimiera. Convention of Centra.

In the recent troubles on the continent, the prince regent of Portugal endeavoured by all the means in his power to preserve his neutrality. Having exhausted his treasury and proceeded so far as to exclude from his dominions the subjects of his ancient ally, the king of Great Britain, to gratify the demands of France—but without avail—he determined to retreat, with the queen, his mother, and all his family to his dominions in America, and to establish himself in the city of Rio de Janiero until a general peace. In November 1807, he accomplished by the aid of the British minister, the viscount Strangford, the magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom, which he could no longer govern but as the vassal of France, accompanied by most of his ships of war and a number of faithful subjects. This memorable departure from Lisbon, was not attributed solely to the alarm excited by the appearance of a French army on the frontiers of Portugal, but was the genuine result of a system of moderation and confidence adopted by the English government towards that country. In the following month the French army, under the command of general Junot took possession of Lisbon This officer was originally a private in the ranks, and owed his elevation to a singular circumstance. During a battle on the continent, Bonaparte had occasion to send a despatch to one of his generals, and having rode up to the company in which Junot served, he asked if any man among them could write? Junot instantly replied in the affirmative. He was accordingly called out of the ranks to a drum-head, and Bonaparte dictated his despatch. While Junot was writing, a cannon ball struck the ground near him, and covered him with dust: "That will do," said the soldier—"I wanted some sand for my letter."—"You are a brave fellow," observed Napoleon, "what is there I can do for you?" "Have," said Junot, "these worsted epaulets taken off my shoulders and replace them with silver." It was accordingly done; the soldier was promoted, was afterwards made governor of Paris and next duke of Abrantes. He is described as a brave and excellent general, but is supposed to be of a captious disposition, as he fought no less than fifteen duels, before his elevation to the dignity of a duke.

As soon as he established his government in Lisbon, he issued decrees, (Dec. 1807) from which it may be inferred that he did not consider himself as perfectly secure. "Considering," he said, "that assassinations were daily committed, under the pretext of hunting and shooting, he prohibited the carrying of fire arms for those purposes in the kingdom, and particularly in the districts reserved by the crown. Every individual not in the service, who should be found infringing this law, was to be considered as a vagrant and high-way assassin and tried as such by a military commission. The doors of inns were to be closed at 7 o'clock in the evening, and the inhabitants were prohibited from meeting together under penalty, if found with weapons, of suffering death."

On the 1st of February, 1808, he issued one of those specious proclamations, which have been so profusely scattered over the continent by the French generals. The interests of the Portuguese,

* The affairs of Spain having been brought down in a former number, to the period of the death of sir John Moore, shortly before which event the forces of England, Portugal and Spain, became combined against France, it was thought proper to suspend that narrative; in order to give the reader a clear view of the conduct of Bonaparte towards that of Braganza. The present wars on the continent may then be described under one head, to which readers may refer for explanations of those events which are continually occurring in that section of the world.

he said, had engaged the attention of his master: all irresolution ought to disappear; the destinies of Portugal were brightening, and her future happiness was secured, because the great Napoleon had taken her under his omnipotent protection. The Prince, by leaving the kingdom, had renounced all his rights and sovereignty over it.——The house of Braganza had ceased to reign in Portugal; the emperor willed that this fine country should be governed entirely in his name, by the general in chief of his army. The task which this mark of the benevolence and confidence of his master imposed upon him, Junot's modesty acknowledged, was of difficult execution: but he hoped to perform it in a proper manner, supported as he was, by the labour of the most intelligent men of the kingdom and the kind disposition of its inhabitants. He had formed a council of government, he said, to enlighten him; he had ordered roads to be made, and canals formed, to facilitate communication and to cause agriculture and national industry to flourish. The Portuguese troops, commanded by the most deserving of their chiefs, would soon form one family with the soldiers of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland; and no rivalry would exist between them, but that of valour and discipline.—The public revenue, well managed, would secure to every person employed in its administration, the reward of his labour: public instruction should be diffused through all the provinces: the religion of their forefathers should be protected by the same hand which restored it to the French empire, free from the superstition which disgraced it: justice was to be administered without delay: public tranquility was no more to be disturbed by highway robbers: beggars should no longer offend the eyes of the industrious; workhouses were to be established where the idle should be employed and the decrepid should find an asylum. He conjured the people to be peaceful and without fear. "Should it be necessary, in the first moment, to make some sacrifices, they will be solely required to place the government in a proper condition to meliorate your fate; they are indispensably necessary for the execution of the vast projects of the great Napoleon. His watchful eyes are fixed on you, and your happiness is certain. He will love you as much as his French subjects: endeavor to deserve his favors by a respectful conduct and submission to his will." *Proclamation, Lisbon, 1st Feb.* 1808.

On the same day, a decree was promulgated by the same authority, levying an extraordinary war contribution of forty millions of crusades upon the kingdom—to be assessed on individuals according to the fortunes, which they were known or supposed to possess. By this decree all English manufactures were confiscated, but might be ransomed at one third of their invoice value: all the gold and plate of all the churches, chapels and fraternities of the city of Lisbon and the district belonging to it, were to be carried to the mint: all archbishops and bishops of the realm, all prelates and superiors of religious orders of both sexes, the regular and secular congregations possessing landed property, or capitals placed out on interest, should contribute two thirds of their annual produce—persons possessing church livings of 600 to 900 milrees per ann. were assessed in the same proportion and also all the knights commanders of the three military orders, and of the order of Malta; proprietors of houses were to pay a moiety of the annual rent—the tythes, taxes upon houses, mules, servants, public buildings and establishments were doubled.

It is not easy to find adequate language to comment on the matchless effrontery which could devise and publish two such papers on the same day. While his unfortunate subjects were making these trifling sacrifices for the purpose of having their government placed in a "proper condition," the prince regent arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Here he published an account of the conduct of the French court towards that of Lisbon.

This exposition, the court thought due to its own dignity, in order that the Portuguese, Europe and posterity, might judge of the purity of its conduct and the principles which it had adopted, to preserve tranquility and to spare the effusion of blood. It was not in invectives or in vain and useless menaces, that the court of Portugal should raise its voice from the midst of the new empire which it was about to create,—it was by authentic facts, explained with simplicity and moderation, that it was to make known its sufferings. In this manner it was to alarm those who would avoid falling victims to an unbounded ambition. Portugal, an old and faithful ally, was suddenly invaded in time of peace, without a declaration of war. The future fate of Portugal was of consequence to Europe, if Europe wished a revival of that security and independence of the powers which formerly composed a species of republic that balanced itself, and maintained an equilibrium in all its parts. An appeal to Providence was the consequence of this exposition; and a religious prince felt all the importance of it, since guilt cannot always remain unpunished, and usurpation and violence enfeeble and consume themselves by the continual efforts they are obliged to employ. The court of Portugal, though it saw with regret the commencement of the French revolution and deplored the fate of the king, with whom it was connected by the closest ties of blood, yet took no part in the war against France In 1793 the French government sent an envoy to Portugal, who was received with the utmost respect, but who was not acknowledged. The French government, therefore, without any declaration of war or any formality, began to detain the Portuguese merchant vessels, and, after the peace in 1801, demanded and obtained indemnities for those which the court of Portugal detained, in retaliation, without paying any regard to the claims of the Portuguese merchants.

The treaties of peace of Badajoz and Madrid were cited in this paper as further proofs of bad faith. The former of these was signed at that place by Lucien Bonaparte, the French plenipotentiary, and the prince of peace, on the one side, and the Portuguese plenipotentiary on the other, but the French government refused to ratify it, and forced Portugal to sign a new treaty at Madrid, with much harder conditions. No sooner, however, was it signed, than the Portuguese hastened to fulfil its burdensome conditions, and to show by the religious and punctual observation of all its engagements, how much it desired to confirm the good understanding which was re-established between the two governments. But France acted very differently: form the moment that peace was restored, it required the most unjust sacrifices, on the part of the Portuguese government, in favor of the most extravagant and unfounded pretensions of French subjects.

When the war between France and England broke out, shortly after, the treaty between Portugal and France (1804) expressly provided for the neutrality of the former: yet it afterwards required that court to violate its neutrality and declare war.

At one time the French emperor, sent one of his brothers to sea, with a small squadron. It anchored in the bay of All Saints, where it was received with all possible respect, and was supplied with provisions. Yet this very squadron burned some Portuguese vessels, to conceal its route, with a promise of indemnity to the proprietors; which promise was never performed. England made no complaint against the act of granting succours to this squadron; but the minister of foreign relations of France did not hesitate to assert that Portugal gave assistance to the English in the conquest of Monte Veido and Buenos Ayres; though it is a fact, known to the world, that that expedition, which sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, received from Portugal neither men, money nor arms—and that during this war, they received nothing at Rio de Janeiro, or the other parts of the Brazils, except what is not refused to any nation, and which had been supplied plentifully to the French squadron.

From 1804 to 1807 France received from Portugal, all the colonial commodities and raw materials for her manufactures. The alliance of England and Portugal was useful to France; and in the depression suffered by the arts and industry, in consequence of a perpetual war by land, and a disastrous war by sea, it was certainly a great advantage to France, that the commerce of Portugal should suffer no interruption. It was useful to both countries. By ravaging Portugal, by subjecting her to excessive contributions, France harrassed her ally, and gratified her hatred of England, but she obtained no sort of advantage for herself.

As France derived such decided advantages from the neutrality of Portugal, it might be presumed that the solemn assurance to that effect would be observed. But the Portuguese court was awakened from this security in the month of August, 1806, by an official declaration, from Talleyrand to lord Yarmouth, that if England did not make a maritime peace, the French would declare war against Portugal. Britain immediately offered succor to Portugal; but as Bonaparte was for some time engaged with Prussia and Russia, they were not necessary. But the treaty of Tilsit gave him leisure to turn his attention again to Portugal, and he required her to shut her ports against England; to detain the English and to confiscate their property. Three weeks were allowed for deliberation upon these propositions, and in case the government should refuse to comply with them, the *charge des affa res* of Spain and the ambassadors of France were ordered to return to their courts. But instead of allowing even this time, Bonaparte began hostilities, by detaining all the Portuguese merchant vessels, which were in his ports.

The court of Portugal might then have adopted the maxim of the Romans, that disgraceful conditions frequently save those who refuse them and bring destruction on those by whom they are proposed. But it chose a middle ground. It adopted the first measure, and rejected the others as contrary to the principles of public law. Its eyes being now fully opened to the lawless views of France, it began to adopt measures to secure its retreat to that part of the Portuguese dominion where it is now established. All ships of war were ordered to be fitted out; and the English were advised to sell their property and retire. After taking these precautions and being convinced that there was no longer any English property in Portugal, the prince assented to the other demands of the Emperor, declaring, however, at the same time, that, should the French army enter the kingdom, he was resolved to remove the seat of government to Brazil, which formed the most important and best defended part of his dominions. But general Junot was not satisfied with this tardy acquiescence in the imperious demands of his master; he immediately entered the kingdom with the vanguard of his army, assuring the people of the country through which he passed that he was going to succor the Prince against an invasion of England, and that he entered Portugal as the general of a friendly and allied power. He received, on his journey, convincing proof of the good faith of the Portuguese government; for he witnessed the perfect easiness which prevailed with regard to France, and that all the Portuguese troops were on the coast. The Prince might have rallied round him the body of troops which were at a small distance, caused the English fleet to enter the port of Lisbon, and thus cut to pieces the small and miserable corps with which Junot was advancing. But the Prince, though confident of success against this detachment, was aware that he could not withstand the whole force of France; and he was therefore willing to avoid an unnecessary effusion of human blood. With the aid of the English fleet he retired to Brazil, and thus disconcerted the efforts of the French, and exposed in the clearest light, the criminal views of that government. Upon his arrival in Brazil, the Prince said, he had learned with horror, not only the usurpation of Portugal, and the pillage and plunder practised in that country; but also the shameful proceeding of the emperor, who, as the dictator of Europe, dared to represent the removal of the seat of government as a crime and to proscribe the rights of the royal family to the throne. The Prince demanded of the Emperor from what code of the law of nations he had drawn his principles and received his authority. To this subject he called the most serious consideration of all European powers, who could not view with indifference, the monstrous usurpations and exorbitant demands of the Emperor. The most remote posterity, said the Prince, would see, with grief, these transactions, the forerunners of ages of barbarism and misery, such as those which followed the downfal of the Roman empire—and which could not be avoided, unless exertions were made to restore the equipoise of Europe, by an unanimous effort, and with a total oblivion of all rivalship, which had hitherto been the true cause of the elevation of that gigantic power which threatens to swallow all.

After this statement of facts, this tissue of iniquitous demands on the one side and pusillanimous submission on the other, the Prince, at length, found it due to his rank, and to the dignity of his crown, to discontinue all communication with France, to wage war by sea and land—and to declare null and void all the treaties which the Emperor had compelled him to conclude, in particular those of Badajoz and Madrid, in 1807, and that of neutrality in 1804—and he promised not to lay down his arms, unless in concert with his Britannic majesty, his old and faithful ally, nor to agree to a cession of Portugal.

Before this unprovoked invasion, Lisbon was one of the most prosperous cities in Europe. The inhabitants not only derived wealth from their intercourse with the English, but they had learnt also a spirit of commercial enterprize; literature was reviving under the influence of an academy, which for its many important and useful labors, will always be remembered with respect; and though the superstition of the people remained the same, their intolerance was visibly abated. Wretched as

their government was, it would have partaken of the general improvement, had not the dreadful tyranny of France so long kept it in perpetual alarm, and drained its resources, before it finally destroyed it. The prince regent was not a man of commanding talents: his education,—for he was a younger brother—had been totally neglected; and his deep sense of this deficiency contributed, perhaps, to enfeeble his character. Even in Portugal, he was remarkable for his devoted attachment to all the superstitious ceremonies of the Romish church, in its most corrupted form; but, on the other hand, he was absolutely without vices; and no prince was ever more conscientiously anxious to discharge his duties. In better times his task would have been easy; and an enlightened minister might have made him the restorer of his country. A convulsion of nature, the most dreadful in its effect of any which modern history records, once laid Lisbon in dust and ashes. That calamity has been impiously urged by Voltaire, as an argument against the goodness of God. A greater extent of misery was now brought upon Portugal by the aggression of his countrymen; greater, even if misery were to be calculated by merely the sacrifice of lives which that aggression has occasioned. But a long catalogue of evils, worse than death, sprung from this political convulsion. The earth was still, and the storm ceased, the sun shone forth, when the French flag supplanted that of the Braganzas,—but never did the wand of a magician produce a more immediate and disastrous change. The commerce of Lisbon was smitten as with a dead palsy; an English blockading squadron was off its bar, and not a ship could enter. The tens and thousands who derived not merely subsistence, but comfort and respectability from the various branches of commerce, were thrown suddenly out of employment; most of the persons who belonged to the public offices were discharged, there being no longer any occupation for them,—the few who were retained had their salaries diminished by one half; a grinding contribution was to be raised; and scarcity was beginning to be felt; for Lisbon had for many years received more than half its supply of corn from foreign countries. The convents, where the poor had formerly been supplied with food, were filled with soldiers,—the officers were quartered upon the inhabitants; plunder was the common business of both. Such was the general distress, that women, hitherto of unblemished life, and in circumstances of ease and comfort, now walked the streets, offering themselves to prostitution, because they were in want of bread!

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

Indian Eloquence.

JOHN SKY'S SPEECH.

On the 2d of March a deputation of Tonnawonta Indians, consisting of their principal chiefs and warriors, held a council at Batavia, (Gennessee co. New York) with the inhabitants of that village, at which their principal orator, Hauanossa or John Sky, delivered the following speech:

BROTHERS,

We return thanks to the Great Spirit for the many favors he has bestowed upon us, and we hope he will continue to cherish his children with his blessings. We rejoice that he has permitted us to meet you here this day in peace and friendship. We are happy to see you on this occasion, and it affords us much pleasure that we can still take you by the hand as brothers. The principal chiefs and warriors of the Tonnawonta village have of late felt a great desire to talk with you upon some matters of importance. We have some things to tell you, which press upon our minds with an unusual weight—we have come to lay open our hearts to you. We would have disclosed those feelings to our good father, the Indian agent; but he is absent, and we know not when he will return. We offer you this as our excuse for troubling you on this occasion.

The principal chiefs and warriors of Buffaloe regard themselves as the great leaders of the Seneca Indians. But in point of sobriety and good order they are not our leaders. On this occasion, however, we are not disposed to offend them by this public expression of our feelings.

Brothers—We wish you to consider well what we are going to say to you. We speak from the very bottom of our hearts; not from the ends of our tongues to amuse or deceive you, and we wish you to do the same.

Brothers—We have been told that the king over the great water has greatly injured our white brethren of the great council fires; and that war will soon take place. We have heard that the agents and supporters of this king are persuading our red brethren to join him, and to raise the tomahawk against our white brethren among whom we reside. We are told that he is endeavoring to win them by presents and promises to his interest.

Brothers—We wish you to listen attentively to what we are going to tell you. We do solemnly assure you that the agents and supporters of this king will never succeed in destroying our affections for you. We wish to live retired, and in peace to cultivate our own cornfields. This shall be our highest ambition. We dread the horrors of a war as much as you. Our fathers have told us its dreadful evils. We well know that nothing is to be gained by spilling the blood of our fellow creatures. Our children are as dear to us as your children are to you. We value our little property—by war we know we shall lose it.

Already, we are told, have the forces of the Prophet made an attack upon our white brethren towards the setting sun. We do solemnly declare to you, from the bottom of our hearts, that we will never espouse his cause—we will never raise the tomahawk in conjunction with his forces, or the forces of the British king against you.

Brothers—We have heard that an evil report has been spread abroad, that has much alarmed our white brethren. It is said, and we fear it has been believed, that some of the young men of our village were in the late engagement against gov. Harrison on the Wabash.

We do solemnly assure you, brothers, that there is no truth in this report. We are greatly distressed that such an evil thing is told. It is real source of affliction to us, because we fear that a belief of this kind might rouse the white people to take revenge upon us, and sweep us off from the face of the earth.

Brothers—We are not the terrible beings you have conceived us to be—we do not thirst for blood—we are men, and we are clothed with the same feelings of humanity with yourselves. We are determined at all hazards to live in peace with you. We pledge our white brethren this solemn assurance. Let not their women and children be terrified—let their minds be quiet—we are their friends—we will never injure them.

Brothers—Though we compose but a small part of the Seneca nation, yet we do assure you that they speak with our mouths—we declare these as the sentiments of the whole. Their hearts are open to us—we know they are not for war.

Brothers—We are very much troubled on another occasion. Certain white men frequently come among us for the purpose of converting us to the religion of the white people—to shake that faith which the Great Spirit has breathed into us, which is our greatest comfort and consolation in this world. We consider this, brother, as very unkind in them. Our religion is as dear to us as the religion of our white brothers is to them. Why then should those missionaries, who come among us, so steadfastly persevere in their attempts to convert us? If good will towards us is their object, their good intentions are certainly defeated by these attempts. They not only tend to destroy the foundation of *our* hopes of a future life; but to throw us into religious parties and confusion. We formerly stated this thing to the great father of the white people (WASHINGTON.) We were admitted into his presence. To him we stated these grievances. We were pleased to find that he condemned the practice. He knew as well as we that our red brethren had never prospered in their conversion to the religious faith of the white people.

Brothers—We are happy to inform you that the resolution we adopted some years ago to abolish the use of strong liquors has not been violated. Not a drop of these liquors has been drank in our village for many years. We wish we had it in our power to say the same of our red brethren of the Buffalo village; many of whom debase themselves and distress their families by this pernicious practice. We are sorry to say that a BARREL of whiskey is the GOD they worship.

Brothers—We will mention one other thing that presses very heavy on our minds. Many bad people among our white brethren are in the practice of cutting down and carrying away the finest timber on our lands. This we consider as a very great grievance. It began with the settlement of the white people: the practice has every year increased, and for the last year more of the timber on our lands has been destroyed than in all the other years together. Our little property is as dear to us as the property of the white people is to them. Once we owned the whole country; the great forest was at our command: but now the greatest part of it is divided among the white people, and if we chance to cut a stick of their timber to make a fire in our hunting camps they fall in a great passion, and they appear as if they were ready to murder us for these small transgressions. They ought therefore not to be offended that we in our turn should complain of a much greater injury done to us.

Brothers—We are informed that you have laws to punish these evil persons, who thus destroy our property. We hope that this wrong may cease, and we entreat you to punish these evil disposed persons according to your laws. We hope, brothers, that you will not fail to do this. It will be an evidence of your friendship towards us. Some of our red brethren have applied to us for our consent that they may come and live with us—to cultivate those lands, which are common among us, and we are sorry that they should see our property thus destroyed.

Brothers—We wish you to make this talk known to all our white brethren. Tell them that we are determined to live in uninterrupted peace and harmony with them.

Interesting to Humanity.

The following translation communicated by a literary friend, will be grateful to the heart of the philanthropist and to the cultivators of anatomical and medical science.

Translated for the Whig.
FROM THE JOURNAL DE L'EMPIRE.
PARIS, 30th of Oct. 1811.

A very curious and most interesting report has been presented by Messrs. Portal and Percy, to the first class of the institute, on the *extraordinary cure* of a person *deaf* and *dumb* from his birth, and effected by Mr. Itard, physician of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Paris. The following are the most essential particulars noticed in the report:

After having made numberless and unsuccessful experiments, and convinced himself of the illusory benefits attributed to galvanism and electricity, which cannot possibly have any salutary effect but in cases of paralytic affections of the auditory nerves, Mr. Itard conceived the project of a rational treatment, firmly persuaded that many deafnesses, particularly those from birth, must proceed from a humoral obstruction [or choaking up] of the internal auditory channel. That channel, which from the drum of the ear extends to the *trompe d'eustache*, is moistened by a limpid serosity, or rather a lymph, of which either the excess, thickening, or absolute absence, is equally injurious to hearing. The discovery of the lymph is ascribed to doctor Cotunni of Naples, and is named after him. It is in that sweet and viscid fluid that the open extremity of the auditory nerves is immersed; it appears that it contributes more essentially to keep that kind of retina of the ear, in a state of docility and sufficient degree of sensibility to the perception of the senses, than to supply those oscillations and those rapid undulations by which they are diversified.

Mr. Itard is well aware that the privation of hearing with the deaf and dumb, cannot be in all cases, the effect of one single cause and invariably proceeding from the same. He is also of opinion, that the auditory apparatus may be affected by natural defects as is often the case with organs of less utility; but every thing contributes to strengthen his belief, that of the choaking of the internal part of the ear, by the consistence, and oftentimes the concretion of the cotunni lymph, is one of the most prevailing causes of deafness, which must necessarily produce dumbness; and from that etiology he naturally concluded that, this conduit, might be cleared and cleansed, by means of proper injections.

Such has been the principle adopted by Mr. Itard in his treatment of master Dietz, a youth of fifteen, deaf and dumb. Suffice it to say, that the perforation of both his ears took place on the 2nd of July last; that the first injections, of simply lukewarm water, were first administered on the 6th of the same month; that they first penetrated into the mouth on the 12th; and that young Dietz, who previous thereto, had always appeared to be insensible to the most terrible explosions of artillery, evinced, towards the latter end of the same month, at the long ringing of a number of bells in his neighborhood, signs of emotions which shortly created in him a head ache, and successively vertigo, or giddiness of head. It was then observed, that he not only heard, but paid particular attention to the ringing of the door-bell; and that but a short time after, namely, towards the 5th of August, it was discovered that he noticed the sound of a human voice, but as it may be well imagined, without comprehending any thing.

Finally, no sooner was Dietz made sensible that it was the sound of a human voice that he had heard, than he could not contain his joy—and, to use the words of Mr. Itard, his great blue eyes, until then so languishing and sullen, were animated with the fire of life and health. We have, says he, seen them, in a manner, fastened upon our lips in search of the sound of the voice, and by their sprightliness discovering the deep impression it produced on his soul, eager of the enjoyment hitherto unknown to him.

He himself, extremely anxious to speak, wishes to know the names of all objects most familiar to him and which he had never before known but by signs, either written or manual; but those articulated names, whether they distinctly strike his ears, and particularly his right one, when he attempts to repeat them, he mangles them in the same manner as children when they begin to articulate words, and cannot succeed to catch the pronunciation of words, but those which, formed of several vowels, to be articulated, needs but the motion of the lips; all others, which require the combined movements of the tongue, the glottis, and other organs of the voice, he more or less alters. Hence, when placed behind him, we have, in a rather low tone of voice, said *ali, ala*; as a faithful echo, he perfectly repeated *ali, ala*; but when we have attempted to convey to his heart through his ears, names that gratitude must have so much endeared to him, namely, of his two great benefactors, Sicard and Itard; these two names were distinctly pronounced to him—But, pointing out to them with every possible emotion of tenderness, he answered, *Tica, Ica*.

It is now a fact established beyond contradiction, that Dietz, who was born deaf and dumb, is no longer either one or the other, since the operation first took place about five weeks ago; and that with the sense of hearing, which only requires to be modified by practice, he has gained the faculty of speech which now requires nothing more than proper lessons and exercise, to be unfolded and improved as much as may be practicable at that age; for now, his organs have not the same mobility, nor are they acted upon as when an infant; their indocility now, if we can so express ourselves, will present an obstacle not easily surmounted.

It is to be observed, however, that we have feared of practising too many experiments upon that truly interesting youth; on whom, perhaps, sensations too often repeated and acute, might produce as much evil, as gentle impressions judiciously managed may produce good. Of this we had a most remarkable instance, when the effect of a musical insrument was first tried (it was an organized cymbal) he was observed, suddenly, to tremble, to turn pale, on the point of fainting, and then again transported with pleasure, and with a sensation hitherto unknown, the vehemence of which reddened his cheeks, made his eyes sparkle, agitated his pulse, quickened his respiration, and produced a kind of delirium and intoxication.

The commissioners conclude their report, by observing, that the fact of the actual cure of Dietz, as by them affirmed, is well deserving the most serious attention, inasmuch, as it opens to the unfortunate deaf and dumb, and indeed generally to all those who have lost their hearing, a source of hope of the most interesting nature, even should it only be realized upon a small number of those most unfortunate beings. They farther declare, that the praiseworthy author of that wonderful and admirable cure, well deserves the highest encomiums of the class, and recommend to grant him the prerogative of being admitted among them, as a token of their high esteem and consideration.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 27.—Soon after the meeting of the house,

Mr. Smilie observed that this was a day (Good Friday) on which many members had rather spend the day otherwise than in attending on the business of the house; and although he might not himself feel any scruples on that score, he was willing to accommodate those who did, and he therefore proposed to move an adjournment. Previous to which, however, as it was well known no business was ever done on Saturday, from so many committees sitting on that day, he should move that when the house adjourned, it should adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. M'Kee opposed and Mr. Wright supported the motion, which was carried by yeas and nays, 52 to 42.

Mr. Smilie then moved an adjournment—Carried, 51 to 46.

Monday, March 30.—Mr. Bleecker presented the petition of a British subject, praying permission to import goods to the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling from Great Britain, being the amount of a legacy from a deceased person to his connections in the United States, which sum he states he knows of no other mode of remitting, not being able to purchase bills, and the laws of England prohibiting the exportation of specie. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Mitchill presented the petition of the American Fur Company, praying leave to import into the United States, certain goods, &c Referred.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of sundry persons in Philadelphia, stating that they are regular importing merchants, and that previous to the proclamation of Nov. 1810, they had ordered certain British goods, which they pray permission to import. Mr. S. moved to refer this petition to the committee to whom similar petitions have been referred.

Mr. Rhea objected to the reference of the petition, because he said it was holding out a vain hope, inducing the petitioners to believe that congress would grant the prayer of their petitions, which he believed there was not a majority disposed to do. If gentlemen were anxious to accomplish the object these various petitions have in view, why did they not lay on the table a resolution for repealing the non-intercourse law, which it was desired by these petitioners to have remitted in relation to them? This would be meeting the question in a proper manner.

Mr. Seybert expressed his confidence that this petition would be permitted to take the same course as other petitions. He could not conceive why the gentleman should have thought proper to object to the reference of this petition, when he had this morning let others of the same tenor pass without objection. It was strange indeed that the gentleman should particularly wish to prevent his constituents from receiving the same attention that others had done. As to the encouragement of a vain hope, &c. the gentleman would find on his file a bill embracing such cases as that of the petitioners, which

was some time ago reported by the committee of commerce and manufactures; and, as it would no doubt soon be acted on, the gentlemen would then have an opportunity to make his objections to the principle.

Mr. Rhea wished it to be understood that he had no intention to debar any persons from the right of petitioning, but merely to prevent the encouragement of a delusive hope, which he did not believe would be realised, of the relaxation of the law in favor of these persons.

The petition was referred.

Mr. Wright from the committee to whom was referred the petition praying for the erection of a manufactory of arms at Louisville, Ken. reported that in the opinion of the committee it is expedient at present to erect a manufactory of arms at Louisville or elsewhere.

The following letter from the secretary at war accompanied the report:

War department, March 12, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honor to state, in answer to your letter of the 7th instant, that the public armories at Springfield and Harper's ferry, are in operation and well conducted; that in the year 1811, they yielded 22,020 stand of arms, viz. at Springfield 12,020, at Harper's ferry 10,000. Orders have been recently given to increase the number of armorers, and it is presumed the manufacture at those places may be gradually extended to afford 30,000 stand of arms annually, beyond which it is considered inexpedient to extend those establishments. A scite was purchased and buildings erected for an armory at Rocky Mount (S. C.) in the year 1803; but from the difficulty in obtaining suitable workmen, and various other considerations, those buildings were converted into arsenals and store houses for the safe keeping of such arms and munitions as exigencies may require in that part of the country.

The arms delivered on private contract in the year ending 30th September, 1811, amounted to 11,801, which is far short of the number contracted for, but from the improved state of private manufactures, a greater number may be calculated on in future.

Should additional means be thought necessary to meet the views of the legislature in arming the whole body of the militia, the purchase of one or more scites, and the erection of new arsenals and armories, will be considered the most eligible and expeditious mode of accomplishing this object.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, servant, W. EUSTIS.

Hon. R. Wright, chairman.

After some desultory debate, the question was taken on the report and adopted without a division.

Tuesday, March 31.—Mr. Kent presented a petition of the president and directors of the bank of Washington, praying for an increase of their capital.—Referred.

Mr. Jennings, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the legislature of the Indiana territory, praying to be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, made a favorable report thereon, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed bill "to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds in the revolutionary war," was read the third time and passed.

The bill from the senate to incorporate the Louisiana lead company, was twice read and committed.

The house spent some time in committee on the bill providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Nelson reported progress, and the committee obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, April 1.—Mr. Boyd presented a petition of wire-drawers, a business they have just commenced in the town of Patterson, N. J. praying additional duties may be laid on the importation thereof.—Referred.

The house resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill respecting the government of Louisiana, Mr. Nelson in the chair.

The motion made yesterday by Mr. Lacock to prohibit the admission of slaves into the said territory, was negatived, Ayes 17.

Mr. Rhea moved to amend the bill by striking out "sixty thousand," the number of souls to entitle the territory in future to become a state, and to insert in lieu thereof "thirty-five thousand."—Motion negatived, Ayes 29.

The committee rose without debate, and reported the bill, with its amendments, in which the house concurred.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill concerning post roads. About one o'clock the committee rose and reported progress; because at that time

A message was received from the president of the United States; which the speaker declared to be of a confidential nature. The galleries were accordingly cleared, and strangers ordered to withdraw.

The house remained in session with *closed doors*, until past eight o'clock, when they adjourned.

[For Thursday's proceedings see last page.]

Cost of the Capitol.

According to a statement by Mr. Latrobe, "surveyor of the public buildings of the United States," it appears that the south wing of the capitol, being the whole monies disbursed since March 3, 1803, to January 19, 1811, cost in all $278,714 91

From which deduct for the expence of the furniture of the house and committee rooms $21,216 24—& 2,538 00 for leveling the ground on the east front, &c	22,744 34
Actual cost of the south wing	245,970 57
The north wing including its incidentals, cost	337,735 83
Whole cost of the two wings, exclusive of repairs, which have been great and expensive, particularly on the north wing	636,550 74

There is one satisfaction resulting from this great expenditure—if the hall of the house of representatives is not the most convenient, it is among the grandest in the world; and for the vastness of the design and the great labor done, has, perhaps, cost as little as could have been reasonably anticipated.

Treasury Document.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 6th*, 1812.

Sir,—I have the honor, in conformity with the resolution of the senate of the 2nd instant, to transmit two statements exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandize, both of domestic and foreign produce, exported from the United States to France and Italy, respectively, during the last quarter of the year 1810, and during the three first quarters of the year 1811. The exports to Italy, include both the portion of that country, which is actually annexed to France and the kingdoms of Italy and Naples. No exports appear from the custom house returns to have been made during that period to Holland, the Hanse towns, or other countries annexed to France.

There are no documents in the treasury by which the number or tonnage of ships and vessels bound to France, or the duties payable in that country on the articles therein imported from the United States, can be ascertained.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the president of the senate.

Statement, exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandize exported to France, &c. from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1810.

Domestic produce.

Consisting of, fish, oil, whalebone, Staves and heading, ashes, skins and furs, Beef, pork, cotton, tobacco, wax, Spirits and medicinal drugs.

To France,	338,324
To Italy,	46,258
Total,	*Dolls.* 384,582

Foreign produce.

Consisting of, dry goods, teas, coffee, Sugar, spices, indigo and cotton.

To France,	233,538
To Italy,	270,746
Total,	*Dolls.* 504,284

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of goods, wares and merchandize, exported to France, &c. from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1811.

Domestic produce.

Consisting of, fish, oil, candles, staves, heading, bark, &c. Naval stores, ashes, skins and furs, beef, pork, hams, butter, lard, oats, beans, flour, meal, biscuit or ship bread, Rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, wax candles and tallow, Soap, leather, sugar, spirits, and manufactories of iron and steel.

To France,	335,484
To Italy,	105,297
Total,	*Dolls.* 440,781

Foreign produce.

Consisting of, wine, spirits, teas, coffee, sugar, spices, indigo and cotton,

To France,	885,774
To Italy,	166,635
Total,	*Dolls.* 1,052,409

St. Domingo, or Hayti.

Three rival chiefs have power on this luxuriant and ill-fated island. The *north* is under *king Henry* (Christophe) "*first crowned monarch of the new world*"—the west is controuled by *president Petion*, and the southern commanded by a *general Borgela*. To the "triangular war" carried on between the rival chieftians, is added all the horrors of what may be more strictly called civil commotions—neither of them appearing to have the confidence or love of their people.

The crew of Henry's admiral's ship of 44 guns, having mutinied and carried her into Miragoane, general Borgela fitted her out to capture the rest of the squadron, and succeeded in obtaining possession of them, a sloop of war and a brig. On returning to port, the Haytian frigate was overhauled by the British frigate Southampton, commanded by sir James Lucas Leo, who refusing to recognize the flag of general *Borgela*, said he must carry the vessel to Jamaica. *Borgela's* captain determined to support the honor of his chief, indignantly resisted the proposition, and a battle commenced; which, after two hours and a half's continuance, ended in the surrender of the Haytian, with the loss of 150 men killed and wounded. A dreadful retaliation on the English settled in *Borgela's* department is anticipated.

The Irish Orangemen.

ENNISKILLEN QUARTER SESSIONS, Jan. 14.

The king at the prosecution of L. Crawford, against G. Gallaghy.

This was an indictment for an assault on the prosecutor by the traverser, who is the gaoler of Enniskillen.

When one of the jury was called to be swore, Mr. Crawford, the prosecutor, to the great astonishment of his friends and brethren, objected to him, the juror, *on the ground of his being an Orangeman.*

Mr. Irvine, the agent for the traverser, expressed considerable surprise and indignation at the circumstance of the prosecutor, who was himself an Orange man, casting such an unfair imputation on the character of the members of the respectable Orange Lodges of this county.

However, Mr. Crawford persisted in his challenge, and on his being asked by the officer of the court, why he made such an objection? the prosecutor replied in "*Hoc verba,*" *because the juror sat in the same lodge with the traverser.*

"He knew them well, Horatio."

Here the proceedings on the trial closed. The parties, at the instance of their friends, having interchanged forgiveness, the intervention of the jury became unnecessary, and the point remains to be determined, whether an Orange man, in any case, be a competent juror.

"Othello's occupation's gone."

Burr Mill Stones.

Sometime ago we had the pleasure to insert a certificate of Messrs. *W. Poole & Co.* of Brandywine, as to the *quality* of the Georgia burrs—we extract the following from the *Augusta Chronicle*, to give an idea of the *quantity*; and to have the pleasure of congratulating our readers on the *entire independence* of our country regarding an item so highly important.

"When we first published an account of the discovery of a quarry of burr stones in this state, we were sanguine in the belief not only from the inspection of the stone, but from the information of the workmen employed in the quarry, that they were not inferior to French burr—A quantity of the rock was last year sent to Brandywine, where it was manufactured into mill stones, and where, by a certificate of the proprietors of the mills lately published, they are found to be in every respect equal, and in many superior to the French stone. The quantity in this state is inexhaustible, a large bed of the rock running the whole width of the state, from the Savannah river to the banks of the Ocmulgee, through the counties of Burke, Jefferson, Washington, Lawrence and Twiggs."

What is the prospect?

The events of the week confirm the opinion, expressed in our last, "that war against England, or at least the adoption of measures that will immediately lead to it, may be looked for daily." The prince regent was invested with full powers on the 18th of February, and his letters to his brother and to Mr. *Perceval*, inserted in the first pages of the present number of the REGISTER, shew us that he has determined to adhere to the *men* and the *measures* of his father's administration. There is no hope that he will act the manly, liberal and independent part that his old friends so fondly anticipated; he has turned his back upon them, and sold himself to their enemies. Engulphed in debt to the amount of nearly *three millions of dollars*; and, restricted in the means of carrying on his unheard-of debaucheries, he has bartered the happiness of his people with his own dignity to discharge the former and to enjoy the latter.——*Perceval* and his associates will as completely hold the reins as they ever did—they will only be careful to furnish the

prince with *money;* their hands will be strengthened by the host that always "worship the *rising* sun," and all the outrages we complain of will continue with accumulated force, unless firmly resisted. [See the *Chronicle* for some particulars.] There is no middle course left for the United States to pursue. The embargo system, at once the safest and the best, has been disgraced by the time-serving conduct of its friends—war or submission present themselves; and all that sophistry can devise, the fear of popularity invent, or personal pusillanimity dictate, cannot offer another alternative.

The crisis demands the firmness and unanimity of the people—the American community was never half so well prepared as at this time for an exertion of its strength—every eye is fixed upon congress for the impulse. Let it be given with spirit, and *peace* will be coerced on honest and honorable terms, through war.

At this period it becomes us to lay aside private feelings and local affections. The repose of the common family is disturbed, and its members should only think of the best means to annoy the enemy and reduce him to order. This being done, we may, if we please, quarrel among ourselves about *republicans* and *federalists*, and freely contend whether a *Madison*, or a *Clinton*, or a *Pinkney*, shall be the next president of the United States.

The effective population of the United States is three times as great as it was at the commencement of the revolution, and the resources of the country are increased a thousand fold. The western districts, at that time mere wildernesses, are richer in *men* and in *means* than were the *colonies* that first assumed an "armor and attitude demanded by the crisis." A British army will never tread our soil. Their fleet is powerful, and some of our sea-ports may be attacked: but we have a million of tons of shipping, and more able seamen than all Europe can produce, Britain herself excepted—they will not be idle. Her possessions are scattered in every quarter of the world; and whithersoever a keel can be driven, she will be vexed, and retaliated upon. Besides, she is surrounded by enemies and her internal peace destroyed by the lack of bread for her people. The odds are greatly in our favor—we shall obtain justice, if we deserve it. Some sacrifices must be made, but the issue will compensate the temporary injury.

We speak thus because we consider war as inevitable, not because we prefer it to an honest peace. When the government of our country shall take that stand which circumstances press upon it, the editor of the REGISTER will enter more fully into the spirit of the times; and, by every honorable means, exert himself to animate and give effect to the national feeling. If little party bickerings shall unfortunately exist, we shall pass by them in silence, as usual; and recognize no party but the *friends* and *enemies* of the United States.

☞Since the above was in type, we have received intelligence (see congressional proceedings) that both houses of congress sat with closed doors on Wednesday, on a message from the President (as is certainly believed) recommending a temporary *embargo*; a measure which all have considered as the necessary prelude to war. The *National Intelligencer*, also notices some articles in the *London Morning Post*, &c which confirms what we have said as to the prince regent's having lost all his early friends and supporters.

☞Further—The secretary of the treasury has ordered books to be opened in certain banks at *Portsmouth*, N. H *Boston*, *Providence*, R. I. *Hartford*, Con. *New York*, *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, *Washington City*, *Richmond* and *Charleston* to raise the loan of *eleven millions* of dollars authorised by the late act of congress. The proposals shall appear at length in our next number.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *April* 4, 1811.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, is appointed a major-general; WILLIAM NORTH of N. York, adjutant-general; and JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD of New Jersey, JAMES WINCHESTER of Tennessee, and WILLIAM POLK of North Carolina, brigadier-generals in the new army.

All the naval officers of the United States have been ordered to Washington.

East Florida, it is stated, has declared itself independent of Spain.

Governor *Scott* of Kentucky, has given his "entire approbation" to the request of governors *Howard* and *Edwards*, of Upper Louisiana and Illinois territories, to raise volunteers in that state, if it shall become necessary, to repel the hostile incursions of the Indians. So far as the physical force of the savages is adequate to the object, an extensive war may be anticipated; until *Upper Canada*, at least, the very heart and soul of this nefarious business, shall be subjugated by the United States. *The evil will cease with the cause.* The Indians neither make *whiskey* to enflame their own blood, nor *rifles* and *powder* to destroy their peaceable neighbors, the *American whites.* The "*allies*" will be impotent when the head of the confederacy falls—*and fall it will, and* MUST.

At the present moment, the capture of the *Hannibal of Baltimore*, by the British, may be regarded as a national loss. She was built for Christophe, "king of Hayti," calculated to carry 30 guns, and to sail remarkably fast. She was chased three days by two British frigates, and would have escaped from both, had she not been disabled by a gale of wind some days before, in which she carried away her top-gallant masts and main yards.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vincennes, dated 12th of March 1812, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"There is 140 Indians in treaty with governor Harrison. They are mostly of the different tribes, that were in the late action on the Wabash.

"FORWARD"—Extract of a letter from a Georgia planter, dated March 19, 1812.

"Cotton having failed, our planters have commenced largely on *sugar, wine and oil.* Mr. John Cooper of St. Simons, made last year two pipes of excellent *red wine.* *Sweet and castor oil* is made in great abundance on the sea coast of Georgia. Mr. Spalding, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Grant, all made small parcels of Muscovado sugar last year; the former will have fifty acres in Otaheite cane this year."—[Thus are the inexhaustible resources of our country daily unfolding themselves, teaching us to look at *home*, and weakening our *foreign* connections.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 25.

On Saturday evening last three seamen made their escape from on board the British ketch Gleanor, lying off this harbor. Before they reached the shore they were observed by some on board, and several cannon and a number of small arms were fired; but without effect, or even detering them from their object. They were however quickly pursued by three or four officers and a number of men, armed with muskets, &c. and notwithstand-

ing they had been informed by a justice of the peace that there was no authority by which the deserters could be apprehended or delivered up, or that would justify so wanton an insult to the dignity of an independent nation, they determined to compel the return of the deserters (if found) by force of arms. They had not proceeded far before they were followed by a party of twelve or fifteen citizens who, (under the impression of the deserters being impressed Americans) had armed themselves with the laudable determination of rescuing them at all hazards had they been taken, and securing the offenders against the dignity of the state. The Englishmen were met on their return after a fruitless search for the deserters ; and on their arms being demanded, (dreading the consequence of resistance and seeing there was no possibility of escape,) very submissively delivered them up and were marched into town as *prisoners of war.* The citizens with that true generosity which has ever characterised the American people, discharged the arms they had taken, delivered them to the prisoners and sent them back to their master's vessel unhurt, but not without the loss of another seaman ; who finding himself in a free country, disdained their threats and boldly refused to return on board.

We have thought proper to make this plain statement of facts as they occured, as there is no doubt but the affair will be much misrepresented ; and this will serve to do away any erroneous opinions which may be entertained on the subject.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the ship Orbit, at New-York, in 29 days from Liverpool, we have late and interesting news from Europe. Its whole aspect is entirely unfavorable to the peace of the United States —see the articles inserted in the preceding pages, and what follows.

The prince regent is invested with full powers, but evidently determined to adhere to the old system of plunder and impressment. *Perceval* has been confirmed in his place as prime minister—lord *Castlereagh* has succeeded the marquis *Wellesley* as secretary for foreign affairs. The latter resigned because he would not act *under Perceval.* This is the only change that has taken place. Lords *Grey* and *Grenville* refused (see first page of the present number) to unite with the prince and his new friends—who has discarded his former associates.

Heavy impressments are making to man the British navy. The [London] Stateman says that Bonaparte intends to send his Scheldt fleet, half manned, to the United States, where they are to receive a full complement of seamen, &c. and that to prevent this the exertion in Britain is directed.—The same paper also says, that Mr. Barlow is successfully negociating a loan in Holland for the use of this country. There is not any probable truth in either of these intimations.

The king of *Sicily* has abdicated his throne ; we are not told in whose favor, but presume the hereditary prince has succeeded, as he has been appointed lieutenant-general of the Sicilian forces, which appear, nevertheless, to be completely at the disposal of the British commander ; an entire change in the policy of the court being effected. Lord *Wellington* has been created an earl for his services in Portugal, and received an additional annuity of £ 2000 *per annum.* It is said he contemplates laying siege to Badajoz.

The *Hornet* sailed from Cowes for Cherbourg, on her return to the United States, on the 19th of February—She will not therefore bring us any news from England.

A licensed trade is still carried on between England and France. On the 3d of March according to notice given, Mr. *Boughman*, in the house of commons, and the marquis of *Lansdowne*, in the house of lords, were to move an address to the prince regent to repeal the orders in council. There is no prospect of their succeeding. During the space of a month, ending the 21st of Feb. eighteen American vessels, bound to or from France, were captured and sent in by the British. Among them are five belonging to Baltimore—one of these ships, the *Hannibal*, has been valued at $ 500,000.

Lord *Powis* is to succeed the duke of *Richmond* as lord lieutenant of Ireland ; the duke wishing to return home.

Stocks, Feb. 26. Consols 62 1-3.

Among the reports circulating in London, it is said that Bonaparte has seized 11 American ships in retaliation for a certain vessel [the *Exchange* ; see the case, No. 29, page 33] seized at Philadelphia, and condemned (or rather restored to her original owners,) by an American court. Supposing this were true, which we very much doubt, these vessels will be restored, as the decree of the circuit court was reversed by the highest law tribunal in the United States—the supreme court.

On all questions that have come before parliament the ministers have a commanding majority, though the whole number of members attending is very small. As, for instance, when Mr. *Whitbread* moved an address to the regent to have the correspondence with America printed—there were for the motion only 23, against it 136.

The French found 40,000 English muskets in Valentia, with an immense quantity of bayonets, pistols, &c. They are disarming the militia of the province, and have imposed a heavy contribution upon the people. 1500 monks have been transported to France as prisoners of war. The affairs of the Spaniards are in the most disastrous situation in this part of the country.

The king of Denmark has prohibited French privateers from bringing their prizes into his ports. A French privateer which attempted to bring in an American, her prize, was fired upon by a fort in Jutland.

Letters from Gibraltar state that the British ship of war Conqueror, of 74 guns, had been becalmed under the guns of a French battery near Toulon, and could not be towed out of that perilous situation until one hundred and seventy of her men were killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

The losses of England by shipwreck, in men and vessels, within the last *three months*, exceed the aggregate loss sustained by her navy, in all the naval battles fought, and victories won, within the last twenty years.

The French have taken possession of Swedish Pomerania, to close the whole southern coast of the Baltic more effectually against the British. It is stated that the emperor of Russia has entered into all the views of the emperor of the French, and even consented to admit French custom house officers at his principal ports in the Baltic. The efficacy of the *continental system* is acknowledged by Mr. *Perceval*, in the following extract from his speech——"When the honorable gentleman [Mr. Whitbread] talked of mercantile distress, attributing it all to the orders in council, he must positively deny that it was occasioned by those measures, &c. It was to what was called the *continental system* that this mercantile distress *was owing.*"

New-York, April 1.—About eighty of the members of the legislature of this state, on Friday, after the message of the governor had been read, and the speaker had proclaimed the legislature prorogued, remained in their seats, appointed a chairman and secretary, and adjourned until four o'clock; at which time the federal members assembled and passed the following protest:

Whereas his excellency the governor has this day prorogued the legislature, while in the calm and deliberate exercise of their constitutional functions; and hereby interrupted the business of an important session; prevented the passage of many laws which the interest and safety of the people now imperiously demand; and has suddenly dispersed the legislature at a moment of great national danger, and thereby left the state defenceless and exposed:

"Resolved, That the undersigned members of the senate and of the assembly of the state of New-York, do hereby PROTEST against this exercise of executive prerogative, as arbitrary and tyrannical in itself; as subversive of the constitutional independence of the legislature, and highly dangerous to the liberties of the citizens of this state."

Albany, 27th March, 1812.

Another protest, more strong, but expressing the same sentiments as above, was drawn up and signed by thirty-eight of the democratic members, who met separately, and appointed judge Humphreys their chairman and doctor Ely secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 2.—Mr. M'Kee, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, made a report, in which they recommended a non-concurrence with the amendments made by the senate to the first section on the bill, and an agreement with the remainder.

The amendments to the first section take way the extra allowance proposed to be granted to the regular troops and militia.

The house disagreed to the senate's first amendments and agreed to the others.

Mr. Nelson from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the bounty lands to officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on state establishment, made a report which concluded with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That provision be made for securing both officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army of Virginia on state establishment in the land or sea service of the said state, the bounty lands which were promised to them either by a law or resolution of the said commonwealth, out of the lands not otherwise appropriated, and lying north west of the river Ohio, within the Virginia cession, to be of good quality according to the true intent and meaning of the promises made on the part of Virginia; and that if a sufficiency of good land within the meaning aforesaid, cannot there be found, that these bounties shall be satisfied out of any other public land of the United States not heretofore otherwise appropriated.

Referred to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday next. [*Gaz.*

Mr. Grundy stated, that in the absence of the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, he was instructed by the committee to offer to the house some propositions for consideration which were intended for the members exclusively, he therefore moved that the galleries be cleared and the doors closed, at about a quarter past 12 o'clock.

Mr. Randolph took a very great latitude in his remarks [on Wednesday]; he read the private proceedings of the committee to the house, and notes taken of col. Monroe's conversations before the committee. In the inferences and conclusions which he drew from these he was corrected by Messrs. Grundy and Calhoun. The majority on the final passage of the bill was about 32 votes.

The doors were closed [for laying an embargo for sixty days] yesterday on motion of Mr. Grundy, and there is no doubt but that there is something of a very decided character before the house, as the committee of foreign relations have always had a decided majority for energetic measures, and the time appears to have arrived for bringing them forward.

The senate were likewise sitting with closed doors yesterday. *A. Herald.*

EMBARGO.—The senate sat with closed doors till past 6 o'clock. The embargo bill was passed to its third reading in that body. The bill will receive the third reading to-morrow; and the day after, you may expect to see the law. *Whig.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The result of the late election in this state is given as follows—a republican governor; 3 republican and 2 federal councillors—9 republican and 3 federal senators: 106 republican and 70 federal representatives.

It appears from an account laid before the house of commons that the total quantity of corn, grain, meal and flour, of all sorts imported into Great Britain during the twelve years from 1799 to 1810, both inclusive, was 17,004,031 quarters.

WHAT NEXT?—The schooner Pert, capt. Jenkins, laden with hides and fish, from Baltimore for Bordeaux, was captured on the 29th of March, in 11 fathoms water, about 20 miles from the capes of Virginia—by the Belvidere frigate! The Pert received two shots between wind and water, and had her sails and rigging much cut; the frigate having fired (it is said) 25 shots at her. The *valiant* British captors took out the mate and crew, put 15 men aboard, and ordered the prize to the Bermudas.

The captain of the Belvidere had received intelligence of every American sailing or intended to sail from France—from British spies or consuls, doubtless, in our sea-ports.

DETENTION OF THE REGISTER.

From several parts of the United States I have received the most mortifying accounts of the *detention* of the REGISTER. In *Virginia*, particularly, this injury has been sustained within the two months last past. As before observed, the fault does not attach itself here—and instant means shall be taken to detect and remedy the evil. I have received some hints that may lead to the exposure of a principal in this abominable outrage and injury.

☞ The necessity of the case justifies the editor in soliciting that his kind agents and patrons, generally, would promptly attend to his dues. Very great expenses have been incurred to render the REGISTER worthy the patronage of an enlightened public, and other *extra* disbursements to a considerable amount are contemplated. Punctual payment will not at only add to the felicities of the editor, but also increase the value of the work.

A few complete files of the first volume of the REGISTER, remain on hand for sale—but will not be disposed of except to those who regularly subscribe for the work.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, April 11, 1812. No. 32.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

Printed and published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum.*

Legislature of New-York,

To the honorable the Assembly and Senate of the state of New-York.

Gentlemen,—The constitution of this state has vested in the governor thereof, a discretion to prorogue the assembly and senate, from time to time, provided such prorogations shall not exceed sixty days in the space of any one year. It was doubtless intended by the wise and patriotic framers of that sacred instrument, that this power should be exercised on all occasions when, in the opinion of the executive, the public good would be promoted by it.

I entertain a perfect conviction, that the exercise of the above mentioned prerogative at the present time, is not only a sacred and indispensible duty which I owe to the community, but that it will have a tendency to awaken enquiry, and to produce a degree of information which under existing circumstances, cannot fail to be useful and important in deciding, ultimately, upon some of the most important measures now pending before the legislature.

I am not unmindful of the magnitude and responsibility of the duty discharged by this message; and, therefore, beg leave to assign some of the most prominent reasons which have impelled me to its performance.

You are apprised, gentlemen, that some years since it was ascertained, beyond any reasonable doubt, that corrupt inducements were held out to members of the legislature in order to obtain their votes in favor of an incorporation of a banking institution in the city of New-York; and the very strong and general suspicion, that the emoluments tendered were, in certain instances, accepted, inflicted a deep wound upon the honor of the state and upon the purity and independence of legislation.

At the last session of the legislature, an act was passed incorporating the late Jersey bank; and although there has been as yet no judicial investigation as to the alleged improper means made use of to obtain that act, there is a very general public opinion, that unwarrantable attempts were resorted to on that occasion to influence, unduly, the then members of the legislature.

With respect to the bill for the incorporation of another bank in the city of New-York, by the name of the Bank of America, now before the senate, many, and forcible objections, exist against it; and I cherished the hope that the considerations which I had the honor to suggest to the legislature at the commencement of the present session, would have had their due influence. In corroboration of those considerations, I might avail myself of this occasion to remark, that the bill now before the senate establishes, in the city of New-York, a bank with a capital of six millions of dollars; that five millions thereof may be subscribed by the stockholders of the late bank of the United States; without any provision which gives a preference to the citizens of the United States; and thus foreign stockholders may be admitted, in the discretion of the directors, to monopolize the stock, and consequent controul, of the intended bank, and thereby acquire a dangerous influence in the monied operations and other important concerns of the state.

The banking capital in the city of New-York now exceeds nine millions of dollars. This capital, in the most flourishing state of our commerce, has been found adequate to commercial purposes. The United States, we apprehend, are on the verge of a war with Great Britain, in defence of our rights, our national honor, and our independence; and commerce is consequently nearly suspended. Can it be wise, then, to increase our banking capital in an unprecedented manner, at a time when we have only a very limited and restricted commerce left? Can it be prudent or safe, at such a time to employ British capital, and subject ourselves to its deleterious influence in thwarting the operations of our own government, in a just and necessary war with Great Britain? It appears to me that it would be unwise and impolitic.

When I contemplate the erection of a new bank in the city of New-York with so enormous and unusual a capital; when I perceive the resuscitation within this state of half the whole capital of the late United States bank; and when I view the power which that bank is to concentrate in the hands of a few individuals, I cannot but feel the most lively apprehensions for the safety of all other banking institutions, and of our most inestimable political institutions.

But these considerations became less important when compared with others, to which it is my painful duty here to advert.

It appears by the journals of the assembly, that attempts have been made to corrupt by bribes, four members of that body, to vote for the passage of the bill to incorporate the aforesaid bank; and it also appears, by the journals of the senate, that an improper attempt has been made to influence one of the senators to vote for the bill. Far be it from me to insinuate that improper considerations have induced any member of the legislature to vote for the said bill, yet, should its final passage now take place, before the persons implicated in holding out the beforementioned inducements shall have been judicially tried, and without consulting the feelings and opinion of the community at large upon the subject, public sentiment, will I fear, however unjustly, attribute its passage in some degree to the influence of such inducements.

Under such persuasion, I entertain the most fearful apprehensions that the confidence of the people in the purity and independence of legislation will be fatally impaired; our representative system, which has been devised for us by our sages and wisest jurists as a safe-guard for our security, our property and our liberty, ultimately destroyed; and this great and populous state lose her just importance and influence in the destinies of the United States.

It gives me sincere anxiety and pain to reflect, that many individual inconveniences will result from a prorogation of the legislature at this time; yet these inconveniences do not compare with the public considerations which induce this measure.

Solemnly impressed with the importance of the preceding considerations, and feeling that the morals, the honor and the dignity of the state require it—and in order that time may be afforded for reflection, and for the complete ascertainment of public sentiment upon a measure fraught with such important consequences, I have deemed it proper to prorogue, and I do hereby prorogue the assembly and senate until the twenty-first day of May next, then to meet in the capitol in the city of Albany.

Given under my hand, and the privy seal of the state of New-York, at the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

(L. S.)

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

At a general meeting of the republican members of the legislature, held at the senate chamber, in the city of Albany, on the 27th of March 1812—the honorable JOHN TAYLOR was chosen chairman, and W. ROSS, secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and signed by the members present.

The prorogation of the senate and assembly, by his excellency the governor, on this day, having been read and debates thereon had——

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting highly approve the same, and that they regard it as an act emanating from the purest virtue and the soundest policy. And that this executive measure was rendered imperiously necessary to save uncontaminated and spotless the purity of legislation, and the honor of this great, rich and prosperous state.

Resolved unanimously, That the incorporation of the bank called the bank of America, would have been an impolitic measure, not warranted by the public exigencies; and that by concentrating in so unprecedented a manner, the enormous capital of six millions of dollars owned principally by foreigners, and managed by directors, a majority of whom are hostile to the republican party, might have produced consequences the most injurious to the best interest of our country.

Resolved unanimously, That the school fund owes its existence to a republican legislature; that it has been cherished, supported and increased by the republican party; and that we should adopt with promptitude and zeal every method to enlarge that fund for the purpose of diffusing the blessings of education, morals and religion to the rising generation; but we never can and never will consent to increase that sacred fund, by bartering away the liberties of the people, by prostrating our republican institutions, and more especially by destroying all confidence on the part of the people in their representatives.

And whereas representations under oath have been made of corrupt attempts to seduce several members of the legislature to vote in favor of the incorporation of the said bank: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That had the said bill passed without any further investigation into the alleged attempts at corruption, it would justly have destroyed the confidence of the people in the discernment or the virtue and purity of the legislature; and thus the representative system, the boast of our virtuous patriots, and the palladium of our rights, would be endangered if not subverted.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor merits our warmest thanks and the gratitude of his country, for the firm stand he has taken, and the exercise of a power, wisely given him by the constitution, of returning the representatives of the people to the people themselves, to the end that information may be collected to guide the final decision on the said bill; and that we do not and cannot believe, if the opinion of the public should be adverse to the measure, that the representatives will set that opinion at naught, and boldly proceed in defiance of the general will.

Resolved, That in a free government every citizen has a right to form and express opinions on subjects connected with the public welfare; and although we sincerely regret that any of our republican fellow-citizens, free from the influence of improper motives, have differed from us in opinion on the present subject, yet we do not mean to consider them as aliens from the republican party, but shall willingly consign that difference to oblivion on their uniting with us in promoting the great interests of the state.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed immediately to wait on his

excellency the governor, in order to tender him the homage of their respects, and to take an affectionate leave of their virtuous chief magistrate.

A. J. Hardenburgh	Avery Starkweather
John Taylor	Joel Keeler
Peter Hurlbut	Isaac Hayes
O. C. Townsend	Nathaniel Allen
Thomas Ludlow	Philetus Swift
Nathaniel Cole	James Guyon
Jacob Teeple	Israel Carll
Ebenezer White	Daniel Crosby
George H. Nellis	Bennet Bicknell
Silas Holmes	Alexander Livingston
H. A. Townsend	Daniel J. Andrus
Delevan Delance	Archibald M'Intyre
Casper M. Rouse	Abraham Rose
Henry Wells	Alexander Sheldon
W. Ross	David Southerland
John W. Taylor	Seth Marvin
Isaac Ogden	Jacob Coddington
Wm. W. Gilbert	Jonathan Sears
Daniel Hawks	Daniel H. Burr
E. Root	Henry Jansen
James Boyd	Zebulon Mott
R. Hubbard	Joshua Vanvleet
F. A. Bloodgood	Abraham Miller
James W. Wilkin	Henry Hager
Benjamin Coe	John Young
Peter S. Van Orden	Asher H. Moore
Chauncy Hyde	J. Bruyn
Samuel Campbell	Henry Yates, jun.
Ezra Waite	Nathaniel Potter.
John Fay	

ADDRESS

Of the republican members of the legislature of the state of New-York, who voted in favor of the incorporation of the Bank of America.

To their Fellow-Citizens;

His excellency the governor having deemed it his duty, by a message this day delivered to both branches of the legislature, to "prorogue the assembly and senate until the 21st day of May next," it equally becomes a duty which we owe to our constituents, our country, and ourselves, to explain the motives which have induced us to support the measure alleged by his excellency to be the cause of this extraordinary exercise of an authority long dormant and never intended to be exercised to defeat a constitutional legislative measure.

Before, however, we enter into an examination of the merits of the bill, the passage of which is represented by his excellency as inconsistent with "the morals, the honor and the dignity of the state," we shall briefly premise, that his excellency has, on this occasion, perhaps hastily and unadvisedly set up his own opinion as opposed to a majority of the immediate representatives of the people in both branches of the legislature. This might perhaps, have been deemed admissible; but when insinuations so highly derogatory to the dignity of the legislature are made as those contained in his message, we think his excellency does not evince that high respect for the majesty of the people which is due to them. Especially when it is recollected, that after a most patient and laborious application, the reports which gave rise to those insinuations had been previously declared to be groundless. If crimination and recrimination are to be resorted to, what could possibly prevent one branch of the government at any time, from impeaching the motives of another, in order to establish any favorite object, or defeat any obnoxious measure, without reference to the interests of the state. What would prevent the assembly from declaring the senate to be corrupt, and the senate, while retorting the same charge upon the assembly, to include his excellency the governor, and declare him to be biassed by improper influence, and actuated by a spirit of intolerance little short of the examples furnished in the history of England, of corrupt kings dissolving their parliaments, for their unyielding integrity and invincible patriotism? The power of prorogation is a remnant of royal authority which has crept into our constitution, and being so considered, has been suffered to slumber under the administrations of governors Clinton, Jay and Lewis. That venerable patriot who now fills the second office in the union, never exercised that odious and extraordinary power, although occasions more important than the present may have been presented during an administration of twenty-one years. Nay, let it be recollected, that one, and a very influential motive which animated our forefathers to declare themselves independent was, that the king of Great Britain had "*dissolved* representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people." And also, "for *suspending* our own legislatures." Sorry indeed are we that a power so odious in the days of the revolution, should have been resorted to by the first magistrate of a free and independent people. And that regret is increased when we consider that the council of revision, a *third* branch of the legislature, of which his excellency is a constitutional part, still remained to correct the errors of the senate and assembly. If the measure which induced a prorogation was pregnant with so many evils, could not his excellency confide in the integrity of the highest judicial characters of our state to prevent its passage? Were they also, *they* who are the constitutional guardians of the rights, the property and the lives of our citizens presumed to be corrupt? We forbear answering the question. We submit it to the good sense and discretion of our countrymen.

Without expressing any *decided* opinion as to the constitutional power of the governor to prorogue the legislature, when regularly convened by law, we hesitate not, however, to say, that so long as serious doubts could be entertained as to that power, his excellency should, in our opinion, have hesitated before he adventured upon a measure, pregnant as a precedent, with alarming consequences, and quite novel in the annals of American legislation.

We proceed to an examination of the causes assigned by his excellency for such prorogation, and of the merits of the bill, which has given rise to this extraordinary measure.

The governor assigns, as the causes for proroguing the legislature:

1st. That some years since it was ascertained beyond any reasonable doubt, that corrupt inducements were held out to the legislature, in order to obtain their votes in favor of an incorporation of a banking institution, in the city of N. York, (meaning the Merchant's Bank.)

2d. That in the public opinion, unwarrantable attempts were resorted to, to procure the incorporation of the late Jersey Bank, at the last session.

3d. That foreign stockholders may be admitted, in the discretion of the directors, to monopolize the stock and consequent control of the Bank of America, and thereby acquire a dangerous influence in the monied operations and other important concerns of the state.

4th. That being on the verge of a war with Great Britain, the incorporation of the Bank of America would be an unwise and a dangerous measure.

5th. That the safety of other banking institutions might be endangered by the incorporation of the bank in question.

6th, and lastly. That attempts had been made to corrupt, by bribe, four members of the assembly, and one member of the senate.

On this interesting occasion, we shall be pardoned for entering into an investigation of the foregoing reasons, offered by his excellency.

We cannot conceive that either the first or second reason could have any influence on the present question. Admitting even the Merchant's and Jersey banks to have been unduly incorporated, a fact of which we have no knowledge, and not now necessary to be determined, how can that affect the propriety of incorporating the Bank of America? Does it necessarily follow that the corruption of one legislature shall be visited on another; or that succeeding legislatures are to be made responsible for the acts of their predecessors? We could also ask, whether it was decorous and proper for the executive to cast any imputations of corruption, and that merely from public report, on the act of *any* legislature? Does it comport with the respect and dignity due to the legislative powers of a state, for the executive to assail their independence, by calling their purity in question? As well might the legislature resort to similar charges on the executive, and thus produce an unceasing hostility between the different branches of the government.

The 3d reason offered by his excellency must have arisen from a misconception of the bill for incorporating the bank of America; for by the terms of that bill, foreign stockholders are excluded from all share in the direction of the bank, they being declared incapable of voting for directors thereof.

The 4th reason of his excellency is, in our opinion, an extraordinary one. We should think the circumstance, if true, of our being on the verge of war with Great Britain, should rather encourage the institution of a bank which brings into, and secures to this state, six millions of specie, than an objection to it.

The 5th reason is, if possible, still more singular. There are already in the city of New-York, five different banking institutions; and yet it is a fact which defies all sophistry, that not a single remonstrance has appeared from any of the said banks. We humbly presume that those banks are better acquainted with their own interests than his excellency can possibly be; and surely if the danger to those banks was so apparent as to alarm the good citizens of this state, they who are so deeply interested in its welfare would not be blind to the fact which forms so prominent a feature in his excellency's message.

The 6th reason of his excellency is either a libel on the purity and intelligence of the legislature, or an evidence of the unsoundness of the reasons to which he has resorted. The bill was passed in the assembly by a majority of nineteen, and yet the governor states that offers having been made to four of its members to corrupt their integrity, and which he does not say were accepted, are a sufficient cause for the prorogation, and this too after a solemn investigation by the assembly and their unanimous vote that no corruption had been made use of to promote the incorporation of said bank.

His excellency also adds, that an attempt was made to corrupt the integrity of a senator. But we would ask, by what authority does his excellency make this assertion? Had he perused the journals of the senate, he would have perceived that the charge was expressly negatived, not only by the oath of the accused, but by the concurrent oaths of four members of the legislature, two of whom have voted against the bank.

But once for all, we here take occasion solemnly to protest against the unprecedented declarations of the governor, impeaching the integrity of the legislature. We protest against it, as being indecorous and unjust—as being a breach of the privileges of the legislature, which might be justly punishable in an ordinary individual, as a contempt against the sovereign power of this state. We would ask, by what authority such communications are made? By what authority has the governor of this state the exclusive power to charge the legislature with insinuations which in any other individual would be deemed a daring violation of the respect due to the constituted authorities of this state?

We shall now offer to our constituents and the state, some of the reasons which influenced us in giving our votes in favor of the incorporation of the Bank of America. On this part of the subject, we shall be brief.

We supported the bank in question, because,

1. We supposed the measure calculated to increase the funds of this state, by a gratuity of 600,000 dollars, and a loan of 2,000,000 dollars, at a reduced interest, whenever the exigencies of the state might require it.

2. Because it had a tendency to diffuse the blessings of knowledge, by education among the *poorer classes* of our citizens, by supporting common schools, for which the present fund is very inadequate.

3. Because the commerce and navigation of the state might be promoted by opening canals, &c. and improving our internal navigation.

4. Because it brought into, and secured to this state, a specie capital of five millions of dollars, which, in case of war, would be of vast importance to us.

5. Because the contemplated bank was to be restricted in the issuing of paper to the amount of its *specie capital*, whereas every other bank is permitted to issue paper to *three times* the amount of *its* capital.

6. Because, no foreigners could vote, either in person or by proxy, for any of its directors, whereas, in other banks no such restriction exists.

7. Because, no other bank has remonstrated against the incorporation of the Bank of America, thus conclusively showing that no danger, as to them, could reasonably be apprehended from its institution.

We, therefore, the undersigned, members of the senate and assembly of the state of New-York, conceiving the message of his excellency, proroguing the legislature, to be unwarrantable in point of fact, and unprecedented in the annals of American legislation, do, respectfully, yet firmly and decidedly, remonstrate and protest against it, as interrupting the ordinary course of legislation, producing great and unnecessary expence to the state, and inconvenience to its inhabitants, and as opposed to every principle which should regulate a free and enlightened republic.

Sylvanus Smalley	*John Lily*
Samuel Haight	*Halsey Rogers*
Walter Martin	*Morgan Lewis*
Elijah H. Metcalf	*Ayman Hall*
Samuel Woodworth	*Robert Burch*
Jonathan Stanley, jun'r	*Ritchel Bishop*
Billy Trowbridge	*William Taber*
John Reddington	*Humphrey Howland*
Luther Rich	*Zacheus Colby*
Rudolph I. Shoemaker	*Stephen Close*
William Darrow.	*John Kirtland*
Edward P. Livingston	*James Hill*
Elisha Arnold	*Simon Savre*
R. Humphrey	*Barnet Mooney.*

Several other republican members who voted for the Bill, left town before the address was prepared.

[The protest of the federal members was given in our last, page 88—the following are the names of the gentlemen who signed it—

David Hopkins	Thomas Carpenter
Seth Phelps	Erastus Clark
Amos Hall	Asa Colvard
Daniel Paris	Stephen Gregory
Jonas Platt	James Heard
Abraham Van Vechten	John Fleet
George Gardiner	Gates Hoyt
Stephen Warren	Roswell Hopkins
Jacob Van Rensselaer	George Huntington
Henry Dodge	Samuel Jones, jun'r
Isaac S. Douglass	Daniel Kissam
James Tylee	Jacob Lorrillard
Thomas P. Grosvenor	Thomas Oakley
Cyrus Benjamin	Peter W. Radcliff
Joseph Arnold	Absalom Russel
Isaac Brayton	Isaac Sebring
Joel Bristol	John Storrs,
Thomas Broadhead	Jesse Tyler
Valentine Brother	John G. Van Zandt
Ebenezer Walden	Abraham L. Viele
Isaac Bryan	John Warren.]

United States' Loan.

NOTICE.—Whereas by an act of congress passed on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the president of the United States is authorised to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, so however that no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed at any time after the expiration of twelve years from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. *And whereas*, by the said act, so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of said debt as the United States are now pledged annually to pay and reimburse, is pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock now to be created, and the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds now appropriated for paying the interest and principal aforesaid.—*And whereas* the president of the U. States did by an act or commission under his hand dated the thirtieth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, authorise and empower the secretary of the treasury to borrow, on behalf of the United States, a sum not exceeding in the whole eleven millions of dollars, and to make the necessary contract for the same, pursuant to the act of congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of the act of congress and the authority from the president of the United States abovementioned, doth hereby, on behalf of the United States, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

1st. Books for receiving subscription to a loan of eleven millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened on the first day of May next.

At Portsmouth, New-Hampshire: at the Union Bank.
At Boston, Massachusetts: at the State Bank,
Union Bank,
Massachusetts Bank.
At Providence, Rhode-Island: at the Roger Williams Bank.
At Hartford, Connecticut: at the Bank of Hartford.
At the city of New-York: at the Manhattan Company,
Mechanicks' Bank.
At Philadelphia: at the Bank of Pennsylvania,
Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank.
At Baltimore: at the Bank of Baltimore,
Commercial and Farmers' Bank.
At the city of Washington: at the Office of the Bank of Columbia.
At Richmond, Virginia: at the Bank of Virginia.
At Charleston, S. Carolina: at the State Bank,
Planters' and Mechanicks' Bank.

which books shall continue open for receiving subscriptions during the ordinary hours of transacting business at the said banks for two days. If more than eleven millions of dollars in the whole shall be subscribed, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sum subscribed in each place respectively, by a deduction of the subscriptions exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed, there shall be paid, at the time of subscribing, the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, on the fifteenth day of each of the ensuing months of June, July, August, September, October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, respectively. Each subscriber, at the time of paying any of the above instalments after the first, may pay all or any of the subsequent instalments, and will be entitled to receive interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount thus paid from the time of actual payment.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents which shall have been paid for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the U. States.

4th. If any subscriptions shall be reduced in consequence of a greater sum than eleven millions of dollars being subscribed, conformably to the first article, the amount of such reduction to be forthwith returned to the subscribers from whom such reduction shall have been made.

5th. Each subsequent instalment must be paid at the same bank at which the original subscription was made, and where the first instalment was paid.

6th. For such sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, as may be subscribed, the cashiers of the respective banks, within twenty days after the time of subscribing, shall give certificates stating the sums subscribed and payment made, and on which the payments of the subsequent instalments when made shall be respectively endorsed; which certificates shall be assignable by endorsement and delivery of the parties in whose favor they may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article.

7th. After the completion of the payments aforesaid, the proprietors of the certificates of the cashiers, on which such payments have been completed on surrendering the same at the Loan Office of the state in which the subscription and payments shall have been made, shall be entitled to receive from the commissioners of loans, certificates of funded capital stock, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum from the time when the said instalments shall have been paid respectively, and payable quarter yearly, at the several loan offices or at the treasury of the United States where the same may stand credited: which certificates of funded capital stock shall be issued in sums of one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, at the option of the proprietor, and shall be transferable by the creditors or their attornies duly constituted, at the treasury and loan offices respectively, in the same manner as the present funded debt of the United States, and in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the said debt.

8th. After the payment of the fifth instalment, such of the proprietors of the certificates of the cashiers, of four hundred dollars and upwards, as may then be desirous of funding the same, may, on presenting them at the loan office of the state in which the subscription and payments shall have been made, receive from the commissioner of loans, certificates of funded capital stock of the description aforesaid, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sum expressed in the subscription certificates.

9th. After the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, by the reimbursement of the whole sum which may at that time stand credited to any proprietor on the books of the treasury or of the loan offices respectively.

10th. So much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be necessary for the regular payment of the interest and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock to be created under this contract, together with the faith of the United States, for its due fulfilment, are hereby pledged in pursuance of and according to, the terms and conditions of the act of congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the treasury of the United States at Washington, this thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

SEAL.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Embargo Law.

AN ACT laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, for a limited time.

BE *it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled*, That an embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared or not cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consent of the president of the United States; and that the president be authorised to give such intructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue cutters of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast or with the goods, wares and merchandize on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea-letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the United States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares or merchandize, with which she shall be laden shall be relanded in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel any goods, wares or merchandize, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandize shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, of any such ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandize imported by him or them into any of the ports of the United States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties or forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised and directed by the act, entitled "An Act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred: *Provided*, that all penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.

April 4, 1812.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

British House of Lords.

February 7, 1812.

REVENUE.—Lord Grenville rose to remark that a deficiency in the consolidated fund, to the amount of two millions had been pointed out early in the session: their lordships would find on an examination of the accounts, that the charge upon the same fund had increased to one million and a half; so that the whole decrease was three and a half millions. Indeed this appeared also in the total sums, that for the former period being £30,413,000,—for the latter £26,880,000, making a difference of £3,533,000, and (would their lordships believe it!) there was a sum of £3,000,000 in the account with Ireland stated as a part of the receipts.—This sum, in the present financial situation of Ireland, was not a resource but a charge. The deficiency was not all that might be discovered by an accurate examination of these accounts.

Lord Harrowby admitted, that the sum in the account with Ireland was a charge upon the fund; but he insisted, that, considering the nature of the war, both the expences and the deficiencies of the customs were small.

Lord Lauderdale firmly believed that our financial situation required the immediate interference of parliament.

Monday, March 9.—The earl of Lauderdale moved for certain other copies of export licences.

Earl Bathurst did not mean to oppose the motion, but he must deny the statement made by the noble lord, when he gave notice of the present motion, namely, that our export trade had been carried on without any adequate returns by imports.

The earl of Lauderdale said, that he had come to the knowledge of a case, since he last addressed the house on this subject, which rendered it, in his opinion, still more necessary to have all the papers respecting this trade laid before the house. That was the case of an American vessel bound from a port in America, with a cargo for Bordeaux, and licensed by the French emperor, which *was taken by a British ship of war*, and after *being condemned in one of our prize courts, was licenced by the same cargo.* It was therefore, necessary for the house to know whether any return of that cargo was made in the list of our exports.

Earl Bathurst knew nothing of the case.

The earl of Lauderdale wished to know if there was any entry made at the custom-house of such exports, or if the quantity of goods was endorsed on the docket.

Earl Bathurst said, undoubtedly it was. The motion was then carried.

Amelia Island.

SAVANNAH, *March* 26.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated March 20th.

"The insurgents or patriots, formed a camp on Rose's Bluff, opposite St. Mary's, at the same time the gun-boats, were ordered to proceed down to the sound, when they were moored, their guns loaded, and every man to his station—several signal guns were fired by the commodore; the insurgents then embarked in boats from Rose's Bluff, and proceeded to Amelia island, where they landed, col. Lodowick Ashley at their head, and demanded the surrender of the island, which was refused by the commandant, but who requested a parly until he could send a deputation to commodore Campbell, who was then sailing up and down the harbor, to ascertain whether he would assist the insurgents in case they were resisted—the commodore's reply, was, that he would assist the insurgents. The island was then surrendered to col. Ashley, and the flag of the patriots was immmediately displayed on the ramparts of the fort, which was soon succeeded by the flag of the United States. The United States troops are now in possession of the island of Amelia—the country of East Florida in possession of the patriots, and the town of Augustine and the garrison in possession of the soldiers of Ferdinand the 7th. The governor of that place is determined to hold out to the last extremity."

Extract of a letter from Fernandina, March 21.

"In my last I gave you a hint of what was going on here, I have now to inform you that a large party of men crossed the river St. Mary's, about 20 miles above this place, and succeeded in revolutionising all the country between St. Mary's and St. John's. Amelia is the only place that shewed any resistance, but from the threats of the American gun-boats, under the command of commodore Campbell, and the formidable appearance of the revolutionists, the commandant of Amelia surrendered the town and garrison of Fernandina without firing a shot, on the following terms: that the commandant and troops would be allowed to march out with the honors of war, and upon delivering their arms would receive their parole, not to take up arms against the revolutionists during their present contest. That all individual property, whether lands or otherwise, shall be considered sacred, and neither be examined or touched, but remain and be used to the same manner as before the capitulation; the island 24 hours after the capitulation shall be ceded to the United States of America under the express conditions, that the port of Fernandina shall not be subject to any of the restrictions in commerce which at present exist in the United States, but shall be open as heretofore to British and other vessels and produce, on paying the lawful duties and tonnage, and in case of a war between the United States of Great Britain, the port of Fernandina shall be open to British merchandize and merchant vessels, and considered a free port until 1st May, 1803.

The inhabitants who had grants to cut lumber shall have the same continued until 1st May. 1813.

All vessels of every description shall be protected and clearances given to any port as before, excepting to the coast of Africa, as well as all vessels arriving before the 1st May, 1813.

All British or other merchandize, which have been regularly entered according to the laws and regulations of the Spanish government shall be exported from here and admitted in the ports of the United States free of duties, until the 1st May, 1813. And all vessels owned by Spanish subjects of this island, shall be entitled to regular American registers.

All inhabitants of this place, who do not choose to remain under the American government, are allowed one year to settle their business, and should a war take place, between the United States and Spain, they will be allowed to appoint agents to settle their business.

The above is as near the substance of the terms or capitulation, as I can at present recollect. I have only to add that general George Mathews, agent for the United States, has confirmed the same, on account of his government.

P. S.—On the morning of the 18th, the gun-boats came and anchored before the town, immediately put springs on their cables, loaded their guns with cannister shot, and levelled them at this defenceless place, when they were ordered by the commandant not to pass the garrison, they answered that they did not come in a hostile manner, but that they would aid and assist the *patriots*, and was it not from their interference we could have defeated any force the revolutionists could bring before us.

You will observe that goods are not allowed to enter from here until the president approves of this measure.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—We had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman, who left Amelia Island on Sunday last, and who arrived this morning in the stage from Savannah. He states, that a day or two previous to the 16th inst. Amelia Island was summoned to surrender by the revolutionists at St. Mary's who accompanied their summons with a declaration, that the United States troops stationed there, would assist them in taking possession of it, should they refuse. The commandant of Amelia having requested and obtained a short time to return an answer, wrote immediately to major LAVAL and commodore CAMPBELL, to know whether it was their intention to co-operate with them. The major returned for answer, that having had no instructions from his government to that effect, he should not. In the mean time, major Laval was superceded in the command by colonel SMYTHE. The commodore did not answer until the next morning, when he stated, that he had no instructions to render such assistance, but that he should act with them on his own responsibility; and, accordingly, on the 16th or 17th proceeded to drop the gun boats down the river. Some signal guns having been fired by the commodore, Amelia was taken possession of, without opposition, on Wednesday the 18th by the Spanish revolutionists, conjointly with the United States troops. One company of riflemen was sent from col. Smythe's command. The gentleman mentioned above on whose information we rely with confidence, entertains no doubt of their having proceeded immediately to St. Augustine, where, we understand, there is some considerable force.—*Times.*

ADDITIONAL.—A company of riflemen, belonging to the United States army, proceeded from the American side of the St. Mary's, under the command of a lieutenant and accompanied by general MATHEWS, of Virginia, to Amelia; when the

patriotic forces, who had been increased by reinforcements to about 130 men, were drawn up to receive them; and the place was formally surrendered to the American arms. The patriot flag was now, in its turn, pulled down, and the American standard hoisted in its place. By the articles of capitulation entered into between the commander of the patriotic forces, and DON LOPEZ, the Spanish commandant, it was stipulated that Amelia Island should remain a free port until the first of May, 1813, that it should not be subject to our restrictive laws until that time; that British and other vessels by paying proper duties, should, with their cargoes, have free admission, to sell, &c. that private property should be respected, &c. &c. It is said that all the rest of East Florida is in possession of the revolutionists, except St. Augustine.

Travellers in America.

In the humorous list of travellers, enumerated by Sterne, there is no such class to be found as the *hired traveller:* a sect which, it may therefore be presumed, had no existence in his time, but which has lately become very numerous. They are to be distinguished from the "lying travellers" who are generally content to exaggerate and magnify what they see, into marvellous accounts, which are scarcely expected to be credited, and which are not intended to injure the reputation of an individual, or traduce the character of a nation. These "Munchausen" gentry, for example, will, with great gravity, assure you that, in such a place, vegetation is so brisk and vigorous that if one stops for a few moments in a field to contemplate the surrounding scenery, he is in danger of being seized upon by the luxuriant vines, and borne down by the weight of their enormous fruit; or that in coming to such a ferry gentlemen have narrowly escaped being drowned, with their horses, by jumping into the *rind* of a *water-mellon*, through mistake, instead of the *ferry boat*. But the *hired traveller*, who is always a *liar* also, does not confine himself to this species of *romancing*. The glass through which he looks at objects is always inverted; he will tell you, for instance, after a long *philosophical* discussion of the various causes, that the *moon* in this country is not larger than *Jupiter* or *Venus* in any other; that the rivers are all *creeks*, and the mountains *mole hills;* that the men have no *beards*, and the women no *teeth;* in short that the *Lilliput* of Gulliver, is a perfect *Brobdingnag*, compared to this *diminutive* continent.

With a few exceptions, England, the little "sea-girt island," the land of *freedom*, the nation of *heroes*, the birth-place of *honor*, may boast the exclusive merit of cherishing this description of travellers. To her *credit*, be it said, their journals, their *tours*, and their travels, never fail to meet a welcome reception, and a ready circulation; unhappily for them, however, this last is sometimes pushed too far. To have answered all the purposes of the "most noble," and most honorable cabinet of St. James, (by the bye, I should like to know how a king of England came to be *sanctified*,) the publication of these metamorphoses, should have been confined to his most mad majesty's dominons; and their authors might have modestly assumed the title of *historians*, without the dread of having their veracity called in question. But, to be serious, such is the unblushing impudence of these incon scionable liars, that some of them have even gone so far as to cause their adventures to be printed in the country they so much villify; and, what is stranger still, Americans have been found, willing to undertake the infamous task, of giving currency to their contemptible fabrications.

It would be adverse to every principle of human nature, to conceive, that men uninfluenced by the all-powerful motives of self-interest, could so far degrade themselves as to prefer downright and palpable falsehoods, where the choice of truth was within their reach. It cannot, for a moment, be doubted, that such writers as Smyth, and Moore and Ashe, and Parkinson have been *well paid* by the British ministers, for their respective *tours* and travels through these United States. A government under whose benign influence, all are equal, all are happy, must be an eternal reproach to the tyrants of the European world. It is their hellish policy, to exclude from their deluded slaves, every thing which might in any way tend to awaken inquiry into natural right; they are, therefore, taught to believe that, in the only free country under Heaven, the people are savage, poor, illiterate, unsocial, uncivilized. Nay, they have been told, that on this unbounded continent, nature herself droops and languishes: that animals, trees, and plants want the vigor which a *royal* clime imparts to the productions of the earth.

Were we to consider the falsehoods and misrepresentations of these adventurers, only as intended to hold us up to the derision and contempt of other nations, we should not deem it necessary to bestow a moment's time, to the trouble of contradicting them. But something is due to posterity, something is due to the whole race of travellers: for lies detected in one must tend to diminish confidence in the credibility of all. The base fabrications of these English hirelings are insults which should be resented by every respectable tourist. As to the frequent contradictions of each other to be found in their respective journals, they are beneath the dignity of criticism: they may remain ss monuments of the discrimination with which the *secret service money* of Britain is expended. *Mother country* is a favorite term with these sons of "St. George." With how much consistency it is applied to this country, will be readily seen, when it is recollected that the original discoverer was a citizen of the republic of Genoa, the first settlers Spaniards, and the present inhabitants an heterogeneous compound of "the *liberal* English, the ostentatious Scotch, the warm-hearted Irish, the penurious Dutch, the proud German, the solemn Spaniard, the gaudy Italian, and the *profligate* French." It would be indeed difficult, as Mr. Ashe has observed, to conjecture, "what kind of character is hereafter to arise from an amalgamation of such discordant materials." But is it not strange that England should still avow herself the *mother* of such a race? that she should be still graciously pleased to acknowledge her relationship to a country where "bigotry, pride, and a malignant hatred *to herself* characterize the inhabitants?" to a country, "when sordid speculators alone succeed, where classic fame is held in derision, where grace and taste are unknown, and where the ornaments of style are condemned or forgotten?" to a country where the men are "turbulent citizens, abandoned christians, inconstant husbands, unnatural fathers, and treacherous friends?" How infinitely indebted are we to the "*liberal* English" for this *brotherly* condescension! That our countrymen may properly appreciate their debt of gratitute, it will be only necessary to point out to them the many proofs of their unworthiness as detailed

by the *legitimate sons* of "mother country," who have lived and travelled among them, who have seen them in all their nakedness, and who must, therefore, be supposed perfectly competent to form a correct judgment.

The first of these *travellers* that presents himself to us is *I. Ferdinand D. Smyth, Esq.* This gentleman, according to his own account, travelled upwards of five thousand miles, through the United States, and sometimes at the rate of *fifty five* miles *a day on foot*, and consequently had the fairest opportunity in the world, of forming correct opinions upon whatever met his view. We are not at all displeased to learn from him that the citizens of Baltimore have been long famous for the manufacture of a certain description of *dressing* for the exclusive use of gentlemen loyal to "his majesty;" a circumstance which rendered his stay among them involuntarily short. He proceeded with rapid steps to Chotank, a settlement in Virginia, which being the birth place of Washington, occupied his attention for some time. Here, he learned that every individual of this numerous and extensive settlement was related by blood to the "American general;" and here also, we presume, he learned that the general was descended from a family of *good repute*, that he had received a very common education, and made the principal part of his fortune by marriage. But for the honor of the *Chotankers*, we cannot believe they added the following to the character of their relation, viz. that in his public capacity, he uniformly cherished views of the highest ambition, though he pursued an apparently mild and moderate conduct; that he was totally destitute of generous sentiments, and even of common humanity, (which in other words, simply means, that he sanctioned the execution of one of "his majesty's" spies) and that *he never during his life performed a single action that could entitle him to the least share of merit or praise, much less of glory.* The Virginians who, in nothing, seem to resemble the rest of the world, speak a language peculiar to themselves; a *proof* of which our "traveller" has given us in the person of a Mr. Hoe, the owner of the ferry by which he crossed the Potomack to Chotank, "and a near relation of the American general." Mr. Hoe, being questioned by some friend respecting his father's health, with an air of pomposity made the following reply, which we may suppose, the "traveller" entered on his tablets in in short hand, as he assures his readers he has given it *verbatim* as it was delivered. "Sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere, had so congealed the pellucid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Potomack, that with the most eminent and superlative reluctance, I was constrained to procrastinate my premeditated egression into the palatinate province of Maryland, for the medical, chemical and galenical coadjuvancy and co operation of a distinguished sanative son of Esculapius, until the peccant deleterious matter of the *arthritis* had pervaded the *cranium*, into which it had ascended and penetrated, from the inferior pedestrial major digit of my paternal relative in consanguinity, whereby his morbosity, was magnified so exorbitantly, as to exhibit an absolute extinguishment of vivification." This *bombulous* style, as the "traveller" has happily termed it, is considered by the Virginians, as a sure mark of dignity and superior consequence, and, perhaps, is a remote cause why so many presidents, and secretaries have been chosen from that state.

Our "traveller" found a wonderful difference in South Carolina, since "the general and unhappy revolt." They were the happiest and most hospitable people in the world, "while under the mild and easy government of Great Britain," but now *o tempora infeliciter mutata!* "the face of plenty is no longer to be seen, nor are the doors of hospitality open to the stranger, whose life as well as property, is not even by any means secure." He relates some curious secrets of the Roman Catholic establishments in the "*palatinate province*" of Maryland, at each of which the priests "*seem* to have a haram of female slaves, who are now become *white* by their *mixture*. There are at this time, numbers of beautiful girls, many of them *as fair as any living*, who are absolutely slaves, in every sense, to these priests." Of which fact, no doubt, the "traveller" was demonstratively convinced. Notwithstanding these *harams* of the priesthood, however, the Roman Catholics are complimented with being "better descended" than most of the otner Americans "who are frequently ashamed to trace their ancestors a single generation back." The 'Squire did not meet with very handsome treatment in Fredericktown, Hagerstown, and the *back parts* of Maryland, which he describes as being inhabited by a set of creatures, who "have no idea of social life, and are more like brutes than men." And, what seems to be a climax to their ferocities, they entertain an unconquerable aversion to "king Shorsh" and the "mother country." The poor "traveller" gets into a great many imminent and perplexing dangers among these people. In one of which distressing dilemmas, it must have made his hair stand erect to hear a *German butcher* exclaim "by Goat Ich would kill all de Enklish tiefs, as soon as Ich would kill van ox, or van cow."

The "rebellion" produced the same unhappy results to Philadelphia, that were experienced in South Carolina; "having changed it from a place of universal philanthropy and brotherly love, to a perpetual scene of discord, confusion and illiberality."

In New England our "traveller" appears to have been *well* received, if we may be allowed to judge from his *glowing* description of the country and people. "The land is broken, poor, and stony, the timber *inferior* in magnitude and height, and the Indian corn *itself* of a diminutive growth. The inhabitants are possessed of narrow principles, bigotted and illiberal—a stranger may travel *many a day* without being once asked to eat or drink; but he cannot call at any house, without being required to give *an account of himself* by every person in it. In short, says he, they are destitute of hospitality, and superabound in impertinent curiosity." We fear to tresspass on our readers' patience, yet we cannot leave this gentleman's *facetious* "tour" without another extract; in which he has given a most *philosophical* and *learned* description of a "very peculiar insect" that he met with, upon Long Island, called *Katy did's*. "They are, (says he) from an inch to an inch and three quarters in length, of a most beautiful vivid green, *as thick as a lady's finger*, with two large and almost transparent wings: they are perfectly inoffensive, *but* extremely *clamorous and noisy*: they generally appear about the middle of summer in great numbers, and fix their residence among the leaves and small branches of young and lively fruit trees, *but* the cherry is their favorite, and their green color *renders* them *discovered* with great difficulty; *but* their *noise is loud and incessant*, one *perpetually* and regularly answering the other in notes *exactly similar* to the words *Katy did* or *Katy Katy did, repeated by one,*

and another immediately bawls out *Katy did'nt* or *Katy Katy did'nt*. In this *loud clamor* they continue *without ceasing* until the fall of the leaf, when they totally disappear." Mr. Smyth concludes his "tour in the United States of America," with a *fair* and *candid* exposition of his sentiments respecting the government, which are so similar to those under the impression of which Mr. *Henry* undertook his late *honorable* agency in the north, that we must once more crave the indulgence of our readers, while we present them with the following extract; in which, indeed, is to be found the very *cream* of the story (as a dairy maid would say,) and the main object, end, and aim of *the book*. "The government of the United States (says Mr. Smyth) is unsettled, precarious and doubtful, destitute of energy, vigor and firmness, and actually incapable of enforcing their own decrees; a commerce fluctuating and unprofitable, with the balance of trade in every channel against them; *two-thirds of their subjects absolutely disaffected to their rule*, which is certainly the case, notwithstanding all that has been alleged to the contrary; and *the remainder running into riots, confusion* and every kind of *culpable and criminal excess*, in open opposition to, and defiance of all legal authority—without artisans, without manufactures:—their rulers corrupted by French gold, captivated by the tinsel parade, grandeur, and affected amity of that artful, perfidious, and gaudy people, and influenced by their promises and specious affability. From this representation, *which is by no means exaggerated*, every person with the least share of discernment, or even common understanding must *plainly see how undesirable, and indeed how unfit a place of residence the United States must be for any one whatsoever, either needy or affluent*." With this *unexaggerated* representation staring them in the face, how wonderful! how *passing strange*, that people should be so mad, so absolutely *bewitched* as to abandon "the finest climate, country, and soil in the world, where they enjoy every felicity, under the auspices of the free and mild government of Great Britain, to settle in a *barren inclement wilderness*, in a region of frosts and fogs" where *Katy did* and *Katy Katy didn't* are *incessantly, perpetually*, and *without ceasing*, carrying on, a *loud* and *clamourous*, and *noisy* war of words. So much for I Ferdinand D. Smith esq. C. Q. R. But what is the meaning of the three last letters, unless it be *confounded queer rogue*, we are really at a loss to conjecture.

We shall now endeavor to pursue another of these gentlemen in his "travels in America *performed* in 1806" for the *benefit* of "his majesty's" subjects in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Secret Journal

Of the Senate and House of Representatives,

So far as the injunction of secrecy has been removed from their proceedings; that is in relation to the embargo law.

Wednesday, April 1.—The message mentioned in the proceedings of the house of this day was received from the president of the United States.

The message having been read;

On motion of Mr. Bayard, that the injunction of secrecy be taken off, respecting the message last read, it was determined in the negative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Campbell, (of Ten.) Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith, (of Md.) Smith, (of N. Y.) Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—21.

The message was then referred to Messrs. Campbell, (of Ten.) Taylor, German, Pope and Bayard, to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Thursday, April 2.—A message was received from the house by Messrs. Wright and Grundy, informing the senate that they had passed a bill "laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," and that the committee were instructed to impress on the senate a speedy consideration of the bill.

The bill was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Campbell, of Tenn. stated, from the committee appointed to consider the message of the president of the United States, that having had intimation that a bill on the subject had passed the other house, the committee would not at present make a report.

On motion, by Mr. Lloyd, that the bill be printed, under injunction of secrecy, for the use of the senate, it passed in the negative—Yeas 11, Nays 21.

Mr. Anderson moved to suspend the rule of the senate which requires a bill to have its first and second readings on different days.—Motion carried in the affirmative—Yeas 20, Nays 12.

The bill was then read a second time.

On motion, by Mr. Smith, of Md.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee yesterday appointed on the confidential message of the president of the United States, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Lloyd submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before the senate any information in possession of the government touching our foreign relations, which has not been already communicated, and which in his opinion it may not be injurious to the public interests to make known to the senate.

On the question to agree to the resolution it was determined in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md.—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.—17.

Mr. Campbell, of Ten. from the committee to whom the bill was referred, reported it amended.

Mr. Anderson was called to the chair, and the bill was considered as in committee of the whole.

A motion was made by Mr. Bayard to amend the bill by adding thereto the following section?

And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies and for other purposes," and also the 3d section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," be and the same are hereby repealed.

And on the question to adopt the amendment, it was determined in the negative.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md. Worthington.—13.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.—19.

And the bill having been debated, the president resumed the chair, and it was by Mr. Anderson reported with amendments; which were read and agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Bradley to postpone the fur-

ther consideration of the bill till to morrow, it was determined in the negative.

Ordered that the bill pass as amended to a third reading.

Friday, April 3.—On motion of Mr. Anderson, the blank in the embargo law, caused by the erasure of the word "sixty" was filled with the word "ninety."

On the question "shall this bill pass as amended?" It was determined in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md.—13.

A message was accordingly sent to the house of representatives.

Saturday, April 4.—The bill was enrolled, &c. and the approbation thereof by the president communicated to the senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 1, 1812.—A confidential message, in writing, was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his secretary; which he delivered in at the speaker's table.—Whereupon

The house was cleared of all persons, except the members, &c. and the doors were closed.

The said message was read at the clerk's table and is as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL.

"To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

"Considering it as expedient, under existing circumstances and prospects, that a general embargo be laid on all vessels now in port or hereafter arriving for the period of sixty days, I recommend the immediate passage of a law to that effect.

"JAMES MADISON.

April 1, 1812."

On motion of Mr. Porter,

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the committee appointed on that part of the president's message at the commencement of the session which relates to foreign relations

And after a short lapse of time,

On motion made and leave given,

Mr. Porter, from the committee on foreign relations, presented a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to-day.

The house accordingly resolved itself into committee of the whole house on the said bill, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Basset reported that the committee had according to order had the said bill under consideration and made no amendment thereto.

The question was then stated that the said bill be engrossed and read the third time—And after debate arising thereon,

The previous question was called for by Mr. Roberts, and being demanded by a majority of the members present; whereupon

The said previous question was taken in form prescribed by the rules and orders of the house, to wit: "shall the main question be now put?" And passed in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Strong, Tallialerro, Troup, Turner, Widgery, Winn, Wright.—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bacon, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Champion, Chittenden, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Jackson, Key, Livingston, Macon, M'Bryde, Nelson, Pearson, Pitkin, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffey, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Williams, Wilson—40.

The question was then taken that the said bill be engrossed and read a third time, and passed in the affirmative—Yeas 71, nays 39.

A motion was then made and seconded, that the said bill be read the third time to morrow, and passed in the negative.—Yeas 54, nays 57.

A motion was made and seconded that the said bill be read the third time to-day; and the question thereon being taken, it passed in the affirmative.

The said bill was then accordingly read the third time and on the question that the same do pass, it was resolved in the affirmative:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmore, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Strong, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—70.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Livingston, M'Bryde, Mosely, Pearson, Piper, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffey, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallaferro, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Wilson—41.

Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Wright were appointed a committee to carry the said bill to the senate and to inform them that the house of representatives have passed the same, in confidence, and desire their concurrence therein.

And the doors were then opened.

Friday, the 3d of April, 1812.—A message was received from the senate by a committee of that body, appointed for the purpose, consisting of Mr. Bibb and Mr. Campbell of Tennessee notifying the house That the senate have passed the bill entitled "An act laying an Embargo, &c." with amendments, in which they desired the concurrence of the house—and withdrew.

The house then proceeded to consider the amendments—and being read at the clerk's table—

A motion was made by Mr. Lewis and seconded, that the said bill and amendments be postponed indefinitely. And the question being taken, it was determined in the negative.—Yeas 42—Nays 72.

A motion was then made by Mr. Smilie, and seconded, that the house do concur with the senate their amendments to the bill. When

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph and seconded, that the said bill and amendments be postponed until Monday next.

A motion was then made by Mr. Emott and seconded, that the said bill and amendments be postponed for thirty days, which supereeding the motion of Mr. Randolph.

The previous question was called for by mr. Roberts, and being demanded by a majority of the members present:

The said previous question was taken in the form prescribed by the rules and orders of the house; viz. "Shall the main question be now put," and passed in the affirmative. Yeas 67, nays 44.

The speaker then decided that the main question to be now put was "Will the house concur with the senate in the amendments made to the said bill?" and not upon the proposition for postponement.

From which decision Mr. Randolph moved an

appeal, which being seconded, the question was put—"Is the decision of the chair correct?" And decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Stanford was then about to debate the question upon concurrence with the senate in their amendments. when he was stopped by the speaker and informed that it was inadmissible to discuss the question, and that it must be forthwith put without debate. From which decision of the speaker an appeal was made to the house by Mr. Stanford, and being seconded, the question was put—Is the decision of the chair correct? And passed in the affirmative. Yeas 86, nays 17, those in the negative were—

Messrs. Baker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Ely, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Sheffey, Stanford, Sturges, Tallmadge, Wheaton.

A division of the question was called for by Mr. Pitkin; and was taken on concurring with the first amendment of the senate, which amendment proposes to strike out the word "*sixty*," for the purpose of inserting the word "ninety," so as to extend the duration of the embargo from sixty to ninety days, and passed in the affirmative.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bibb. Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Calhoun, Cheves, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Earle, Findley, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lyle, Macon, M'Kim, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Smilie, Stanford, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Williams, Widgery, Winn.—55.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Baker, Basset, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Davenport, Desha, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Hawes, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, Key, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Lowndes, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Moseley, New, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffey, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Wilson—53.

The other amendments of the senate were then concurred in—and

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Williams were appointed a committee to deliver a message to the senate and inform them of the concurrence of the house in their amendments.

The doors were then opened.

Saturday, April 4.—Mr. Crawford, reported the embargo law duly enrolled; the speaker signed the bill and Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Williams were appointed a committee to carry the same to the senate for the signature of their president.

Mr. Crawford subsequently reported the presentation of the bill to the president of the U. States for his approbation, and that the committee were instructed by the president to inform the house that he had approved and signed the said bill.

A motion was then made by Mr. Grundy and seconded that the injunction of secrecy imposed by this house on their proceedings relating to the aforesaid bill be removed. And the question being taken thereon, it passed in the affirmative.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, April 6, 1812.

The act to authorise a detachment from the Militia of the United States, was read a third time—and the question of its passage, was, after debate determined as follows.

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Brent, Campbell, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—22.

Against the bill—Messrs. Condit, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Lambert, Smith of Md. 7.

So the bill was passed.

Tuesday, April 7.—On motion of Mr. Campbell of Tenn.

The galleries were cleared and the doors of the senate chamber closed.

The injunction of secrecy respecting the bill from the house of representatives "in addition to the act entitled 'and act to raise an additional military force,' passed January 11, 1812," was taken off;

And, on motion by Mr. Anderson, the bill was read a third time.

On the question "shall the bill pass?" it was decided as follows.

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

Against the bill—Messrs. Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Reed, Smith Md.—7.

So the bill was passed. [see page 102.]

Wednesday, April 8.—The senate proceeded to consider the disagreement of the house to their amendment, to the bill respecting those engaged in the late campaign on the Wabash, which expunges the allowance of extra pay to those engaged in the service.

On motion by Mr. Pope, that the senate recede from their said amendment, there were—

For receding	7
Against it	14

On motion by Mr. Leib,

The senate resolved to insist on the said amendments.

The bill to enlarge the limits of the state of Louisiana was read a third time. On its passage there were—

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—21.

Against the bill—Messrs. Dana, Goodrich, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed—5.

So the bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 3.—Mr. Seybert presented the memorial of Oliver Evans, on the subject of patent rights; which was read and referred to a select committee, on suggestion of Mr. Lewis.

[After some other minor business had been transacted]

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the house of representatives of the United States,

Having examined and considered the bill, entitled "an act providing for the trial of causes pending in the respective district courts of the United States, in case of the absence or disability of the judges thereof," which bill was presented to me on the 25th of March past, I now return the same to the house of representatives, with the following objections.

Because the additional service imposed by the bill on the justices of the supreme court of the U. States are to be performed by them, rather in the quality of other judges of other courts, namely, judges of the district courts, than in the quality of justices of the supreme court. They are to hold the said district courts, and to do and perform all acts relating to the said courts which are by law required of the district judges. The bill therefore virtually appoints, for the time, the justices of the supreme court to their distinct offices; to which if compatible with their original offices, they ought to be appointed by another than a legislative authority, in pursuance of legislative provisions authorising the appointments.

Because the appeal allowed by law from the decision of the district courts to the circuit courts, whilst it corroborates the construction which regards a judge of the one court as clothed with a new office by being constituted a judge of the other, submits for correction erroneous judgments, not to superior

or other judges, but to the erring individual himself, acting as the sole judge in the appellate court.

Because the additional services to be required, may by distances of places and casualties contemplated by the bill, become disproportionate to the strength and health of the justices who are to perform them, the additional service being moreover entitled to no additional compensation; nor the additional expences incurred to reimbursement. In this view, the bill appears to be contrary to equity, as well as a precedent for modifications and extensions of judicial services encroaching on the constitutional tenure of judicial offices.

Because, by referring to the president of the United States questions of disability in the district judges, and of the unreasonableness of delaying the suits or causes pending in the district courts, and leaving it with him in such cases to require the justices of the supreme court to perform additional services, the bill introduces an unsuitable relation of members of the Judiciary department, to a discretionary authority of the executive department.

JAMES MADISON.

April 3, 1812.

On motion of Mr. Gold, the message was ordered to be printed; and on motion of Mr. Stanford, it was ordered that to-morrow be assigned for the re-consideration of the said bill, in the mode prescribed by the constitution.

Mr. Porter said he was instructed by the committee of foreign relations to submit to the house a proposition in their opinion requiring secrecy. Whereupon the galleries and house were cleared of all other persons than the members and officers of the house, and so remained till 11 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

Saturday, April 4.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the doors were closed, and so remained until the house adjourned, about two o'clock.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

Monday, April 6.—Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, upon leave given, reported a bill, authorising the secretary of the treasury to suspend the payment of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, late minister of the United States at the court of France, upon the treasury of the United States.

Mr. B. said, that the reasons which had induced the committee to report this bill, were founded on a transaction which he would briefly state.—It would be recollected, that by the convention between the United States and France, commonly called the Louisiana convention, the government of the United States had agreed to assume the payment of a sum not exceeding twenty millions of francs on account of debts due by the government of France to citizens of the United States. This mode of liquidating and ascertaining these debts was provided for in the convention, and by the 2nd section of the act of November 10th, 1803, it was provided, that the payment of the claims thus ascertained should be made by orders drawn by the minister of the United States in France, upon the treasury of the United States, who should be charged with the whole amount of such payments, until he should exhibit satisfactory proof that such orders were issued conformably to the convention. These orders had generally been drawn in favor of the persons in whose favor such debts had been liquidated, and there had been no difficulty in giving the American minister credit for this amount when they were presented and paid in that form. Towards the close of that adjustment, however, there remained about 115,000 francs to be applied for the benefit of claimants, in order to complete the twenty millions—the amount of which was liquidated in favor of sundry persons having debts due from the French government. Instead, however, of drawing bills for the sum as usual in favor of the claimants, the French government insisted, for reasons which did not distinctly appear, that our minister should draw for this amount in favor of the cashier of the French treasury, that government assuming upon itself the payment of the particular claims on whose account they were drawn. This arrangement was resisted for some time but ultimately acceded to by general Armstrong, under a wish finally to close so important a transaction. Notice of the manner in which it had been conducted was given by him to the government; and the treasury officers being of opinion that the amount of the bills if paid could not under the circumstances be credited to him, he requested that the payment of them might be refused or suspended until evidence of their proper application should be furnished by the French government. It was however the opinion of the secretary of the treasury that under the law of 1803 he had no discretion given him to refuse the payment of the bills whenever presented which had not yet been done, and there was still an opportunity to prevent their payment. The subject had been brought before the committee of ways and means, by the secretary of the treasury, some time since—who from the difficulties attending the transaction had at the first instance declined to interfere; recently however, the committee had been given to understand that a portion of the sum of the 115,000 francs instead of being applied to the payment of the debts due to the claimants, in whose favor they had been liquidated, had been diverted and applied for the benefit of a person in no wise entitled to it under the provisions of the convention, and to whom nothing had been allowed. Under these circumstances, and in concurrence with the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, and agreeable to the wish of general Armstrong, the committee had thought it their duty to report a bill authorising the treasury department to suspend the payment of the bills, whenever they should be presented, until the French government should have furnished satisfactory proof that the amount of the bills has been applied for the purpose provided for in the convention.

The bill was passed to a second reading, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday.

Messrs. Wheaton and Law obtained leave of absence to the end of the session.

Mr. Grundy said that he was instructed by a committee to make a report on a subject, which having been first agitated with closed doors, it was perhaps proper that the report should be made in the same manner. He therefore moved that the galleries be cleared.

On the suggestion of the speaker, Mr. G. withdrew his motion to make way for the consideration of the following business.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the bill for the admission of Louisiana into the union, and to extend the laws of the United States to that state. The amendments were severally considered; and one relating to salaries was discussed in committee of the whole; Mr. Basset in the chair. The amendments were all agreed to, including that which separates from this bill the provision for extending the limits of the new state so as to include a portion of the Florida territory.

The bill further providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana, was read a third time.

Mr. M'Kee opposed its passage on the ground of the incompatibility of the second grade of government with public peace or tranquillity. And concluded his objections by moving to postpone the bill to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Alston opposed the motion. He drew a comparison between the first and second grades of government, favorable to the latter, though he expressed his abhorrence of the territorial form of government in any shape.

Mr. Porter observed, that this subject appeared likely to occupy considerable time, and as it appeared to him of minor importance to topics which were before the house, he moved that it lie on the table.

And the bill was accordingly ordered to lie, after a few words of objection by Mr. Rhea.

Mr. Porter then stated, that he was instructed by the committee of foreign relations to make a proposition to the house, which was deemed by them to require confidential consideration. He therefore moved that the galleries be cleared; and they were cleared accordingly.

The doors remained closed for about half an hour.

When the doors were opened, a report was read from a select committee, which it appears had been appointed on the subject during the secret sittings, on the subject of a publication in the Alexandria Herald of Friday last, stating the passage on Wednesday evening, of the embargo law in the house of representatives, the division on the question of its passage, and several other particulars.

The report stated the evidence of Mr. N. Rounsevall, one of the editors of that paper, and that he had refused to answer certain queries put to him by the committee—whereupon they had reported the case to the house.

The house had this subject under consideration till five o'clock. In the course of the sitting, Mr. Rounsevall was called to the bar; and, refusing to answer a question propounded to him by the speaker, and declaring his intention to persist in so refusing, he was, after much debate, recommitted to the custody of the sergeant at arms, until the further orders of the house.

Tuesday, April 7.—Mr. Newton reported a bill to authorise the secretary to purchase for the use of the United States, the city Hall in New-York, [for a custom-house.] Twice read and referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Porter obtained, from considerations of both public and private nature, leave of absence from the service of the house for six weeks.

A message was received from the president of the United States transmitting a report of the superintendant of public buildings, in conformity to a resolution of this house calling for information of debts due for work done on the public buildings, together with a letter of Mr. Latrobe on the same subject.

[The letter of the superintendant transmits to the president a statement in detail made by Mr. Latrobe, by whom the expenditure had been authori-

sed, of the amount due for work on the public buildings, the total or recapitulation is as follows:

Capitol	5967 79	
Sculptors	3823 75	
		9791 54
President's house		1683 52
General expenses		2950
		$14,425 06 1 4

The message and documents were referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house took up for consideration the amendments of the senate to the bill authorising a detachment of the militia of the U. States. The amendments are all matters of detail, excepting a new provision for abolishing corporal punishment. All the amendments of the senate were agreed to, a slight verbal amendment however having been made to one of them, which required the sending the bill again to the senate.

A letter was received from Mr. Rounsevall, the witness who yesterday refused to answer at the bar of the house, explanatory of his motives, &c. for refusing to answer.

Much desultory conversation and some warm discussion took place, which resulted in Mr. Rounsavell's being again called to the bar, and, having answered in the affirmative to a question whether he was willing to answer such interrogatories as should be propounded to him by the speaker; and it having in the meantime appeared to the house that there was no occasion to question him farther; Mr. Rounsavell was declared to have purged himself from the contempt offered to the house by now submitting to answer, and was accordingly released from the custody of the sergeant at arms. Intending hereafter to present a detail of the proceedings, the reporter has here omitted going into particulars.

Wednesday, April 8.—Mr. Fisk asked, through the speaker, leave of absence to the end of the session. Refused.

Mr. Blecker asked the same leave. Granted—42 to 40.

Mr. Lacock, one of the majority on the former vote, moved to reconsider the question of leave to Mr. Fisk, as leave had been given to another member. The vote was reconsidered, and the required leave given.

The speaker laid before the house a memorial from Edward Clarke, stating that he has invented a mode of defending ports and harbors by means of floating forts or batteries, &c. which he prays the house to cause to be examined, &c. The memorial was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house then proceeded to reconsider the bill to provide for cases of disability or absence of the judges of the district courts of the United States, together with the message of the president of the United States stating his reasons for refusing his signature thereto.

Mr. Gold spoke at considerable length in explanation of the objections made by the president to the bill and exhibiting the reasons upon which he founded the opinion that these objections were not such as ought to defeat the passage of the bill.

The question was then put—'Shall the bill pass, the objections of the president notwithstanding?'

The following was the state of the vote on this question:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Bleecker, Burwell, Butler, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Kent, Lewis, Macon, Mosely, Nelson, Pearson, Pitkin, Pond, Potter, Rodman, Stewart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, White—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigman, Brown, Calhoun, Cheves, Clopton, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findlay, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hawes, Hunty, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lacock, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, M'Bride, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, New, Newbold, Ormsby, Piper, Pleasants, Quincy, Randolph, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Shaffey, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Stow, Strong, Troup, Wheaton, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn.—70.

So the bill is lost.

Mr. Calhoun then stated that it had become his duty to call for the consideration of business of a confidential nature; and upon his motion the galleries were cleared and strangers excluded, and so remained until the house adjourned.

For Thursday's proceedings—see last page.

Political Notices.

It is our fortune to REGISTER several articles of high importance this week—among them is the law for laying an *embargo* on the ships and vessels of the United States—an account of the capture, if the phrase may be allowed, of *Amelia Island* from the Spaniards, and the *act of prorogation* of the legislature of New-York by governor *Tompkins*, with the after proceedings of the adverse parties thereon.

THE EMBARGO—which we consider as the incipient measure of war, is limited to 90 days duration—it will terminate on the *4th of July*, a day eminently calculated to exercise an act of firmness and energy. This act was designed for a double purpose—to keep the property of the people and our seamen at home; and prevent the *enemy* from receiving a stock of those supplies which are indispensably necessary to him, and which can be got from no other place on as good terms, or in such abundance. But these designs have been materially defeated by certain persons, of whose conduct *I* shall not speak in the terms *I* think it deserves. A *member* of the committee of foreign relations, it seems, "*authorized*" some of the other members of congress, to announce the fact, that a proposal to lay an embargo would be offered to the house of representatives; and those members, being friends of "*free trade*," felt it their duty to give it general currency, in the form of circular letters, in all the chief ports of the United States; *(see the note*)* thus,

* OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST,
Thursday Morning, April 2, 1812.

We received by express this morning, in 36 hours from Washington, the following highly important information:—

WASHINGTON CITY,
Tuesday, March 31, 1812.

"*Dear sir,*

"I am authorised, on the information of a member of the committee of foreign relations, to state, that a resolution for an embargo, will be reported and acted upon to-morrow. The nature of the measure, whether temporary or permanent, and what is to follow it, I am not acquainted with.

"As this information is not to be doubted, I have thought it my duty to apprise you of it as early as possible in order that it may be made known to our citizens generally and without delay. My name of course is at your service. I say nothing about the fate of the resolution, as I am not able to form any conclusion on this subject which is satisfactory.

"In haste,
"Your obedient servant,
"JAMES EMOTT."

The above information is confirmed by letters received by the same express, addressed to the mer-

four or five days were allowed to blunt the effect of the law; nay, perhaps, to render it altogether nugatory as to its ulterior operation for its contemplated period. Judging from what was transacted under our own eye, (and the same things took place in all the other ports from whence we have had time to receive intelligence) we venture to say, that at least two hundred thousand bls. of flour, with large quantities of other provisions and stores, were shipped from the United States within the last fifteen days, for the ports of Great Britain and her *allies*, the Spaniards and Portuguese.—But this supply to the *enemy* is less important than the drain of seamen it has caused—tempted by proffers of 50 and 60 dollars a month, our gallant sailors have generally risqued the crisis, and on Sunday last, perhaps, twenty sea-faring men, able to do duty, could not have been found in all Baltimore. The drays were working night and day—they commenced on Tuesday night the 31st ult. and continued their incessant toil till Sunday morning—many horses were absolutely killed in the streets from excessive fatigue, and some draymen, we are told, are seriously indisposed from their mighty exertions. In this *hurly burly* to palsy the arm of the government, justice compels us to say, that all parties united. The common effort powerfully brought to recollection the words of the celebrated *Edmund Burke*——"Talk not to me (he indignantly said) of the patriotism of the merchant—his counting house is his temple; his desk his altar; his ledger his bible; and money his god." This lack of patriotism, I believe, will be punished by a general loss of the property so sent away—this may be retrieved; but what will compensate the unthinking sailor for the calamities in store for him—what will indemnify his country for the loss of his services in the times that appear to be coming? If Great Britain shall resolve upon war, or even to adopt what she may consider measures of *precaution*, her grand object will be, at least, to "detain" these useful members of society, if by virtue of the *cat-o'-nine tails* she cannot compel them to enter her service.

It is a subject of *boasting* with some, that, by anticipating the law, Spain and Portugal (i. e. the British armies in those countries) are thereby secured from want for the whole time of its supposed duration. Is this a cause for honest exultation?—The United States have ordered a large army to be raised, and made many great and expensive arrangements predicated on a war against Great Britain—if hostilities shall ensue, and they appear inevitable, the war will last fully six months longer in consequence of these supplies—*they* may cost this nation five thousand lives, and 6 or 8 millions of dollars. This latter is a moderate calculation—but what are these trifles to the *members of congress* who communicated the intelligence—or to the *merchants* who used it? On the first of January there were on hand at Lisbon nearly 150,000 bbls. flour—by the 10th of May this stock will be augmented by 100,000 barrels more; and, supposing it to keep sound, there will be a twelve months' supply.

But while we thus reprehend the procedure, let us be just, and fairly adduce every circumstance that may be plead in extenuation. On a former occasion (page 7) we noticed the prevailing belief, though an army was ordered to be raised, &c. that war was not *really* contemplated. On this ground the great body of the people have acted, as though an adjustment of differences with Great Britain, instead of an appeal to the sword, was at hand.—Some years ago it was a general complaint with British merchants that they could not get their funds *from* the United States—but "the tables have turned," and there is owing to the merchants of the United States by the British merchants fifty millions of dollars, as is asserted by many who pretend to an ability to form an estimate. Shipments to Great Britain have been made as heretofore; but the usual returns, in goods, are intercepted by the non-importation act—the stock of debts owing in this country was soon exhausted—specie could not be had, or, if to be had, could not be exported; and our merchants were compelled to let their dues remain dormant, waiting for a change of circumstances, for the best bills could not be sold but at a ruinous loss. It is not our province, supposing we had the ability, to reprehend and point out the absurdities of these *gambling* speculations—they were *permitted* by the government, and therefore *sanctioned* by the law: we have only to regret that such has been the *uncertainty* of our measures, that almost any event other than efforts of the *national* spirit and feeling, might have been looked for; and, in that issue, Messrs. *Calhoun, Emott, Lloyd & Quincy* MAY have rendered a service to the United States by divesting us of a great quantity of extra provisions, and in giving to our seamen a profitable employment!!!—The vessels that cleared out to evade the embargo; *may* make profitable voyages and return in safety—and our seamen *may* again embrace their sweethearts and wives, without being *generally* molested.

By referring to the law itself, (page 92) its provisions will be found much stronger than those of the former act—and the frequent and flagrant violations of the old law, will dictate to government the means and necessity of enforcing strict obedience to the present important and salutary ordi-

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chants in New-York, signed by the hon. *Jas. Lloyd*, the hon. *Josiah Quincy*, and the hon. *James Emott*, esqs. These letters state the embargo to be an executive measure.

BOSTON, April 4.

EMBARGO. By express from *Washington, in seventy-six hours.*

Last evening at 6 o'clock the hon. Mr. OTIS received the following letter from Washington, containing the highly alarming information, that an *embargo* would be proposed to congress on Wednesday last.

"*Washington, Tuesday, 31st March*, 1812, 2 o'clock P. M.

"Hon. HARRISON G. OTIS,

"Mr. Calhoun(*) of South Carolina, a member of the committee of foreign relations, has this moment informed Mr. Quincy, that the committee of foreign relations have decided to lay a proposition for an *embargo* on the table of the house of representatives to-morrow. This information may be depended on from the respectability of the source from whence it is derived; and the measure to be recommended, it is understood, meets the approbation of the executive.

JAMES LLOYD,
JOSIAH QUINCY,
JAMES EMOTT.

(*) "*Et tu Brute!*"

☞ Mr. Milnor, a member of congress, on a visit to *Philadelphia* at the time, received a similar letter, and on the 1st of April, gave publicity to its contents in that city. We have no reason to believe that *particular* censure should attach to the gentleman named—such conduct appearing to be *general!* among the members!

nance.† While the honest man observes it from principle, the rogue should be compelled to respect it of necessity.

AMELIA ISLAND. It appears as though the part the officers of the United States have acted in regard to this island, was on their own personal responsibility—but in some of the papers the contrary is strongly insinuated.—The general conduct of the government is completely at variance with this supposition—but *it is possible* it may have been found expedient to root up and destroy this nest of *smugglers*, and therefore to give an indirect countenance to the seizure of the island; which, however, we know of no reason to believe has really been the case. If, nevertheless, it is so, and the Spanish cortes (an authority, be it remembered, *we* have not recognized) shall remonstrate, and the course shall be preferred from policy, let the president "*disavow*" the act and *promote* the persons who committed it. If precedents are wanted—we have them in abundance; we have only to quote the well known cases of *Whitby* who murdered Pearce, in the waters of New-York—of *Berkley* who caused the Chesapeake to be so treacherously assailed—or of captain *Arthur Batt Bingham*, of "his majesty's" sloop the *Little Belt*—who so bravely fired upon the United States frigate President, and compelled her to "sheer off," after setting her on "*fire*," as stated by him in his *official* despatch!

The PROROGATION of the legislature of New-York assumes great interest from its being the first case of the kind that has occurred in the United States; we have therefore recorded all the papers connected with it. The power to prorogue "for any time not exceeding sixty days in the space of one year," is vested in the governor by the 18th article of the constitution of the state.—It is a power, however, that no chief magistrate in a popular government, will ever attempt to exercise but from the greatest apparent necessity: and, indeed, it may well be questioned whether this power should be lodged in the hands of any individual whatever. But such a power, vested in an upright man, may be seasonably used for the public good; for it is possible that bodies of men may become corrupt, and *legislatures*, we very well know, are not incorruptible—witness the British parliament, in general, and a famous incident in the state of *Georgia*. Governor *Tompkins* is universally represented to be a man of the mildest temperament, and of unimpeachable integrity—and, without offering an opinion of the act itself, we cannot refrain from expresing our approbation of the firmness of character therein manifested, at all times necessary for the faithful performance of the duties of the executive department, and in the present times, a rare endowment ——though he must have known that a violent storm of the passions would be excited, at the coming election, which is to take place during the time for which the legislature stands prorogued. The bill for incorporating the *Bank of America* would have passed the senate but for the governor's instant interference. From thence it would have gone to the "*council of revision*," which, by the 3rd article of the constitution, is, *ex-officiis*, composed of the "governor, the chancellor, and the judges of the supreme court, or any two of them." It seems an accepted fact, from the *political* sentiments of a majority of these gentlemen, that the law would be sanctioned, and that therefore to oppose the law, effectually, no other means was left to the governor. An attentive examination of the papers inserted will shew the feelings of the parties as to this measure. It may or may not, of right, have a political bearing—yet it is evident that one party at least, has made it so. It is said that the lieutenant-governor, De Witt Clinton, esq. and one of the supreme judges, Ambrose Spencer, esq. advised and counselled the governor to this exercise of his prerogative.

☞ Since the above was written and prepared for the press, we have seen some sketches of the proceedings of congress on Monday and Tuesday last.* These are not given in the present number of the REGISTER, because the editor of the *National Intelligencer* promises all the particulars—"a view of the whole ground," in his paper of this day, which shall be duly noticed in our next. The house of representatives lost, (I had like to have said *fooled* away) almost two days with a poor news-monger, for insinuating that the embargo law *had passed*—though some fifty, perhaps, of the very members themselves worried the mail horses in carrying assurances to all parts of the U. States that such a bill *would most certainly and immediately pass!* The comparison may be inelegant, but it is just—I have heard the *doings* of congress in regard to the embargo, likened unto that of a police-officer who should say to a suspected person, "*I am coming to search your house for stolen goods in a day or two.*" If the person had *such goods*, would he not dispose of them as industriously as our merchants dispatched their property—and of what *immediate* use could the searching then be? A *New York* paper after the receipt of Mr. *Emott's* letters, says, "had the city been enveloped in flames, property could not have been moved off with greater expedition"—and thus it was every where else.—The property shipped from *Philadelphia* from the morning of the 1st to the evening of the 4th of April, was worth 1,000,000$—more than double this value was sent from New-York, for 48 sail of vessels cleared in the same time. It is a rough estimate, indeed, but, perhaps within due bounds, to say, that the value of the exports of the U. States shipped from all the ports, *the direct consequence* of the *previous notice* of the embargo given by the members of congress, cannot be less than *fifteen millions of dollars*. I believe that 20 millions did not purchase them.—The law is *nerveless*, and, *in fact*, a dead letter on the statute book for at least the first 60 days of its continuance—and had it been laid for that time as first proposed and passed by the house of representatives, it would have had no *real effect* at all.

In the name of common sense why did the *committee of foreign* relations propose an embargo—why did the *house* close their doors?—If I could, I would laugh at these proceedings—but "*it is no laughing matter.*" I have seen a child shut *his own* eyes, and cry out, "*you cann't see me!*" Not wishing, however, to forestall the public opinion, further remarks are suspended. When the sketches above alluded to are before us, we shall be better able to discern the real demerits (or merits) of the matter.

Additional Military Force.

On Tuesday the senate removed the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings on a bill which the house of representatives had passed with closed

† Regarding it as preparatory to war.

* Relating to Mr. Rounsavell—see proceedings of congress.

doors, which was then passed by that body, and has since received the signature of the president. The following is a copy of the bill as it has passed into a law. [*Nat. Int.*

"A bill in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed January 11th, 1812.

"BE *it enacted, &c.* That the president of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to cause to be enlisted for the term of eighteen months, unless sooner discharged, such part of the light dragoons, artillery and infantry, authorised by the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," as he may deem expedient: *Provided*, the whole number so to be enlisted for eighteen months, shall not exceed fifteen thousand, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers and privates so to be enlisted, shall be entitled to the bounty of sixteen dollars, and the same pay, clothing and rations, the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, and to all other allowances (the bounty in land excepted) provided by the said before recited act for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who may be raised under the same, and shall be held to perform the same duties, and be subject to the same rules and regulations."

U. S. Supreme Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1812.

There having been two associate justices of the court appointed since its last session—it is ordered, that the following allotment be made of the chief justice and the associate justices of the said supreme court among the circuits, agreeably to the act of congress in such case made and provided, and that such allotment be entered on record:—

For the 1st circuit—the hon. *Joseph Story;*
For the 2d circuit—the hon. *Brockholst Livingston;*
For the 3d circuit—the hon. *Bushrod Washington;*
For the 4th circuit—the hon. *Gabriel Duvall.*
For the 5th circuit—the hon. *John Marshall*, chief justice;
For the 6th circuit—the hon. *William Johnson;*
For the 7th circuit—the hon. *Thomas Todd.*

Per curiam.
E. B. CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Supreme Court of the U. States.*

Miscellany.

THE PORTUGUESE "PATRIOTS."

The Portuguese government has issued a royal order, addressed to the supreme tribunal of justice, respecting the literary works which it may license. This order has not been permitted to be printed in the public journals. The works which it reproves the tribunals for licensing, are—a translation from the French, injurious to the character of her majesty the queen of Spain,—and a pamphlet in which, it is said, the beauties of the English constitution are exhibited in the most brilliant colors, nearly going the length to recommend its adoption for the Portuguese nations; as though (says this liberal ordinance) it were possible for any nations to divest itself of its government, without the greastest inconvenience—it is likewise forbidden to the tribunal to license any thing against, or in favor of the cortes of Spain. We leave our readers to comment as they think fit on this specimen of the Portuguese liberty and independence, which we are preserving with as much expence of life and treasure, as if indeed we had actually made that change of government which these wise counsellors seem to apprehend, and had nothing at home worth preservation. [*Liverpool Mercury.*

EARLY NAVIGATION.

Arngrim Jones tells us, that when Flok, a famous Norwegian navigator, was going to set out from Shetland for Iceland, then called Gardarlsholm, he took on board some crows, *because the mariner's compass was not yet in use.* When he thought he had made a considerable part of his way, he threw up one of his crows, which, seeing land astern, flew to it; whence Flok, concluding that he was nearer to Shetland (perhaps rather Faroe) than any other land, kept on his course for some time, and then sent out another crow, which, seeing no land at all, returned to the vessel. At last, having run the greatest part of his way, another crow was sent out by him, which, seeing land ahead immediately flew for it; and Flok, following his guide, fell in with the east end of the island. Such was the simple mode of steering their course, practised by those bold navigators of the stormy northern ocean. The ancient natives of Taprobane (Ceylon) used the same expedient when skimming along the tranquil surface of the Indian Ocean.—*Plinii Hist. Nat. Lib. vi. c. 22.*

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *April* 11, 1812.

We understand gen. Dearborn has accepted the command of the army destined for the north, and is making arrangements for raising, concentrating and organizing the troops of the additional military establishment. *Int.*

William Hull, governor of the Michigan territory, is appointed a brigadier-general—*William Jones*, of Philadelphia, commissary-general, and *Morgan Lewis*, of New-York, quarter-master-general, in the army of the United States.

From various parts we learn the "*busy note of preparation*"—six recruiting parties for the new army commenced their operations in this city on Thursday last, and have met with great success. Large contracts are making in many places for supplies of clothing and provisions. A body of the militia of New-York, 1600 in number, are ordered into service (so says the *Albany Gazette*) to garrison the northern and western frontiers of that state. The British in Canada, are also very busy. For soldiers, they offer five guineas bounty with a certain grant of land—the engagement to last for three years. Besides they are building many gun boats on the lakes. Ninety pieces of field artillery part of them brass, arrived at New-York from Washington, about a fortnight since.

That excellent patriot, the vice president of the United States—who has for sometime been seriously indisposed, we are happy to say, is on the recovery.

A British 50 gun ship, with a frigate, were off the capes of Delaware on Friday the 3rd inst. under *American* colors. They enquired of the pilots who went alongside whether any American vessels were cruising on the coast.

By an arrival from Bordeaux at this port, Paris papers of the 3rd and Bordeaux papers of the 8th ult. have been received. They are represented as barren and uninteresting. The emperor was in Paris but daily expected to set out for the north.—Fifty licences to trade with England, even for *colonial* produce, were lately granted by him! A letter from Bordeaux says the measure is "*incomprehensible*"——but such are generally the doings of monarchs. Britain will gladly furnish these goods, yet captures every *American* vessel that comes within her power, for trading with France. Is not this equally *wonderful?*

The Hornet was to sail from Cherbourg about the 11th of March. The Russians are still briskly engaged with the Turks, who appear to manage their matters much better than heretofore. *It is possible* they may be encouraged by the French.

Since our last we have received London dates to the 13th of March. The proposed motions for an address to the prince regent to repeal the *orders in council*, were made as noticed in our last, by the marquis of *Lansdowne* in the house of lords, and by Mr. *Boughman* in the house of commons. In the former, the proposition was rejected by a majority of 64—in the latter, by a majority of 72. The debates on the question were animated and interesting—but we have so many matters of *our own* to attend to that we cannot notice them at present.

In contradiction to what was stated in our last, it now appears probable that an immediate war will ensue between *France* and *Russia*. Immense bodies of French troops are assembling in Poland. *Berthier* is to have the command *ad interim*, but Bonaparte will head them in person. 50,000 Prussians are to aid the French, and the German states, with Austria, will swell the torrent to overwhelm the emperor *Alexander*; who, it is said, expects to be assisted by the *Swedes;* the English, *of course*, becoming his allies. *If these things be true*, events of great importance may be expected. But there is so great a *manufacture* of news in Great Britain to answer the purposes of her various *speculators*, that it is impossible to discern what is the truth.

We have also the French official account of the fall of *Valentia*. Gen. *Suchet* describes the investiture of this city as one of the most brilliant and gallant affairs of the war. In three days and nights he threw 2700 bombs into the town. He bestows great praise on the artillerists and engineers. Mines were placed under the two principal gates, and the batteries were fully prepared to play upon the city, when *Blake* capitulated. Valentia possessed 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000lbs, of powder, 3,000,000 cartridges, &c. 16,131 prisoners of the line fell in the hands of the French, besides 1,030 sick in the hospitals, 1,800 cavalry and artillery horses, with 893 officers and 22 generals. We have nothing else of great importance from Spain—the usual predatory war is still carrying on with various success.

The prince regent shews great anxiety to place some of his old friends in his ministry—but it seems they have indignantly refused to participate in it. As the politics of Great Britain have, "*some how or other*" got themselves so much engrafted in the concerns of the United States, we propose to consolidate the various statements from the British papers relating to the matter, and insert them in our next number, with some remarks suited to the subject.

Various reports about the seizure of despatches from Mr. Russel our *charge des affaires* at London to our minister in France, are afloat in the *news market*. Some say they were seized by the French, while others alleged they were "detained" by the British government. For ourselves, we believe there has not been any seizure or detention at all. The present are fit times for *wonderful* news. A few days ago, we had the United States sloop of war, *Hornet*, transferred to the *French* marine, by a little paragraph *made* in *Philadelphia*, in less time than a man could count twenty!

An ambassador is about to be sent from the Swedish government to the United States.

"EFFECT OF THE EMBARGO!"

From the 1st to the 5th of April there cleared at the custom house in Baltimore—7 ships, 7 brigs, and 19 schooners; burthen 5,795 tons.

Their cargoes, exclusive of colonial produce, consisted of—32,809 bbls flour; 8,236 bush. wheat; 11,469 do. corn; 756 do. rye; 421 tierces rice; 116 bbls Fish; 60 do. beef; 60 do. pork; 230 do. bread; 2,800 do. rye-meal.

Congressional districts of Pennsylvania according to the late apportionment.

1. City and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware,	Four members.	
2. Chester and Montgomery,	Two members	
3. Lancaster and Dauphin	Two	——
4. York,	One	——
5. Cumberland, Franklin and Adams,	Two	——
6. Bucks, Northampton and Wayne,	Two	——
7. Berks and Schuylkill	One	——
8. Bedford, Somerset and Cambria,	One	——
9. Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield and M'Kean,	One	——
10. Northumberland, Luzerne, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Tioga & Potter,	Two	——
11. Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong,	One	——
12. Washington,	One	——
13. Fayette and Green,	One	——
14. Allegheny and Butler,	One	——
15. Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango & Warren,	One	——

Fifteen districts, twenty-three members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 9.—The doors were closed immediately after prayers, and so continued till about 1 o'clock. The speaker read a letter from an impressed seaman—referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Archer had leave of absence for ten days.

Mr. Bibb offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to join such committee as the senate may appoint, to consider and report what business demands the immediate attention of congress, and whether a recess be compatible with the public interest, and the term of such recess.

The resolution was laid on the table for one day, the rules of the house so requiring.

Mr. Newton called up the bill authorising in certain cases the importation of goods [British] purchased anterior to the second of February, 1811.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next. After short debate this motion was lost, six only rising in its favor.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair on the bill.

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the first section, and said a few words in support of it.

Mr. Lowndes spoke at considerable length in support of the bill and against striking out.

For striking out 26.

Mr. Lowndes proposed amending the bill by striking out—"and which were purchased or actually contracted for in Great Britain, her colonies or dependencies, before the 1st of Feb. 1811."

The committee rose reported progress and had leave to sit again, without taking the question on the amendment.

House adjourned half past 3. *Gaz.*

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1812. [No. 33.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum*

Laws of Pennsylvania.

AN ACT to authorise any incorporated bank within the city of Philadelphia, to make loans to the government of the United States.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*: That the president and directors of any incorporated bank in the city of Philadelphia, in the capital stock of which this commonwealth hath an interest may loan any sum or sums of money to the government of the United States which in the opinion of the said president and directors will not be prejudicial to the interest of such bank any former law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always, that this commonwealth shall have the preference in obtaining loans should the same be authorised by law for the purpose of advancing the quota of taxes which may be required from this state for the support of the government of the United States and in order that said banks may at all times be in a situation to make such loans to this state, all loans as aforesaid to be made by them to the United States, from either of the said incorporated banks shall be regulated in their amount by the approbation of the governor. And provided always that nothing in this act shall be deemed or taken to authorise any of the said banks to create debts amounting to more than double the amount of their capital stock as provided by their respective charters of incorporation.

Approved the 31st of March, 1812.

An Act providing for the payment of such portion of a direct tax as may be laid by the general government on this commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That in case congress should think proper to lay a direct tax the governor is hereby authorised and required to negotiate a loan with all or any of the incorporated banks within this commonwealth in the stock of which this state have an interest or elsewhere provided the same can be had at an interest not exceeding six per cent. for such portion of said tax as shall be called for, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve from this commonwealth and the same to pay over in such manner as congress may direct.

Approved the 31st day of March, 1812.

An Act for facilitating the due administration of justice.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the passing of this act, when a cause at issue shall be regularly set down for trial, in any court of record within this commonwealth by the plaintiff or the defendant and the plaintiff is not ready for trial when the cause is called up in its order, the court, on motion of the defendant, may order a non-suit to be entered without previously granting a rule to try or non pros unless the plaintiff shall adduce such reasons for postponing the said cause as would have been a sufficient ground for postponement if the application therefor had been made on behalf of the defendant.

Secret Session.

[We have been favored by a friend at Washington, a member of congress, with the following sketch of the debate on the embargo message.] [*Polit. and Com. Register.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 1.—Mr. Porter, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, moved that the message be referred to said committee, which was agreed to. It was then observed by Mr. P. that the committee had been informed that such a message would be received from the president on that day, and that they were ready to report a bill for laying an embargo—but they wished to retire first for a short time. Mr. Porter very soon after returned to the house, and asked leave to introduce the bill, which was granted, and read the first and second time, after which it was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for this day. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the same, Mr. Basset in the chair. The bill was read through by the chairman.

Mr. Boyd then moved to amend it by striking out of the first section 60 days, and insert 120 days. He said a gentleman declared the measure to be a precursor to war—the time will be much too short for the great amount of American property now abroad, to return: the motion was negatived.

Mr. Seybert viewed the subject as of vast importance, he considered that the proposition came to the house in a very questionable shape; he wanted information, and he called upon the committee of foreign relations to say whether it is to be considered as a peace measure or a precursor to war?

Mr. Grundy (one of the committee) said he was willing to answer the very proper inquiry of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Seybert) that he understands it as a war measure, and it is meant that it shall lead directly to it; that with any other view there can be no propriety in it; as a peace measure, he had no idea the president would have recommended it, nor would the committee have agreed to it. He hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania would now be satisfied, and prepare his mind to vote for it.

Mr. M'Kee objected to the last section, on account of the penalties which it proposed, which he considered altogether unimportant, as it is to be a precursor to war, it being merely precautionary, and for a short time. He made some other inquiries respecting the section, and why such provisions were in it.

Mr. Porter said the bill was drafted according to the wishes and directions of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Stow (of New-York) said, the subject before the committee ought to be considered of very great importance. If, as some gentlemen say, it is a precursor to war, there were some very serious questions to be asked—What is the situation of our fortresses? What is the situation of our country generally? He would answer, they are defenceless, particularly the fortifications in New-York, which are unmanned and unarmed. He said this fact appeared by a letter now in possession of a member of the house, which has very lately been received from judge Livingston, of New-York. Mr. S. said, that to try the question whether we will now lay an embargo, he moved that the first section of the bill be stricken out.

Mr. Clay (the speaker) then warmly expressed his satisfaction and full approbation of the message, and the proposition now before the committee. He approved of it, because it is to be viewed as a direct precursor to war. He did not wish upon this occasion to hear of the opinion of Brockholst Livingston or any other man. No gentleman can question the propriety of the proposition. Gentlemen who said so much about the want of preparation are not for war. He considered this as a war measure, and as such he should discuss it. Sir, said Mr. Clay, after the pledges we have made, and the stand we have taken, are we now to cover ourselves with shame and indelible disgrace by retreating from the measures and ground we have taken.—He then stated our measures, our pledges, and the great injuries and abuses we have received. He said, what would disgrace an individual under certain circumstances, would disgrace a nation.—And what would you think of one individual who had thus conducted to another, and should then retreat. He did not think we were upon this occasion in the least embarassed by the conduct of France in burning our vessels—that may be a subject of future consideration.—We have complete evidence as to the enemy whom we have selected: As weak and imbecile as we are, we would combine France if necessary. He said there was no intrinsic difficulty or terror in the war; there was no terror except what arises from the novelty. Where are we to come in contact with our enemy? On our own continent. If gentlemen please to call those sentiments Quixotic, he would say he pitied them for their sense of honor. We know no pains have been spared to vilify the government. If we now proceed we shall be supported by the people. Many of our people have not believed that war is to take place. They may have been wilfully blinded. He was willing to give them further notice. It remains for us to say whether we will shrink or follow up the patriotic conduct of the president. As an American and a member of this house, he felt a pride that the executive had recommended this measure.

Mr. Randolph said, he was so impressed with the importance of the subject and the solemnity of the occasion, that he could not be silent. Sir, said Mr. R. we are now in conclave; the eyes of the surrounding world are not upon us.—We are shut up here from the light of Heaven; but the eyes of God are upon us. He knows the spirit of our minds. Shall we deliberate upon this subject with the spirit of sobriety and can or, or with that spirit which has too often characterized our discussions upon occasions like the present. We ought to realize that we are in the presence of that God who knows our thoughts and motives, and to whom we must hereafter render an account for the deeds done in the body. He hoped the spirit of party and every improper passion would be exorcised, that our hearts might be as pure and clean as fall to the lot of human nature.

He was confident in declaring that this was not a measure of the executive—that it was engendered by an extensive excitement upon the executive. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Seybert) that it comes to us in a very *questionable shape*, or rather in an *unquestionable shape*—Whose ever measure it is, the people of the United States will consider it as a subterfuge for war; as a retreat from the battle. We some years ago resolved that we must have *war, embargo*, or *submission*—we have not had war or submitted—we must therefore have embargo. It appears to be limited to sixty days; at the expiration of that time will any one say we shall be prepared for war? Sir, we are in the situation of a debtor who promises to pay his note at the bank in sixty days—we shall prolong the time sixty days, and sixty days after that, until deferred hope makes the heart sick. He would tell the honorable speaker, that at the end of sixty days we shall not have war, and the reason is, the executive dare not plunge the nation into a war in our unprepared state.

He had too much reliance on his wisdom and virtue to believe that he would be guilty of such gross and unparalleled treason. Mark my word, you will renew your note, if endorsers can be had; you cannot take it up. The honorable speaker is mistaken when he says the message is for war—it is the effect of an excitement occasioned by ministerial, federal and neutral papers, and is not the wish or meaning of the executive.

He would appeal to the sobriety and reflection of the house, and ask, what *new* cause of war for the last twelve months? What *new* cause of embargo within that period? The affair of the Chesapeake is settled—No new principles of blockade interpolated into the laws of nations. He should suppose every man of candor and sober reflection would ask why we did not go to war twelve months ago? Or will it be said we ought to make up, by our promptness now, for our slowness then? Or will it be said that if the wheat, for which we have received two dollars per bushel, had been rotting in our barns, we should have been richer or happier.

What would the planter say, if you was to ask him which he would prefer, the honorable, chivalrous course advocated by the speaker—with the consequences which will attend it, the sheriff at his back, and the excise collector pressing him? He would laugh in your face.

If an embargo twelve months ago, would have been folly, and ruinous, he would request any gentleman to say what makes it wise now?

It is not generally wise to dive into futurity; but it is wise to profit by experience, although it may be unpleasant. He felt much concerned to have the bill on the table for one hour. No one can tell the great injury to the mill owner or the merchant, by the mere mention of an embargo in this house. It being limited to only sixty days, it can do no possible good to the public, or be the means of bringing our property from abroad; but, as occasioning great speculations, it will be ruinous to many, and give great fortunes to a few.

Mr. R. declared, to his *certain knowledge*, that the French minister *M. Serurier*, ever since his arrival here, had been pressing our government to prohibit the exportation of our products to the peninsula, which the government have heretofore eluded. And is this the way which the honorable speaker with so much galantry has advocated an honorable war—to rob our own people, to gratify the malignant ambition of the imperial tyrant in subduing the poor Spaniards—in starving the enemies of France? Will the people of the United States thus manifest their sense of injuries, in becoming the passive instruments and tools of France? He said it was not the public sentiment. He said that as a caveat or a precautionary measure, there can be no necessity for the last section and the penalties contained therein, unless, instead of a precursor, it is intended as a substitute for war.

He said he had other considerations to submit, most of which are a detail of facts which occurred in a conference between the committee of foreign relations and the secretary of state, which, however, he would for the present defer.

He would observe, in the words of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Stow) that war is not to be considered as a matter of pleasure. He hoped we should not act as a thoughtless young couple sometimes do, who are in a hurry to marry first, and then look around to get something to make the pot boil. He besought the house to act with sobriety and solemn consideration. Whatever his opinion might be about the war, he said he was not in the habit of withholding his pledges, if we should unavoidably plunge into one, he believed he should not be backward in affording his aid to bring it to an honorable close. But he did not believe war to be the object, and his reason was, because there is no preparation for it.

Mr. Clay (the speaker) said the gentleman from Virginia need not have reminded us, in the manner he has, of that Being who watches and surrounds us.

He thought from this sentiment we ought to draw very different conclusions than what the gentleman had.—It ought to influence us to that patriotism, to that spirit and display of those qualifications, which are so honorable to the human character. The gentleman asks, what *new* cause of war? He would ask what old cause of war is avenged? He agreed the affair of the Chesapeake is settled—but why? to paralize the spirit of the country. Has Great Britain abstained from impressing our seamen—from depredating upon our property? He had in his hands a paper giving an account of the capture of the ship Hannibal, worth, with the cargo, 300,000 dollars, a short time since, and near our coast, on a voyage to France. He had no doubt but the late Indian war on the Wabash, was excited by the British—and what is to be thought of the emissary who was sent to one of our principal cities, to excite civil war? Is this not a cause of war? We have complete proof that she will do every thing to destroy us—our resolution and spirit are our only dependence. Although he felt warm, he prided himself upon his feelings, and should despise himself if he was destitute of them. The gentleman says, there is no cause of war—

Mr. Randolph said he had never asserted there was *no* cause of of war, but that there was no *new* cause of war.

Mr. Clay said, those who voted for the former embargo, are bound now to vote for war. It ought to have succeeded the termination of that measure, which would have been the true policy. He said he was at issue with the gentleman as to the public sentiment.—That it is with us, is proved by the glowing and patriotic resolutions of fourteen legislatures. He said there was no divisions in the southern and western states—Federalists and republicans were united for war.

Mr. Boyd, (of New-Jersey,) said while he admired the fire and spirit of the honorable speaker, he thought he would do well to be considerate. He asked, whether we are prepared to assail our enemy, or repel her attacks? He asked, whether it is wise in an unarmed nation, as we are, to commence hostilities against one so completely prepared?

Mr. Randolph then said he wished to state to the committee a detail of what happened before the committee of foreign relations, in a conference with Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Widgery objected to it, as not in order, and the chairman said he though it was irrelevant.

Mr. Randolph said his object was to show that the proposition for this measure originally came from that committee, and was not intended as a war measure. He thought it relevant, as it was competent to show that the ideas of the speaker are wrong.

The motion to strike out the first section was lost—ayes 35—noes 70.

Mr. Seybert said, that in voting for the several important measures which congress have agreed to this session, he felt himself pledged to go to war; that he was in favor of an embargo as a precautionary measure and precursor to war. When we voted for the twenty-five thousand men he supposed the executive intended war—but he has now such information from a friend in whom he confides, as leads him to believe that offensive operations are not meant. We ought to be better prepared before we engage in war. He had observed in the Baltimore papers, that the British have ordered a squadron and twenty thousand men for our coast.

Mr. Smilie expressed his surprise at the observations of his friend and colleague: he did not know from what quarter he had obtained his information, that the president does not mean war.—Does he believe he has all this time been deceiving the legislature? He had heard but one sentiment from the president, which is, *that we must make war* unless Great Britain relents. The president had always supposed that the embargo must precede war—the only difference has been as to the time, which has been finally compromised. The embargo is intended as a war measure. He would assure his colleague it was intended by both the executive and the committee of foreign relations. That being now up, he would observe, that at the beginning of the session, he was not so warm for war as many were, but he was for commercial restrictions. He was not for the twenty-five thousand men; but as the house have determined otherwise he would now go to war—if we now recede we shall be a reproach among all nations.

Mr. Seybert then spoke, that his intention was to resist seriously Great-Britain; he would be plain; but he was not for going to war unprepared. When the bill for raising the twenty-five thousand men was before the house, it was then declared to be according to the wishes of the secretary at war—since that time the secretary has said it was not his wish, from which he concluded it was not the wish of the president.

Mr. Randolph proposed to read from memoranda in his possession, of what occurred in the committee of foreign relations, and a conference between them and the secretary of state, which was objected to.

Mr. Basset (chairman) considered it in order.

Mr. Calhoun appealed.

The chairman's decision was confirmed, ayes 60.

Mr. Randolph said, it will appear that the embargo is not preparatory to war, that is to say, it was not necessarily so, and of course not of the character which the speaker has considered it. From his minutes [among other facts] it appeared, that Mr. Monroe said to the committee, that the president thought we ought to declare war before we adjourn, unless Great-Britain recedes, of which there was no prospect—That there was conversation about an embargo. Mr. Monroe was asked by some of the committee whether the president would recommend it by message, he answered that he would, if he could be assured it would be acceptable to the house. He also said, Mr. Barlow had been instructed to represent to the French government our sense of the injuries received, and to press upon them our demands for reparation—that if she refused us justice, the embargo would leave the policy as respects France, and indeed of both countries, in our hands. He was asked if any essential alterations would be made within sixty days, in the defence of our maritime frontier or sea-ports? Mr. M. answered that pretty considerable preparations would be made. He said, New-York was in a respectable state of defence but not such as to resist a formidable fleet—but, that it was not to be expected that such a kind of war would be carried on. It was replied, that we must expect what commonly happens in wars. Mr. M. said, that although a great distress and injury might take place in one part of the union, it would not essentially affect the population or resources of the union at large. As to the prepared state of the country, he said, in case of a declaration of war, the president would not feel himself bound to take upon himself more than his share of the responsibility. Mr. M. said, the unprepared state of the country was the only reason why ulterior measures should be deferred.

Mr. Randolph then said, that the step we are about taking is too high a price to pay for the consistency of gentlemen who think they have gone too far to recede; it is too expensive to bolster them up in this way. He asked what will be the situation of this people in sixty days? Put your note into the bank, and see how soon it will be out. What will be the condition of this unhappy, misguided country? What would it have been for 60, 120, or 365 days past? He had hoped not to have seen the old story of the dog worrying the cat, &c. realized. Are the majority, in consequence of having been goaded by the presses, to plunge the people into a war by bringing them first to the whipping post and then by exciting their spirit. He would assure the house the spirit of the people is not up to it at this time; if so, there would be no necessity of those provocations to excite this false spirit—this kind of Dutch courage. If you mean war, if the spirit of the country is up to it, why have you been spending five months in idle debate.

The speaker (Mr. Clay) called Mr. Randolph to order, for charging the house with spending five months in idle debate.

The chairman decided that the expression was not out of order.

Mr. Wright appealed.

The decision of the chairman was confirmed—ayes 59, noes 49.

Mr. Randolph proceeded, and said he would inform gentlemen in this house, that he had known gentlemen not inferior in gallantry, in wisdom, in experience, in the talents of a statesman to any upon the floor, who have been consigned to oblivion for advocating a war against the public sentiment. Did we not then say to those gentlemen, the war they advocated was against the public sentiment.

In two years from this time, the people will tell you that you rated your consistency at more than it was worth, more than we are willing to pay for it—that your disgrace is not our disgrace.

What said the people to the projected war twelve years ago? That they would not pay their money and sacrifice their property for your consistency.

If it would not discover a want of decorum, he would ask what has become of the license bill against trading under licences to France, a measure which was recommended in the president's message at the beginning of the session? He said, he understood the ship Hannibal, which was lately captured by the British, sailed under one of those licenses. He does not mean to palliate that capture; but is it strange that Great-Britain should capture our vessels, when we have notified that we are about invading her *terra firma*. He believed the way war will happen, if it does happen, will be by Great-Britain attacking and perhaps destroying some of our seaports, which it is calculated will render it popular in our country. The plan is now to lay an embargo—and the reason is, we have had one, and it has failed. This appears to him to be a *non sequitur*.

Messrs. Grundy and Calhoun said they were not impressed with a recollection of the facts which occurred before the committee of foreign relations in the same manner as had been stated by Mr. Randolph. They did not recollect that Mr. Monroe said the embargo would leave the policy, as respects both belligerents, in our hands.

Mr. Porter said he was in favor of an embargo, as a measure which ought to precede war; but it was very important that we should be prepared before we commence war. He did not believe it was possible to commence it with safety within four months from this time. Such a measure as an embargo would be of immense injury to the state of New-York, on account of their flour which has gone to market.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and the question was, shall it be engrossed for a third reading?

Mr. Quincey then moved that the injunction of secrecy be taken off from our proceedings.

Mr. Pitkin said there was but one precedent of an embargo being passed with closed doors.

The ayes and noes were agreed to be taken on Mr. Quincey's motion.

Mr. Wright then made a question of order on Mr. Quincey's motion.

The speaker decided it was not in order, another question being before the house.

Mr. Little then moved the previous question, which he soon withdrew.

Mr. Stow then expressed his alarm and astonishment at the course we were taking. He said the country was wholly unprepared to enter into a war, within the time which had been mentioned. He warned gentlemen of their danger, and the ruin which threatened our defenceless towns. The authority which he had cited ought to have more weight than the hearsays of some young members in this house. The elections of the maritime parts of the country will put your places into the possession of your political adversaries. You may be assured you tread on deceitful ground. The intelligent part of the community at the north are against the war. There is no calculating the injury it will be to the state of New-York.

Mr. Basset spoke in favor of the measure, and respecting the injuries we have received from Great-Britain.

Mr. Roberts then moved for the previous question.

Mr. Sheffey called for the ayes and noes.

The motion for the previous question was carried, ayes 66, noes 40.

The question was, "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?

Carried—ayes 71, noes 39.

The question was then, on what day shall it be read?

Mr. Grundy moved it be read immediately.

Mr. Macon proposed to-morrow.

Mr. Quincey said, (it then being half past 7 o'clock in the evening) he had not been able to take any part in the debate; that the measure which had been thus hurried, was extremely interesting to his immediate constituents, and he was very anxious to express his sentiments upon it—but he was so fatigued with the tedious sitting, that he was unable to do it this evening, and hoped the house would indulge him until to-morrow. He would not condescend to debate such a question in the present state of the house, and he asked for the ayes and noes on Mr. Macon's motion, which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. D. R. Williams said he was desirous to grant the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was in his opinion a very reasonable one. The deportment of the other side of the house, had, during the whole of the session, been very gentlemanly towards the majority—and sir, said he, will you now refuse to give them an opportunity to express their sentiments upon a measure, which, in their view, is so important? He said that policy on the part of the majority ought to dictate the indulgence asked for. The majority now stand on high ground—what will be said, and what will be the consequence of a refusal? We shall lose the ground on which we now stand.

Mr. Macon was of the same opinion—he thought the minority had acted with more propriety than he ever knew in a minority.

Mr. Wright objected, although he was willing to acknowledge the minority had conducted with propriety.

Mr. Nelson said it appeared to him that according to the importance of subjects, so is our precipitancy? Is the minority thus to be dragooned into this measure? For one, he wished to reflect upon it. The first intimation he had of this measure, was the message. If it is intended as a precautionary measure, as the precursor to war, as some gentlemen have treated it, it is a question of doubt in his mind. He thought it better to arm our merchantmen—to grant letters of marque and reprisal—and repeal our non-importation laws. We have already suffered enough under our restrictive system. If we pass the bill to night, it cannot be a law until the other branch act upon it. When we are going to war, it will be well known that we have the spontaneous support of more than one half the community.

Mr. Alston said he would have voted on the motion, if the gentleman had not asked for the ayes and noes; but as he appears desirous to marshal one side of the house against the other, he was not disposed to gratify him in his request.

Mr. Randolph made a few more remarks.

Mr. Widgery declared war to be inevitable, and ought not to be delayed—on this account he was against postponing the bill until to-morrow. If we do it at all, it ought to be speedily. It is not to be believed that argument will change a single vote. The responsibility is on the majority.

The question on reading to-morrow was negatived, 57 to 54.

It was then read a third time—and on the question, shall the bill pass? it was carried, ayes 70, noes 41.

Law of the United States.

The following act was yesterday made public, having been passed by congress whilst lately in conclave. The injunction of secrecy not having been removed from the proceedings of either house on this act, it is not in our power to report them to our readers. [*Nat. Int. Ap.* 16.

AN ACT to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandise for a limited time.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful during the continuance of the act entitled "An act to lay an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," to export from the United States or the territories thereof, in any manner whatever, any specie, nor any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture; and if any person shall, with intent to evade this law, export or attempt to export any specie, goods, wares or merchandise from the United States or the territories thereof, either by land or water, such specie, goods, wares or merchandise, together with the vessel, boat, raft, cart, waggon, sleigh or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported or attempted to be exported, shall, together with the tackle, apparel, horses, mules and oxen, be forfeited, and the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares or merchandise and every other person knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, on conviction thereof, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for every such offence: *Provided*, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of vessels, which, according to the act last abovementioned, are or may be permitted to depart in the manner and under the restrictions provided by the said act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as may be judged necessary, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or the illegal exportation of any specie, or of any goods, wares or merchandise contrary to the provisions of this, or of the last abovementioned act, and for the purpose of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in cus-

tody, any such ship or vessel, specie, goods, wares or merchandise.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, suited for, recovered and distributed, and be mitigated and remitted in the manner provided by the act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had still continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the senate pro-tempore.

April 14, 1812.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 10.—Mr. Dinsmoor laid before the house the following letters, addressed to him:

State of New-Hampshire, (Cornish,)
March 12, 1812.

SIR—Calvin Fling, my son, twenty years old last January, has had liberty to reside in the province of Canada, these three years last past, as a journeyman saddler, and has been in the city of Montreal the most part of the time. Last July, I received a letter from him, dated in Quebec; and about two weeks ago, Henry Hall, formerly of this town, a young man and a saddler by trade, came to Cornish directly from Quebec, and says that he worked in the same shop with Calvin Fling, and that Calvin my son was impressed by a gang from the British sloop of war the Ratler, and carried on board said vessel, and is, finally, carried off. Sir, we are in much distress for our son. Mr. Hall said that as nigh as he could recollect, it was about seven months ago, and that must be directly after the date of this letter in July. Sir, I wish you to make the matter known to government; and I pray that our government would release him that he may return to us again.

Dear sir—I did much for my country in the revolutionary war. I was in service about eight years. I was in the battle of Germantown, nigh Philadelphia; in the battle of Mud Fort, or Fort Mifflin; and in the battle of Monmouth. In Mud Fort I had my hearing much injured, and it is grown so much worse that I cannot hear but very little, nor any with one ear, which was most sensibly hurt; but I never have applied to government for assistance. I was in commission a considerable part of the war. Sir, I pray that this may be made known in its proper place; and if my son can be released, we shall much rejoice, and be very thankful to government.

Your friend and very humble servant,
LEMUEL FLING.

Hon. Samuel Dinsmoor, Esq.

To the hon. Mr. Dinsmoor, member of congress from the state of New-Hampshire.

HONOURED SIR,—You will perceive by the letter which encloses this signed by my husband, that we have recently had a dear son pressed on board a British war ship, and that he is taking steps to accomplish his liberation, if possible. This being the case, it might perhaps seem to some persons that I might reasonably remain silent; but, dear sir, permit me to assure all who may read this, that the tender poignant feelings of a bereaved mother forbid silence in this melancholy case. Let all who are not callous to every tender human feeling, guess at least how a fond mother must feel, what anguish must wring her heart, on having a beloved son, in a state of minority, torn from the arms of his parents, from brothers and sisters, and from the country in which he was born, and hurried to distant climes, in a state of servitude, awful and dangerous, where if he should be in distress (as he doubtless is) his cries cannot be heard, nor his wants met, by those to whom he is as dear as life. Had I the eloquence of Cicero, I could not fully express the feelings of my aching heart. What a wide field presents itself for the terrors of imagination! Sometimes I fancy my son is compelled to point the engine of death against the bosom of his own countrymen. At others, imagination presents him dead, and sunk in the mighty waters to be food for the monsters of the deep. Oh! could I appear before those in whose power it is to return him to his native land, if he is still alive, how freely would I throw myself at their feet, and let my tears and groans, my sorrowful countenance, and my grey head, which will soon comé down with sorrow to the grave, plead with them my righteous cause; and if more could be done, I would cite to them the language of David, when his son Absalom was no more; and the language of Job in a state of bereavement.

"This day is my complaint bitter, my stroke is heavier than my groaning. Have pity upon me, O ye, my friends have pity upon me, for the hand of my God hath touched me." My weighty trial adds fresh horrors to the night, and almost deprives the sun of his power to charm. The nation, into whose hands my son has fallen, profess to be governed by the enlightened philanthropy of the gospel. May I not then encourage myself that this sacred principle will so far actuate their bosoms as that they will hear and answer my important and humble request? In respect to the disagreement between the two nations, (i. e. England and America,) I have nothing to say, being a woman in the humble walks of life, only that I devoutedly pray that the Disposer of all events would of his infinite mercy dispose both to a settlement as honourable as rectitude, and as lasting as time. I do not, like the widow in the gospel, ask to be avenged on my adversaries, nor can I, like her, apply often. I ask to have my dear son restored to my arms; and if my request is denied, I must sit down in mournful silence, humbly praying that if we can meet no more on earth, we may, through the merits of a glorious Redeemer, meet on the shore of the heavenly Canaan, where the din of war, the chain of slavery, and the apparatus of death, shall be known no more forever. Sir, I pray you to forward this to the British minister in this country, and to the British government, if possible. I cannot doubt, for a moment, your cordial and faithful co-operation in a cause in which human happiness is so deeply concerned. With sentiments of high consideration and respect, I subscribe myself,

Your distressed friend and sister,
RUTH FLING.

Cornish, March 28, 1812.

The above letters were referred to the committee on the petition of Jonathan Coleman.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill yesterday under discussion.

Mr. Pleasants moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to Monday week. [To remove the non importation.]

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone it indefinitely.

After considerable debate on these motions, the question on indefinite postponement was decided as follows :

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Clopton, Crawford, Desha, Earle, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Piper, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Sage, Sevier, Shaw, G. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright.—50.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Basset, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Davenport, Davis, Dawson, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Gold, Grundy, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Jackson, Key, King, Lewis, Lowndes, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Milnor, Moseley, Newbold, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickens, Pitkin, Pleasants, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Roberts, Rodman, Seybert, Sheffey, Smilie, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Wilson—60.

So the motion was lost.

The motion to postpone to Monday week was carried. Ayes 57.

Mr. Bibb's motion to appoint a committee to act with a committee of the senate, to consider what business is necessary to be decided on previous to adjournment, and at what time an adjournment may take place, was taken up, and after debate, was passed ; 73 to 40.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Bacon, Baker, Bibb, Bigelow, Bleeker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Calhoun, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Davis, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Gold, Goodwyn, Green, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Lewis, Macon, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Milnor, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Seaver, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Strong, Sturges, Taliaferro, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson.—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Bassett, Blackledge, Brown, Butler, Cheves, Clopton, Crawford, Desha, Dinsmoor, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Mitchill, New, Newton, Ormsby, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, J. Smith, Troup, Turner, Winn, Wright.—40.

Saturday, April 11.—A quorum not appearing at the usual hour of meeting, the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 13.—Mr. Wright, from the military committee, made a report on the petition of Edward Clarke, respecting a new mode of harbor defence by buoy forts. The report states that the committee had examined the model, but that it was impossible to judge of the effect without an actual experiment thereof. The committee therefore recommend a resolution that the secretary of the navy be authorised to make an experiment of the same. The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Blackledge reported a bill relating to appeals from the district to the circuit courts of the U. States. Twice read and committed.

Mr. M'Kim offered to the house the following resolution, premising that he had been particularly induced to offer it, by considerations resulting from the present state of things in the state of New York, arising from the disability of the district judge, by which upwards of 700 suits were kept in suspence, to the great injury of individuals and prejudice of the government. In order to remedy that difficulty, a bill had passed both houses, which had been returned by the president as objectionable on constitutional grounds. It had been pronounced on this floor, by a respectable law authority, that if that bill was rejected there was no other remedy. He therefore had been induced to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States :

"Resolved, that the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, may be removed from office, on the joint address of the senate and house of representatives of the United States."

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed ; 44 to 33.

Mr. Widgery and Mr. Fitch obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

A letter was received from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a report of the comptroller of the U. States, in pursuance of the act establishing the mint, and embracing all the information relative to the transactions of the mint, which the settlements made at the treasury enable him to afford.

A confidential message from the senate was announced by the speaker ; and the house was accordingly cleared of all persons but the members and officers of the house. The doors were soon opened —when

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill to incorporate Moses Austin, Henry Austin, John R. Jones, and others in the territory of Louisiana. After considerable debate, the first section of the bill was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Troup. The question on concurrence with the committee was decided by yeas and nays.

For concurrence,	46
Against concurrence,	43

So the house resolved that the said section be struck out.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 14.—Mr. M'Kim presented a petition from sundry merchants of Baltimore, praying a modification of the non-importation act, in order to afford them an opportunity to get their funds home from England.

Mr. Wright from the committee on military affairs, made two reports, the first recommends a concurrence with the senate in the amendments to the bill establishing a corps of artificers. The other relates to military tactics.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations reported a bill making further provision for the support of the army of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole and made the order of the day for to morrow.

Two gentlemen from Massachusetts had leave of absence, Mr. Seaver a member of the committee of foreign relations, and Mr. Quincy a member of the committee of ways and means, from Monday next to the end of the session.

Mr. Wright made an attempt to call up his bill but the house refused to consider it and proceeded to the order of the day.

The bill providing for the support of certain officers of government therein mentioned was gone through in committee of the whole.

Wednesday, April 15.—Mr. Mitchill presented a petition, praying permission to import goods purchased prior to the president's proclamation of Nov. 1810. Referred.

Mr. Seybert presented the memorial of 145 merchants of Philadelphia, praying permission to import goods, wares, and merchandise, from Great Britain in payment of debts due them in that country. Referred.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorising an addition to the capital stock of the Bank of Washington, to

the amount of 500,000 dollars, which was read, and on the question shall the bill now have a second reading? Mr. Basset moved to reject the bill, some debate took place on this motion. Mr. Roberts moved that the bill lie on the table. Motion lost.

The question again recurred on rejecting the bill. Lost.

The bill was then read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases.—Read twice and refered to the committee of the whole house.

Mr. Tagget had leave of absence from the 27th instant, and Mr. Rodman from Monday next till the end of the session.

An engrossed bill continuing for a limited time the salaries of certain officers of government therein mentioned, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sturges had leave of absence from Monday next till the end of the session.

The doors were closed about half past 2 o'clock, and remained closed till past 3 o'clock, when they were again opened: [see the law passed page 107.]

(For Thursday's proceedings see last page.)

The case of Rounsavell,

Mentioned in the proceedings of congress inserted in the last number of the REGISTER, and also in our "Political Notices," occupied a great portion of time in the house of representatives from the novelty of the matter and the diversity of opinion respecting it, and him, among the members, He gave information of the passage of the bill for laying an embargo, to the editors of certain papers printed at Georgetown and Alexandria, and being brought before the committee of foreign relations, refused to answer the questions proposed to him by the chairman. Detained in the custody of the sergeant at arms he was brought before the house, and the same interrogatories were put by the speaker, and he again refused to answer questions which went to ascertain by what means he obtained the aforesaid information. An irregular debate ensued, and several motions were made, which finally terminated in recommitting him to the custody of the sergeant at arms. The next day (Tuesday, April 7) he addressed a letter to the speaker disclaiming the intention of violating the respect due to the house, "declaring that the conversation which the writer had was inadvertent as he believes on the part of the members who partook in it, and entirely without any intention on their part, as he believes, to violate the order of the house; that he had been refused by the committee an opportunity to explain his testimony; and that his only motive for refusing to answer was, that if he were to answer the question as propounded to him, it might have the effect of criminating those who had committed no crime, and from whose conversation, but for previous and subsequent knowledge, he could not have ascertained that an embargo had been the subject of discussion, &c. &c."

After which Mr. *Smilie* proceeded to state that Mr Rounsavell probably gathered the facts stated from being present at a conversation he himself had with a member who was absent from the house when the vote was taken, exculpating Mr. R. from all blame therein. Mr. *Smilie* made some remarks implicating the character of Mr. *Randolph*, to which Mr. *Calhoun* replied, and Mr. *Quincy* read the following memorandum which he had taken on the day of its date, anticipating that some difficulty might arise.

"MEMORANDUM. 31*st March*, 1812.

"Mr. Calhoun, of South-Carolina, a member of the committee of foreign relations, this day informed me, that "the committee of foreign relations had come to a determination, that an embargo should be proposed to congress for its adoption tomorrow." I asked him, if I was at liberty to mention this as a fact from him. He replied, that "I was at liberty." He said, "that the gentlemen of the committee were generally of opinion that the subject should be kept secret. But Mr. Randolph,* one of the committee, had declared, that he would not consider himself bound to any such obligation. The committee, therefore, had thought that it was but fair to give an equal chance to all the gentlemen in congress. And that he informed me of the fact, as a member from a commercial town, in order that I might communicate it to my mercantile friends."

"I soon after went to him and asked him, "whether the embargo would come as an executive recommendation." He replied, "I do not deem myself authorised to answer that question."

"I find the same information has been communicated by other members of the committee to various members of congress.

"JOSIAH QUINCY."

Much desultory conversation, too tedious and of too little interest to be detailed ensued—finally Mr. Rounsavell was brought before the house, and having agreed to answer such questions as might be propounded to him, was discharged. The whole statement as inserted in the *National Intelligencer* occupies eight columns, to which our readers are respectfully referred for further particulars—if they desire them.

History

Of the Invasion of Portugal by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 81.)

The Portuguese were little likely to endure in patience these aggravated evils. They have been reproached for their propensity to revenge;—that propensity proceeds not more from a lively and perverted sense of honor, than from the supineness of their government, which, by suffering all crimes to be committed with impunity, loosened the bonds of society, and left every man to take vengeance for himself. They have, also, like the Spaniards, a deep and ever-present remembrance of their former greatness. The vanity with which this is sometimes manifested has excited the contempt of those who are little acquainted with the real character of the nation; but it is more generally a feeling of me-

* "Mr. Calhoun has since stated to me, that the reasons given by Mr. Randolph for refusing to agree to the injunction of secrecy were, 1. That he doubted the right of the committee to enjoin secrecy. 2. That having just returned from Baltimore, he had heard, while in that city, that the intention to lay an embargo was already known in that city, and that the British consul and a great mercantile house there, were then acting on the information. J. Q."

lancholy pride.* The degeneracy of the Portuguese was confined to the higher ranks, whom every possible cause, physical and moral, combined to degrade. Generation after generation, they had intermarried, not merely within the narrow circle of a few privileged families, but oftentimes in their own: uncles with their nieces, nephews with their aunts. The canonical law was dispensed with for these alliances; but no dispersing power could set aside the law of nature, which rendered degeneracy the inevitable and righteous consequence.—Thus was the breed deteriorated; and education completed the mischief. The young hidalgo was never regarded as a boy: as soon as the robes, or rather the bandages of infancy were laid aside, he appeared in the dress of manhood, was initiated in its forms and follies, and it was rather his misfortune than his fault, if, at an early age, he became familiar with its vices. When he arrived at manhood, no field for exertion was open to him, even if he were qualified or disposed to distinguish himself. A wasteful expenditure made him a bad landlord, and a bad paymaster; a deficient education made him a bad statesman; and a loose morality made him a bad patriot. There is an original goodness in human nature, which not unfrequently survives the most baneful circumstances in which it can be placed. These causes of degeneracy were common to all the Portuguese nobility: the effects, of course, were not equally apparent in all; and they who followed the prince regent to Brazil displayed no common loyality.

The clergy were not so learned as their predecessors nor were they so intolerant. The middle classes were improved,—the peasantry uncorrupted; their occupations were the same as those of their forefathers, nor did they differ from them in any respect, except the very important one, that a long interval of peace, and their frequent intercourse and frequent intermarriages with the Spaniards, had effaced the old enmity between the two nations, and an union had thus naturally been effected along the border. They are a fine, hospitable race, of whom, as indeed, of the nation at large, those persons who have been most conversant with them uniformly speak the best. The upper boughs were cankered, but the trunk and root were sound.

Soon after Junot entered Lisbon he established his head quarters at the palace of Quintella, who was supposed to be the most wealthy man in Portugal. The contributions which were levied upon this man's purse were immense, but his conduct was so contemptible that no one pitied him. On the arrival of the French, he gave a sumptuous entertainment to the generals and chief officers of the army, in hopes, to ingratiate himself with the commander in chief. His guests seemed highly gratified with the civilities of their host, and surprised at such a display of opulence. The costly paintings which decorated the walls, of which many were productions of the most eminent masters of Italy, particularly attracted the notice of the *general en chief*, who is said to be a great connoisseur. So singularly had they hit his fancy, that he next morning despatched a note to Quintella, complimenting him on the taste he had shown in his collection, and requesting, as a favor that the pictures might immediately be sent him by the bearer of the message. He also took occasion, soon after, to observe to his entertainer how much flattered he felt by his politeness, and how happy he was to see the affection he had manifested to the person of his master, the great Napoleon, observing at the same time, that as he had seen no house in Lisbon which he liked so well, he intended in future to confer on him the honor of residing in it himself. Quintella thus had the pleasure of maintaining the general and all his staff.

The vigorous measures which Junot adopted were sufficient to repress the people till the revolution in Spain broke out. Deputies, as they were called were sent to Bayonne: they were composed of those persons whom it was thought proper to secure in France, because of their loyalty, and of others who would be fit tools for *Bonaparte's* pleasure.—Among the former was the Marquis of Abrantes, the president of the regency, appointed by the prince before his voluntary banishment,—whose estates, with the title of duke, were conferred upon Junot, when the emperor created his new nobility. A letter from these deputies to the Portuguese nation was circulated by the duke-intruder, informing them of their interview with the emperor: that nothing could equal the extent of his genius, and the generosity of his principles; that he had spoken with a noble indifference concerning the rights which events had given him over Portugal; had treated of the means of raising them to their due station among the powers of the continent, and of delivering them from the yoke of British influence, under which they had so long suffered; for he would endure no English colony on the continent: finally he had declared that their own fate was in their hands, depending on the uprightness with which they should embrace the general cause of Europe, and the firmness with which they should resist temptation.

But these artifices were of no avail when the people heard of the revolution in Spain. The insurrection began in Algarve. Here where the commotions in Andalusia could not possibly be concealed from the people, an edict was fixed up in all the towns, calling upon the Portuguese to take arms against the Spanish insurgents. This was done on the day

* The Portuguese historians with a modesty peculiar to themselves declare that the descriptions of Elysium, and of the garden of Eden as given by the poets, are not merely shadows of imagination, but real pictures of their country, and its capital Europe, says one of them, Antonio de Macedo, is the best of the four quarters of the world. Spain is the best part of Europe, and Portugal the best part of Spain. It is manifest, observes another, Luis Mendez de Vasconcellos, that the Europeans are superior to the rest of the world, and that they who inhabit the most temperate regions are most perfect by nature. It is therefore evident that as Lisbon is situated in the most temperate aspect, the influence of the heavens must necessarily make its inhabitants most perfect of all incorporeal beauty, and mental excellence. The same grave author in a work called *O sitio de Lisboa*, which was written in the beginning of the 17th century, and has since been printed by the Academy, accordingly proves from Plato and Aristotle, that Lisbon is the first of earthly cities. A Portuguese divine, in speaking of the temptations offered to our Saviour by Satan, who showed him, from the mountains all the kingdoms of the earth, exclaims; "Ah fortunate is it that the kingdom of Portugal was concealed from his view by the mountains of Spain, or our blessed Lord would never have been able to resist the offer." It is a common observation among them—"all the world allows that our country is the finest on earth." They also say—"Portugal is small, but it is a lump of sugar."

of the Corpo de Deos, in the little town of Olhao, a place inhabited by sea-faring men, about a league from the city of Faro. Jose Zepes de Sousa, a colonel in the Portuguese army tore down the edict, and cried out to the people "ah Portuguese, we no longer deserve that name, and we are now nothing." Fired at the reproach they replied they were ready to sacrifice every thing for their country. A meeting was immediately held in the church, where Jose Lopez was elected their commander. They then made preparations to defend the town, knowing that the French in Faro would attack it as soon as they heard what had passed. General Moraiu, the French governor of Algarve, resided at Faro, and, on the following day he sent a detachment to invest Olhao. They were driven back with some loss: and when a reinforcement was sent from Faro, the inhabitants of that city took advantage of their absence: a countryman put himself at their head and they overpowered the garrison. The French returning from Olhao to secure Faro, were repulsed and obliged to fly to Mertola, where there was a division destined, with the troops from Algarve, to enter Spain and succour Dupont. The countryman who had so successfully exerted himself at Faro now hastened upon a patriotic exhibition to Loule, Albofeira, Sylves, Alvor, Lagos, and other towns; —the French and their most notorious partizans were made prisoners in every place, and in eight and forty hours the whole province of Algarve had recovered its liberty. Other parts of Portugal were less fortunate in asserting their rights. The open and level country of Altentejo was peculiarly unfavorable to a war carried on by peasantry and townsmen against a regular force of horse and foot; and here Junot's threats were carried into full execution. Two hundred persons were killed in the streets of Villa Vigosa. Six thousand Portuguese attempted to defend the city of Beza, and how bravely they defended it may be understood from the admission of the French,—That they did not give way till 1200 were left on the field. No quarter was given and the city was given up to the soldiers. Similar horrors were perpetrated to the north of Lisbon: towns and villages were burnt, priests murdered at the altar, and nuns violated in their convents.

Such was the state of Portugal at the time when the patriots in Andalusia were pressing on Dupont, when the intruder was marching to Madrid, and when Palafox was so gloriously defending the streets and houses of Zaragosa. These transactions on the peninsula excited the deepest interest in the English people, not so much for the hope, which had thus unexpectedly arisen, of advantages to England, and to the general welfare of Europe, as for the nature of the contest, their detestation of the unequalled iniquity by which it had been provoked, and their sympathy in the instinct and principle by which it was carried on. The militia almost universally offered themselves for foreign service, and the country called for an effort equal to the occasion, which, had it been made, would, in all human probability, have destroyed the fortune of Bonaparte.

An army of 10,000 men under the command of sir Arthur Wellesley, sailed from Cork on the 12th of July, and arrived at Corunna on the 20th. Sir Arthur offered the assistance of the force under his command to the junta of Gallicia: but they replied that they did not want men: that they wished for nothing from the British government, but money, arms and ammunition. But they expressed their conviction that his army might be employed with great advantage, both to the Portuguese and the Spanish, by marching to the relief of Lisbon. In the north of Portugal, and consequently, at no great distance from Gallicia, the French were still in force. Sir Arthur therefore proceeded to Oporto, on his arrival there, the governor informed him that the Portuguese force was sufficient to deter the French from making any attacks, or if not, to repel them. That he might be able to form a more correct opinion, sir Arthur, however, left his forces at Oporto, in order to have a conference with Sir Charles Cotton, off Lisbon;—with whom he consulted about the practicability and prudence of forcing the entrance of the Tagus, and attacking the forts in the near vicinity of that capital. In the mean time, while he was on board the Hibernia, the admiral's ship, he received a letter from general Spencer, who was then, with about 6000 men, off Cadiz. This force was destined to be employed either in co-operating with the Spanish forces under Castanos, in their operations against Dupont, or in conjunction with the expedition under Sir Arthur. As the junta of Seville did not deem this assistance to them necessary, general Spencer was ordered by sir Arthur to join him. The English general, having made himself acquainted with the numerical strength and disposition of the French army, determined to land his forces in Mondego bay, where he could effect it, and form his army, without any opposition from the enemy:—and, at the same time he would be assisted and supported by the Portuguese army which had advanced to Coimbra. Soon after the disembarcation was effected, the force under general Spencer also landed: and on the 12th Aug. the army reached Legoria, on the road to Lisbon, on the 19th the army halted, and on the 20th the general came to a determination to attack the French under general Laborde, at Roleia.

Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Cebidos, from which the French piquets had been driven on the 15th; from that time the French had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as on the plain in front of the army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in their rear.—Their force, at that time, consisted of about 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; but there was some reason to believe that they would be reinforced on the right wing, by general Loison in the course of the night. The plan of attack was therefore immediately formed. The army was formed into three columns. The right consisted of 120 Portuguese infantry, and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear. The left consisted of major-general Ferguson's and brigadier-general Bowe's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portugueze cavalry, destined to ascend the hills at Cebidos, to turn the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of the post of Roleia, and to watch the approach of general Loison. The centre column consisted of four brigades under major general Hill and brigadier general Nightingale, Crauford and Fane, and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Por-

tuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine-pounders and another of sixes. The battle was fiercely contested, but did not continue long. The French were beaten, but the English purchased their victory by the loss of 479 men, killed, wounded and missing. The loss of the enemy was still greater, but they effected their retreat, in good order, to Torres Vedras, where general Laborde was joined by Loison. Sir Arthur then moved to Vimiera to protect the landing of brigadier general Anstruther, of whose arrival on the coast he heard on the evening of the battle.

Junot having heard of the large reinforcement under general Moore, which was expected, determined to attack the English before it should arrive. He, therefore, marched out of Lisbon with all his force, and assumed the command of the army at Torres Vedras. On the 20th news arrived that general Auckland was in the offing, and in the evening of the same day, sir Harry Burrard arrived in Marceira Roads to take the command. Sir Arthur's plan had been to march on the following morning, push his advanced guard to Mafra, and halt the main body about four or five miles from that place, thus turning the enemy's position at Torres Vedras.—Orders had been issued for this march; but the arrival of the new commander disconcerted the plan, and the orders were consequently recalled.

Vimiera stands in a valley about three miles from the sea, and is screened from the sea breezes by mountains, through which the little river Maceira winds its way. The western termination of these mountains reaches the shore, the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which the road passes from Lourinha. The greater part of the infantry was posted on these hills, with eight pieces of cannon; major general Hill's brigade being on the right, and major-general Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights beyond the ravine. A hill on the southeast of the village commands all the ground to the southward and eastward, being itself commanded from the mountain to the west. This hill was occupied by brigadiers general Anstruther and Fane. The left of this hill was commanded from the heights over which the road to Laurinha passes; and that position was only occupied by a picket, as the camp had been taken up for only a single night. The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, flanking and supporting brigadier-general Fane's advanced guard. At eight in the morning of the 21st, large bodies of the enemy's cavalry appeared upon the heights to the left, threatening the weak part of the British position. Four brigades under brigadier-general Ferguson were immediately moved across the ravine. The attack began upon the advanced guard, where the French were bravely received. General Auckland, with the last of the four brigades which had been ordered to the heights, attacked them in flank on his way; and, after a desperate contest, they were driven back, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon. The attack was commenced about the same time on the Lourinha heights; it was made with the usual impetuosity of the French, and supported by a large body of horse. The British riflemen were driven in: but general Ferguson's division received the enemy with a tremendous volley and brought them to the bayonet. They were the flower of the French army, and they came to the charge like men accustomed to victory. But in one moment their foremost rank fell, like a line of grass before the scythes of the mowers: The French gave way and six pieces of cannon were taken from them in the pursuit. Most of the wounded French were young men, and of delicate appearance,—apparently men whose lot would not have fallen in the army, under any other system than that of the conscription, though having been forced into it, they had acquired the worst vices which have ever degraded and disgraced the profession of arms. In this battle the French lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, and about 3000 killed, wounded and missing. The English lost about 1000.

After the dispositions for the battle of Vimiera had been made, sir Harry Burrard arrived, as commander in chief, but from feelings of delicacy towards sir Arthur, he declined to take upon himself the command of the army. On the following day he was superceded in turn by the arrival of sir Hew Dalrymple. Within a few hours after his arrival, a flag of truce came in from Junot, proposing a cessation of hostilities, in order that a convention might be settled, by which the French should evacuate Portugal. When intelligence was received in England that Junot's army had sustained a signal defeat, it was expected that other victories would follow, and that it would ultimately lead to solid advantages. But the convention soon arrived, in which it was stipulated that the English government should be at the expense of transporting the whole of the French army to any of the ports between Rochfort and L'Orient—when the army arrived in France it was to be at liberty to serve again—all the property of the individuals of the army was to be sacred, &c. We have not room to expatiate on the weakness and folly of the conquerors in receiving such terms from their fallen foe. The Spaniards and Portuguese were highly dissatisfied with the convention, and in England it was regarded as a deep and mortal wound upon the honor of the country. The London newspapers joined in one common cry of wonder and abhorrence, and the provincial journals proved that one feeling pervaded the nation—some refused to disgrace their pages by inserting so infamous a treaty; others surrounded it with broad black lines, putting their journal in mourning for the dismal information it contained; some headed the page with a representation of three gallowses, and a general suspended from each, cut in wood for the occasion.

It was in vain the ministry ordered the tower guns to be fired, and other rejoicings to be made.—The throne was besieged with petitions from all parts of the kingdom, calling loudly for an inquiry into the transaction. An inquiry was set on foot. The opinion which the board delivered was, that they could not pronounce with confidence, whether the victory of Vimiera ought to have been pursued; but considering the extraordinary circumstances under which two new commanders arrived from the ocean, and joined the army—the one during, and the other immediately after the battle, and those successively superceding each, and both the original commanders, within the space of twenty four hours, it was not surprising that the army was not carried forward until the second day after the action, from the necessity of the general's being acquainted with the actual state of things. On a consideration of all the circumstances, they thought no further military proceeding was necessary on the subject; and however some of them might differ in opinion on the fitness of the convention, it was their unanimous declaration, that unquestionable zeal and firmness had been exhibited by all the generals.

The board was called upon to resume its consideration of the armistice and convention, and pronounce decidedly whether they thought them advisable. The armistice was disapproved by the earl of

Moira; the convention by the same nobleman, by the earl of Pembroke and general Nicolls: thus, six of the seven members approved of the armistice, and four approved the convention. The proceedings were concluded by a declaration from the king, adopting the unanimous opinion of the board, that no farther military proceeding was necessary.

As the defeat of Junot and the deliverance of Portugal were only mediate, and not the ultimate object of the British army, it marched from Lisbon, under the command of sir John Moore,* to the assistance of the Spanish patriots.

Travellers in America.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 96.)

Thomas Ashe, esquire, having met with nothing in the north eastern, middle or southern states, "worthy the observation" of his correspondent, fixes his residence for a time at Pittsburg. In this delightful spot he experienced much attention and hospitality from the inhabitants, who are "principally Irish" and whose influence over the customs and manners of the people, "has hindered the *vicious propensities* of the *genuine* American character, from establishing here the *horrid dominion* they have *assumed* over the Atlantic states." Mr. Ashe speaks in raptures of the ladies, with whom, indeed, he seems to have been a favorite every where—for he takes particular pains to exclude them from any share in the "supreme disgust" which the people of the United States excited in him. In Pittsburg they are better educated than the men, and make very praiseworthy and constant wives, never forsaking their husbands even in the *yellow fever*, when *servants* and all others have fled "the dread contagion." As this is an instance of conjugal affection, *not to be met with elsewhere*, it richly merits to be recorded. There appears to be still some little religion left in the place, which, however, it may be supposed cannot last much longer, as "they are *frittering* it into a thousand ceremonies, a thousand absurd and eccentric shapes." Mr. Ashe was well nigh frightened to death, by seeing an old man emerge from the woods, wrapped up in a cloak, with a long beard flowing upon his breast; which he absolutely mistook for a huge bear, until informed that the object of his dread, was a harmless "menonist" whose religion prompted him to solitary acts of devotion, and to suffer his beard to grow unchecked. The scholastic establishments do no great credit to the town; but the markets are excellent, being abundantly supplied with "provisions of every description." The amusements of the people vary according to the season; in winter they *cariole* "by torch light," and in summer hold "rural festivals in the vicinity of clear springs." But lest this favorable account of Pitsburg should "dispose some minds on the other side of the water to emigration" our traveller takes care to wind it up with a long and minute detail of the perplexities and calamities experienced by a Sussex farmer, who had been seduced to leave his native land, by reading the "blasphemous reveries of Jefferson, Tom Paine, and Priestly." The unfortunate emigrant arrived at Boston with his family and "in an instant a *swarm* of custom-house officers were on board, and began their work of search, *extortion* and *pillage*." From these, however, the poor farmer *escaped*, but unhappily, only to meet with new difficulties; for he had no sooner landed, than he "found himself surrounded by a crowd of persons" who nearly annihilated him with their "*impertinent inquiries*." A thousand tricks were dexterously played off, to discover his occupation, trade, intentions, &c. One offered to sell him a *land lottery*; another proposed his taking "a contract for building a bridge;" and a third advised him to "place his funds in a manufactory of *weaver's shuttles*; buy up *unpaid for* British goods, 20 per cent. *under* prime cost; sell them by auction, and then *buy a patent* for making *improved fish-hooks*." Or, if he intended to become a school master, a lawyer, a parson, or a doctor, they advised him to travel elsewhere, as expeditiously as possible, for that people of *that sort* "were hardly *held in repute* among *them*." All these things, and many more, which happened to the poor emigrant in the course of "one short hour" naturally enough dispelled his fair dreams of American *independence*, and shewed the inhabitants to him in *their true light*—"a race of *impudent*, *selfish*, *sordid* individuals, without either *principle* or *common honesty*. Unwilling, however, to form his judgment *hastily*, this man of Sussex made up his mind *to travel*. He passed through "the *malignant ordeals* of the *middle* states; through the *burning* fevers which *annually* claim their thousands, and *depopulate* the great towns of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore," and arrived at length in the south, where, though he found no *yellow fever*, he found what was still worse, "slavery, tyranny, sloth, avarice and licentiousness." Having now "visited the whole of settled America," and experienced nothing but disgust; he began to reflect upon the absurdity of renouncing "the *honor* of being a British *subject*, for the *degradation* of becoming a *citizen* of such states," and wisely determined to quit a country so "infamously licentious," and return to the *undisturbed* security of his own *mild* and *paternal* government. Another *fact* highly interesting, and one which must suffice to deter every man of *common understanding* from a wish to emigrate to this country, is, that Priestly found so sad a contrast between this and his native land, that he soon "fell into a deep melancholy, and died BROKEN HEARTED,"

Our traveller having *performed* this much of his *duty*, makes an excursion to Morgan town, and Presqu' isle; and, after lighting upon various Indian antiquities, and hoarding up a fund of witty anecdotes, returns once more to Pittsburgh, which place seems to have been peculiarly favorable to the developement of his inventive faculties. He discovered, during this peregrination, that the Americans *universally* prefer to build their houses in "bottoms," being too lazy to dwell upon the hills, from which their avocations would give them the daily trouble of descending; and though they every day see the evil consequences resulting from such a choice, still "they persist, and prefer inactivity and disease to health and comfort, when the latter are to be purchased by exertion." The *stores* to be met with, in this part of the country, are really curiosities, and are as well worth a voyage across the Atlantic, as Mr. Jefferson's rock. "Each shop exhibits a *complete* medley; a magazine where are to be had both a needle and an *anchor*; a child's whistle and a *piano forte*; a gill of whisky, and a hogshead of Madeira wine." But the *store-keepers* are an abominable set of rogues, who never fail to impose upon their customers, if possible; for notwithstanding the "*complete* medley" of their shops, they are sure never to have any article that is asked for. "I have known a person ask for a pair of *shoes*, and receive for answer, that there were no shoes in the store, but some *capital gin*. I have heard another ask for a *rifle gun*, and be answered that

*Vide Vol. I.

there were no rifles, but that he could be accommodated with the best Dutch *looking glasses*, and *German flutes* in the country. Another was directed by his wife to bring her a *warming pan, smoothing irons*, and *scrubbing brushes*, but these were denied; and a wooden *cuckoo clock* sent home in their stead."—A perplexing instance of these *cross purposes* occurred to our traveller himself; for upon offering an elegant horse, which he rode, for sale, the purchaser, instead of money fobbed him off with a parcel of *iron stew pans* to the amount of an hundred and thirty dollars, which he was obliged to lug all the way to Pittsburg, and there exchange them for *glass bottles*. This occasion of paying a second visit to that place, gives him an opportunity of discovering various circumstances to corroborate the account given us by Moses of the general deluge; upon which he descants most philosophically. This very naturally leads him to speak of the productions of the soil; with the rich variety of which he seems delighted, and strongly recommends that a society of naturalists should visit the place *under the patronage of government*. He then makes an "abrupt transition" to the *inhabitants* of the U. States generally, that is, of the *civilized* parts; but on this subject alas! oh dear!! heighho!!! "it may be said *with* the *greatest truth*,"

"*Man is* the only growth that *dwindles* here."

As his remarks on this lamentable state of human nature, contain so much *candour*; so much *veracity*; so many powerful *arguments*; and such irresistable weight of *testimony*, we should be doing great injustice to our traveller, and deprive our readers of much *profitable amusement*, if we did not give them entire; premising only, what Mr. Ashe has frequently *assured* his correspondent, that he never makes a general assertion, without having established it by "*actual evidence* and *decisive testimonies*." It will be seen that he takes in the whole range of science, warriors, statesmen, politicians, churchmen, lawyers, physicians, astronomers, &c. &c. which cannot fail to establish his own claim to preeminent distinction. "I know of no great warriors in America. I cannot honor by that name *even the men* who overwhelmed a *handful* of British, and after several years combat obtained an *unprofitable victory*. *In like manner*, I have known a *shoal of herrings run down* a whale on the coast of Cornwall, but it did not follow that I was to attribute this *accident* to the *individual prowess* of any of *such contemptible* animals, or to the *absence* of *strength* and capacity in the *whale*. This is so *just* a *picture* of the American war and its close, that I *hasten* to the *statesmen*. And *who are they?*—I *admit* there are *two* in the country; the one after many years of public life *devoted* to a *democratic party*, had the good sense *again* to become an apostate *to monarchy*, though he might have *predicted* that it would occasion *his fall* from the head of the government, and expose him to the most intemperate abuse of the *jacobinical faction*. He *met those events* soon after with a *manly fortitude*, and Mr. JOHN ADAMS now leads a private life, *beloved by the admirers of good sense and sound and practical political oeconomy*. There is no doubt *but* that he is the first statesman in America.—The next statesman to Mr. Adams, is Mr. Jefferson.—This gentleman has more theoretical talent, than *sterling* political ability. And yet to shew some respect to the *cry of the world*, *I call him a statesman*, though he certainly has betrayed more *dereliction* and *tergiversation*, than ought to be accorded to so high and eminent a name. During the whole of his two presidencies he has been *fluctuating* between the interests of *his country*, and his *prejudice* and *attachment* to the French government. The *remains* of good sense, and the *loud admonitions* of others have at length prevailed, and though he *continues his affection* to the Gallic cock, *still he ceases* to hate and bully the British lion. There are in America no real politicians, the *speeches* you see in papers are *made* by Irish and Scotch journalists, who attend the congress *and senate* merely to take the spirit of their proceedings and clothe it with a language interesting to read. *Attending* the debates of congress *on a day*, when a subject of consequence was to be discussed, *I left the house* full of *contempt* of its eloquence and the paucity of talent employed for the support or condemnation of the question. Notwithstanding this I read in the next morning's gazette—that a debate took place in the house *last night* of the most interesting nature; that it was agitated *by all the talent in the country*—particularly by Messrs. Dayton, Morgan, *Otty*, Dawson, &c. whose brilliant speeches we lay before the public—I had the misfortune to attend the congress at another time, when the scene was *more noisy and turbulent* than at any of your electionering hustings.—A Mr. Lyon, of Vermont, now of Kentucky, not being able to disprove the arguments of his opponent, spit directly in his face: this the other resented by *running to the fire* and catching up a *hot poker* and in a short time *nearly killed* his opponent and *cleared the house*. I suppose this is sufficient *on this head*; [he must be unreasonable, indeed, for whom *this* is not sufficient!] *from it you can readily learn* that the congress is a *violent vulgar* assembly, *which hired persons attend*, to debate on state affairs, and that the *public* newspapers are conducted by foreign editors, who amplify *such* debates and give them *something of a polished* and interesting character.—Nor has the church any brighter ornaments than the state. The members of it have *no conception* of eloquence. Mr. Smith of Princeton college has the highest reputation as a divine and orator. I went to hear him preach, and had the *mortification* to find a *transposed* sermon of Blair, delivered in a strain of *dull monotony*.—A Mr. Livingstone and a Mr. Emmitt are *the only lawyers* that *enjoy* repute—Dr. Rush of Philadelphia and Dr. Wilson of N. York monopolize all the medical character of the country—*and yet the yellow fever still rages*. As to the [other] departments of science, *I am told* there has been a Franklin and a Rittenhouse—I have *no disposition* to retract from the merits of such gentlemen, but I cannot admit that *these two* instances after the mediocrity of genius are sufficient to justify Mr. Jefferson in saying that Mr. Buffon was guilty of a gross error when he asserted that *man and beast degenerated* in America—M. Buffon *was perfectly right* in his assertion.—The *reflections* likely to arise in your mind *out of this*, I shall not interrupt."

As we have yet a long distance to follow Mr. Ashe to the end of his journey, we shall here stop a little to take breath; and admire the wonderful acquirements which have enabled our traveller to give so *correct* a *decision* upon such variety of matter.

We have frequently heard of *Jacks of all trades*; but then, they have been generally represented as *good at none*. We have seen *Encyclopædias* of the arts and sciences; but these have been formed by the joint labors of societies of learned men: And we remember to have once heard a gentleman complimented with the title of *walking library*. But Mr. Ashe presents to our mind the more novel, as well as infinitely more interesting spectacle of a *travelling university*. We find him, not only master of all the

arts, but qualified to examine, decide, and confer degrees, in every department of *science*; a *tactician* and metaphysician; an astronomer and statesman; an antiquarian, and a prophet; a naturalist, botanist, chemist, mineralogist, and ornithologist; an LLD. DD. MD. *ASS.* and *Esquire*. In the company of such a prodigy, we shall not fail to reap instruction and amusement; courage! therefore, reader! and let us humbly crave to be admitted into the *suite* of this *travelling university*.

Having provided himself with two attendants only, *Cuff* and *Mindeth*, to assist in navigating a huge unwieldy boat, along the devious current of the Ohio; our traveller is himself obliged to take the helm. In the capacity of *steersman*, then, his attention is too much occupied with the dangers, which at every moment beset him, to allow a survey of the sublimities of the surrounding scenery. Arrived at Wheeling, however, he has full leisure to take a *retrospective* view of the various beauties of this meandering river and its incumbent banks. To these Mr. Ashe has done ample justice; and seems pleased to indulge the gratifying anticipation of one day seeing the whole margin of "*la belle riviere*" covered with villages and towns. But alas! we have scarcely time to express our delight, that any thing should be found in this country, to deserve the admiration of this wonderful PANELLOGIMOS,* ere we are called upon to view the reverse of this attractive picture. Death lurks in a thousand hideous shapes, ready to seize upon every rash adventurer who shall dare to fix his residence "on these waters." The river itself seems to be subject to the influence of those intermittent fevers which lie concealed in every wave; for at one time it will be "sufficient to carry a first rate man of war," (does the traveller mean *himself* or a *ship?*) and at another, "barely capable of floating a canoe." The lands are very fertile, particularly those which the congress have infamously wrested from the hands of the poor harmless Indians. Mr. A. thinks it would be a good speculation to buy up all these lands at two dollars an acre. But, then, what man of common understanding would think of emigrating to a place, where, if the visitations of "diarrhœa and fever" should fail to sweep him off, his crops will nevertheless be "visited by grubs, flies, and *clouds* of locusts," disadvantages more than sufficient to counterbalance all the inducements of soil and climate. It is worthy of remark, too, that "the spring season commences at the breaking up of the ice—the autumn generally commences in October." The sun is generally observed to rise in the east; and what is more extraordinary, the moon sometimes sets considerably to the south of west. Persons who may feel encouraged to follow the steps of our traveller, will meet with some valuable information by consulting his directions; without which, indeed, they might find it extremely difficult to accomplish their object. "The first thing to be attended to by emigrants, or traders, *wishing to descend the river*, is to procure *a boat*." And if they are not careful to provide one that does not leak, the probability is, their goods, if they have any on board, would get damaged by the water; or if the leak was great they might run the risk of sinking. To attempt a voyage down the Ohio (or "Oyo" as the Americans call it) without a boat, would not only be unpleasant but imminently dangerous; as the best swimmers would be liable to be entangled among the *tops of trees*—a height to which the river sometimes rises—and "from such a dilemma, nothing but presence of mind, and great exertion can extricate them." Another important piece of advice, and which should not be forgotten, by those inclined to visit the country as they go along, is never to stop at an inn without previously ascertaining "*the possession or absence of ears*" in the landlord; which is at least *prima facie* evidence of the sort of treatment to be expected from him; many of these rascals particularly on the Virginia side "having left those ornamental appendages nailed to certain penitential crosses in Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c."

In the course of his voyage our philosopher meets with a *spring of oil* "rising from the bottom of the river" of which he "skimmed off a gourd full," and anxious to have it analized, posted away to the house of a doctor for that purpose; but the gentleman "had but just turned doctor, and had not as yet given his time to such things." Mr. A. was therefore compelled to set about the experiment himself, and actually succeeded in causing the *oil to take fire*. "During the progressive stages of of this operation, *I kept the noses of all the obliging family occupied over the fume*." From their testimony, notwithstanding "their opinions were wide and discordant" owing to a difference in the conformation of the olfactory nerves, he was enabled to draw this important conclusion from his *analysis*, that the oil was "*impregnated with a vegetable aromatic smell.*"

Wheeling is a delightfully situated town, which "would have rivalled *Pittsburg* long since" had it not been unfortunately placed in Virginia, a state whose inhabitants are too much addicted to drunkenness, horseracing, cockfighting, gambling, and plundering the Indians, to attend to commercial dealings, or industrious pursuits. This part of the state, especially, seems to have been to the United States, what the Botany bay colony was to England, the asylum of thieves and swindlers, and outlawed vagabonds of every description. Here "they formed a species of nefarious republic, where equality of crime constituted a social band." A better sort of people occasionally settled among them and from an *amalgamation* of these materials, "the society is now formed." During the short time that Mr. A. remained at Wheeling, he had various opportunities of witnessing *the vicious propensities of the genuine American character*, and of confirming by *indubitable evidences*, the correctness of his *general assertions*. The price of a saddle was offered to be *run for*, and in an instant, as if by magic, the town became a desert; the stores and warehouses were shut, "blacksmiths, *shipwrights*, all left work" and "six poor devils were started for the saddle." The race was disputed; but as every spectator had something depending on the issue, no proper umpires could be found to decide, and "*a general battle ensued*." This continued sometime when two individuals—a David, and Goliah! like Paris and Atrides of old, stepped forth, from the contending powers, and offered to decide the fate of the day, by single combat. A Virginian one, the other, an adopted son of Kentucky. Ajax, and Agamemnon, CRIBB AND MOLYNEAUX would have shrunk with conscious inferiority before these intrepid combatants; and we venture to say that "his royal highness" and the nobles of his kingdom would

* The reader would search Johnson, in vain, for the signification of this word. It is one of a *new coinage*. The English language containing no word capable of expressing the comprehensive genius of Mr. Ashe, we were *per force* obliged to some other; and to the Greek are we indebted for this compound: Pan, signifying *all*, and ellogimos, *learned*.

have confessed, had they seen the battle, that their "sporting annals" contained no parallel.

"Bulk and bone were in favor of the Kentuckyan; science and craft in that of the Virginian. Very few rounds had taken place, or *fatal* blows given, before the Virginian contracted his whole form, drew up his arms to his face, with his hands nearly *closed in a concave*, by the fingers being *bent* to the full *extension* of the flexors, and summoning up all his energy for one act of desperation, pitched himself into the bosom of his opponent. Before the effects of this could be ascertained, the *sky was rent* by the shouts of the multitude; and I could learn, that the Virginian had *expressed* as much beauty and skill in his retraction and bound, as if he had been bred in a menagerie [or the royal boxing academy of London] and practised action and attitude among panthers and wolves. The shock received by the Kentuckyan, *and the want of breath*, brought him instantly to the ground. The Virginian never lost his hold, like those bats of the south who never quit the subject on which they fasten, till they *taste blood*, he kept his knees in his enemy's body; fixing *his claws* in his hair, and his thumbs in his eyes, *gave them an instantaneous start from their sockets*. The sufferer *roared* aloud, but *uttered no complaint*. The citizens *again shouted with joy*. Doubts were no longer entertained; and bets of three to one were offered on the Virginian. The Kentuckyan not being able to *disentangle his adversary* from his face, adopted a new mode of warfare; and in imitation of the *serpent* which crushes such creatures to death as it proposes for its food, he *extended his arms round* the Virginian, and hugged him into closer contact with his *huge* body. The latter *disliking this*, cast loose the hair and *convex* eyes of his adversary, when both folded together like bears in an embrace, rolled several turns over each other. The *acclamations increased*, [the *sky* which was before only *rent*, was now *burst in twain*] and bets ran high that the Kentuckyan "would give out," that is, after being *mutilated and* deprived of his *eyes*, *ears* and *nose*, he would cry out for mercy and aid. The public were not precisely right. Some dæmon interposed for the *biggest monster*; he got his enemy under him, and in an instant *snapt off his nose* so close to his face that *no manner of projection* remained. The little Virginian made one further effort, and *fastening on the under lip* of his mutilator *tore it over his chin*. The Kentuckyan, at length *gave out*, on which the people carried off the victor, and he preferring a triumph to a doctor who came to cicatrize his face, suffered himself to be chaired round the ground as the champion of the times, and the first *rougher and tumbler*. The poor wretch, whose eyes were started from their spheres, and whose lip refused its office, returned to the town to hide his impotence, and *get his countenance repaired*."

The day's *sports* ended in a ball at the principal inn where our traveller lodged; to a participation in the pleasures of which, he was politely told by his landlord, (whose head was luckily provided with its *ornamental appendages*—ears) that his "quality of stranger, and a gentleman" would gain him free admission. Profiting by this invitation, he entered the ball-room. Here new scenes, such as are never exhibited at "Carlton house," met his astonished view. Would that Hogarth had lived to see that room! one corner was occupied by a portion of the assembly, engaged in the fascinating games of *all fours*, *three-up* and *cribbage*; in another, stood a table of refreshments, *whiskey and biscuit*, surrounded by a crowd of drinkers and smokers; a group of noisy politicians held possession of the third; and in the fourth, was stationed the *music* which "consisted of two *bangies* played by negroes nearly in a state of *nudity*, and a lute through which a Chickesaw breathed" delightful harmony. The middle of the floor was, of course, claimed by the dancers; where many a blushing Hebe tripped it merrily along "on light fantastic toe." Though the music was sometimes drowned, by the more powerful sounds which issued from the other corners of the room, yet still the ladies did justice to the far famed character of the "Virginia jigg" and the ball would, perhaps, have ended as other balls end "had not an unlucky wight of a drunken politician seized his friend by the throat, and threatened to *annihilate* him, if he did not drink DAMNATION TO THOMAS JEFFERSON." This, like an electric shock, produced a general uproar: chairs, tables, bowls, and bottles flew about in thick succession; the ladies *retired*, and the frighted traveller fled for succor and protection to "mine host," from whom he had the consolation to learn that this was *only a row*, the natural and necessary *finale* of all balls.

Having seen quite enough of the ferocious manners of the place, he "hurried out of Wheeling with a precipitation which precluded all further inquiries" and proceeded towards Marietta. Pursuing his usual custom of going on shore, whenever a proper landing place offered, he had the good fortune to fall in with a settlement of Irish emigrants—a fruitful subject for the versatile talents of our traveller. The history of this little settlement is affecting in the extreme; and produces a train of reasoning which leads to some important political conclusions—the principal of which is, that the Irish are too partial to "their own" government, ever to alienate their political rights, that there is hardly one Irish *subject* who has become an American citizen, or who gives to that title "any manner of consideration or respectful consequence." We have heard much of the poor, oppressed, degraded Erin, and we have been silly enough to credit many of the stories told us by M'Neven, Emmett, Sampson, and others, of their sufferings—but the *decisive testimony* of Mr. A. has disabused us: and we cannot help feeling a strong resentment against the honorable the circuit court of New York, for admitting Mr. Sampson to the sacred privileges of citizenship, when they must have known, had they read Mr. A's travels, (which they ought to have done,) that an Irishman never casts off his allegiance to the "*defender of the faith*," whatever oath he may take to the contrary.

At Marietta, our traveller discovers a wonderful talent in his man Cuff, of imitating the *language* of wild beasts, so excellently well as to deceive the very beasts themselves. Mr. A. profits by this extraordinary talent in Cuff, and orders him to "crow every morning like a cock, to rouse up *all hands*." There is a *church* at Marietta, remarkable as being "the only one between this and Pittsburg." This seems to have had a happy influence on the habits and manners of the inhabitants, as they are quite "orderly and quiet." It operates, however, as a *scare-crow* to the Virginians, who certainly feel as natural an aversion to every thing like moral restraint, as a mad dog does to water, or an Englishman to a bull frog; and therefore seldom visit the town or remain a moment longer in it than their business necessarily demands. Mr. A. was astonished to find American officers of the highest grade, mixing without distinction, among the common mechanics—this is a shameful republican custom, and ought to be abolished; it leads a stranger, sometimes, into unpleasant mistakes—for instance, our traveller was just going to lay his cane across the shoulders of a fellow who had not *caulked his boat* according to promise, when he heard him saluted with "ah! general how do you;" at another time he was very near abusing *a baker* about the price of his bread, when "a person entered *opportunely* to say, "colonel, I want a loaf of bread."—In the same manner was he *luckily* prevented from uttering some harsh expressions against a *butcher* for his "sorry dirty looking meat" by hearing him accosted with "your honor"; from which he understood that "he was a *judge*" Now if these American officers and judges will make themselves so cheap, they should, at least, take care to keep good bread and clean meat, that strangers may have no cause to quarrel with them; or if they will act like other people, let them always hang out a sign by which a "traveller" shall know them to be *warriors*; such as "Bunkers hill" the "battle of the Cowpens" and so forth: this might often save them from a *stranger's* rattan.

In the neighborhood of Marietta, Mr A has a

has a terrible encounter with a rattlesnake, but with the assistance of Cuff is finally victorious, and leaves "the creature with *unfolded involutions, examinate round* the root of a tree." He also kills a wild turkey of "*thirty pounds*" weight, which affords him an excellent opportunity of learning the natural history of that bird. After this, he is so fortunate as to find a curious collection of Indian antiquities, from which an invincible argument is drawn in favour of the count de Buffon's opinion respecting the *degeneracy* of the present race of Americans.—In the company of an Englishman, a Dutchman and an Irishman, our traveller makes an excursion to Zanesville; in the course of which he gets a glimpse of the *philosopher's stone*, that is, he finds an immense number of "globes of gold weighing about twenty pounds" each. This event very naturally causes a "great and exuberant joy" to the whole party; and each individual determines at once what to do with his share of the treasure. The result of all this is that not a man is inclined to remain in this infamous country. The Englishman resolves to return home immediately, being certain *from experience*, there is no country like old England; and the Irishman swears "damnation to the day longer he'll stay in America." But alas! and alack! the gold turned out, upon *analysis* to be all smoke! and the poor emigrants were obliged to content themselves a little longer in this detestable country.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Military Appointments.

The appointments lately made by the president and senate of the United States for the additional army, are calculated to afford great pleasure to the sincere American. It appears that no man has been called upon to subscribe his belief in the "*thirty nine articles*" of any political faith; for many of the highest offices in the gift of the government have been bestowed on gentlemen denominated "federalists," under the assurance that "*they are honest—that they are capable*—THAT THEY ARE FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION."

Whatever diversity of sentiment may exist anterior to the passage of a law, it is the duty of a good citizen to support the *law*, after it has passed. By so doing, he does not resign his individual opinion, but merely refuses to place it in opposition to the will of the majority, which in all cases must and ought to govern. The true man will, with all his physical strength, uphold the law; though he may disapprove of it; and legally exercise his constitutional rights to have it repealed. This is the very essense of a republican government—and without it the state of society must be disorganized and unhappy.

We are led to these remarks on seeing an advertisement in one of the papers published in this city, signed "*William H. Winder, lieutenant colonel, U. States army.*" This gentleman was a candidate to represent the city and county of Baltimore in the eleventh congress, in opposition to Mr. *M'Kim*, the present member. Though all persons who had the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. *Winder* gave the most honorable testimony of his moral integrity—though his firmness of mind and amenity of manners were universally admitted—yet at the eletion of 1808 he did not receive 1900 votes out of nearly 9000, given on that occasion. But a matter of *opinion* was involved in this contest. "Embargo," or "no embargo" was the question before our citizens, and Mr. *Winder* was understood to be on the side of the latter proposition.

No sooner, however, was it known to the people of the said city and county of Baltimore that this very gentleman had applied for an office in the army of the United States—a situation in which a plain question of *principle* would be involved, than all men wished him to succeed, even to a command of a higher grade than that he possesses; and his appointment has met the unanimous approbation.

The feelings of the people in regard to this honorable gentleman powerfully impresses on our mind the remarkable saying of President *Jefferson*—that "*a difference of opinion is not a difference of principle.*" Mr. *Winder*, doubtless, retains all his *opinions*—he is as much a "*federalist*" as ever he was—it was not expected that he would abandon his political axioms—but a question of *principle* was at stake; *his country* was about to be put in array against a *foreign* government; he proffered his services, and *all* agree that they will be useful to the United States and honorable to himself and his friends. Thus, in the weightier matters of the republic, let political animosities forever be buried! In the seasons of peace, when we have nothing else to do, *party* contentions may be necessary to keep up the public stamina, and secure the government from corruption—but when the question shall be fairly put—*for, or against, our country*—the honest man will not hesitate on his course.

Though the American people, notwithstanding their diversity of *opinions* are more firmly connected and cemented together than any nation in the world, and so they needs must be when they look at the state of their own country and compare it with that of any other—yet a portion of the *old leaven* remains, creating an influence in decided opposition to the honor and independence of the United States. This might have been naturally expected from the permission given to the *royalists* to return after the war; and the great and steady intercourse that has subsisted between us and the "king's country" ever since. The first was a grievous error; but it was an error on the side of mercy, and must be forgiven. The effect arising from the latter was not so easy to be avoided, as it is natural to feel some partiality for those by whose fabrications we obtain our usual means of subsistence. These two co-operating causes gave instant body and substance to a powerful party, that wormed itself into the very bowels of the people, and perverted or obstructed their honest designs. In a government constituted like that of the United States—a country where access to knowledge is so easy, and every man is constitutionally encouraged to examine the measures of government, a great diversity of sentiment must be expected. The *foreign* party, too small and insignificant of itself to do any thing, would, of course, fall in the ranks of some other; which other, tho' honest in its *principles*, must, of necessity, partake of the *general censure* cast upon its associates for *their* wicked tenets and injurious proceedings.—Hence arises the false impression that is entertained by the British ministry of the strength of their "friends in America," and the cause of that constant outcry in the United States of the intrigues of an interest hostile to their independence. We think every liberal man will subscribe to the truth of these propositsons.

Such being the state of the case, the arduous times that are coming will not be without their advantages. If there are some that prefer the trappings and vices of royalty, to the plain fair and stricter morality of the republican system—if any who breathe the free air of the United States, and partake of the inestimable blessings secured by the

confederation, would, from early habits or a vitiated education, prefer a king—or, for self-aggrandizement, desire a severation of the union—a brush of war, like the pruning knife in the hands of the husbandman, will divest us of them—and the national tree, luxuriant in resources, with all its juices legitimately held and appropriated to their proper objects, shall flourish with renewed vigor, and be, indeed, the *ever-green-pride* of the world—while its glorious fruits of "PEACE, LIBERTY *and* SAFETY," shall be "*for the healing of the nations.*"

Impressed Seamen.

In the proceedings of congress will be found an affecting appeal to the *justice* of their country by the *father* and *mother* of an unfortunate youth whose lot it has been to be reached by the fangs of the "*Defender of the Faith.*" The case alas! is not singular. By official returns now lodged in the department of state, we *know* of 6257 American citizens in the same predicament, many of whom are looked upon as dead and forgotten by their former neighbors and friends, so long have they been detained in slavery—but what the number *really* is can only be presumed. From repeated enquiries, made for many years past, of persons whose fate it was to visit, or suffer a temporary confinement, on board of British vessels of war, we feel justified in making this bold and general assertion, that there is not a single British government ship, be her station at *Halifax* or in *Botany Bay*, within the *Baltic*, or doubling *Cape Horn*, that is destitute of *impressed American seamen.* The practice has no parallel, either for atrocity or extent, in any thing of modern times, but the business of negro-stealing on the coasts of unfortunate *Africa.*

After six or seven years servitude, the escape of certain American seamen is connived at, provided the captain of the vessel is so stationed that he can supply the place with fresh hands—and a little management between the *captain* and the *purser* puts the whole wages into their own pockets; for glad is the unfortunate to make his escape on any terms. Several well attested cases of this kind have come to our knowledge; and only three or four weeks ago we saw and conversed with a native of the neighborhood of this city, who had been "in the service" about seven years—he regained his liberty destitute of every thing but the clothes he had on his back. While on board a ship of war in the *Rio del Plata*, he discovered a long lost *brother* in the same situation!

A few minutes have only past since I heard of the return of a school fellow who was impressed at the commencement of the present war—*he has lost both his hands in the servitude*—he was turned adrift in England as useless, and depended chiefly on charity for a mouthful bread!

How many uncounted cases of this kind are there? What a mournful list of juvenile friends long forgotten or regarded as dead, would present themselves mangled and worn out with hardships, if Britain were to dismantle her navy? Busy memory brings to recollection many such, of whose fate nothing has been heard for years. We have not room for more at present, but to express this solemn and reverential malediction, and say—*Accursed be the American government, and every individual of it, who by the omission or commission of any thing, shall agree to make peace with Great Britain, until ample provision shall be made for our impressed seamen, and security shall be given for the prevention of such abominable outrages in future.*

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1812.

In the memorial of sundry merchants of this city to congress, praying a modification or suspension of the non-intercourse law, it is stated that the amount of money due the citizens of the United States, from Great Britain, exceeds 100 millions of dollars. Exchange on London, at 60 days, is quoted in the Philadelphia papers, as being at twenty-two and an half per cent. *discount!* The mighty aggregate has been chiefly formed by the great shipments to Spain and Portugal; where the British gather up and send home the chief part of the specie, and make payments in paper.

A late Liverpool prices current says 63 s per bbl. has been offered for American flour, but it is held at 65 to 70s. In London it would command 65 to 70s and will be higher. 70 shillings *used to be* equal to $15 54—but the dollar now is, *by law*, 5s. 6d. The stock of flour [American] on hand at Lisbon Feb. 1, was 141,396 bbls. besides large quantities of wheat, barley, corn and rye. The consumption for the month of January is given at 24,324 bbls. with a proportionate quantity of grain. It is a moral certainty, that without supplies from the United States the allied armies in Spain and Portugal must be disbanded—but there is no appearance of a scarcity at present. During the quarter ending the 31st March ult. there were inspected in Baltimore 163,000 bbls wheat flour.

General *Wilkinson* is immediately to resume his command on the Lower Mississippi. He has lately visited the place of his nativity, Calvert county, in this state.

Recruiting for the new army goes on with astonishing success and activity. It is a new business, and, as yet, the necessary arrangements are, and must be, very imperfect. But by returns made to the war office it appears that three thousand men were enlisted in one week. The returns for the next succeeding week will give double the number. We can now readily believe, if the necessary clothing, &c. is provided, that 15,000 will be ready for the field by the *first of May*, as we are told the secretary at war has stated there would be.

The several companies of rangers, authorised to be raised by a late act of congress for the protection of our north-western frontier against the Indians, are already in active service; and are spoken of as the finest bodies of hardy woodmen that ever took the field. We fear there will be too much use for them.

An article in a Vermont paper says, that a few days previous to his disclosures at Washington, *John Henry* was appointed by the governor-general of Canada, high sheriff for the district of *Quebec*, an office worth $10,000 *per annum.*

We have no certain intelligence, though rumors *pro* and *con* of a treaty being concluded with France, are very numerous. Some say *positively* that *every point* in dispute is satisfactorily settled—yet the French burn and sink many vessels;—while others declare that nothing has been or will be done. The arrival of the *Hornet*, which will place conjecture at rest, is daily looked for.

The seat of government of the state of Pennsylvania was removed to Harrisburg a few days ago. Forty waggons were laden with the public papers and records of the state; all which were safely deposited in the fire proof offices about the 1st inst.

Four *blood hounds*, being unconfined, lately attacked and dreadfully mangled a lad, almost to death, near Philadelphia.

As we shall, before many days, most probably have certain official statements relative to the late transactions in *Florida*, we refrain from giving place to the various articles respecting that country which appear in the papers.

An American frigate and her crew.—The United States is commanded by commodore Decatur, who is but thirty three years of age, and has a crew. which he has been about two years in training, every man of which (excepting an older seaman who saved his life at Tripoli) is younger than himself, and native American citizens, and one-third of which have been from two to six years on board of British men of war. Such a vessel will not disgrace her flag. *Col.*

A fine steer was lately killed for the Philadelphia market, bred in Chenango county, New-York, the offspring of a *deer* and a *cow*.

The most beautiful yellow paint that is known, called *Chromic yellow*, is now manufactured from an abundant native material, in ample quantities, by *Clinton* and *Jarvis*, New-York.

We would advise the *lord She'ffield's*, "at home and abroad," to examine a *late* map of Pennsylvania, and then read the following.

WILKESBARRE, (Penn.) April 3.

The Launch!—We are authorised to state that on Friday, the 10th day of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. will be launched from the *ship yard* at this port, the vessel now on the stocks. A sight every where so interesting, and here so novel, we have no doubt will attract a large concourse of people.

The French army of the north, to control or attack, the emperor of Russia, is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each, commanded by Massena, Davoust, Oudinot and Berthier.

From *La Plata* we learn that the Buenos Ayrean general attacked and defeated a party of the Portuguese troops that had marched from Brazil for the relief of *Montevideo*, as they were crossing the country. In consequence of which a renewal of hostilities between *Buonos Ayres* and *Monte Video* was expected.

In consequence of the present [anticipated] embargo, 26,000 barrels of flour were shipped from Philadelphia in the four first days of this month—30,000 from Alexandria, and, as noticed in our last, 32,800 from Baltimore—from the *three* ports nearly 90,000 barrels.

A letter from Paris to a gentlemen in Philadelphia says—"Paris is now supplied with water from fountains, which are not locked up as yours at Philadelphia; this blessing alone to the city of Paris repays half the disasters of the revolution."

If congress intend to continue their session until the embargo is removed, i. e. for 90 days—one good thing will result from from the present proceedings, which is, that the people will not have many members to pay. If they go on giving leave of absence, as they have done lately, the house will often be without a quorum.

The official accounts of the seizure of Swedish Pomerania are received According to the representation of the Swedish officer, and we put full faith in his statement, the act was a flagrant violation of every law that binds a nation to the observance of an honest faith—a counterpart of the affairs of *Portugal* and *Copenhagen*, except that no lives were lost from the non res stance of the Swedes, on account of their inability to effect any possible good.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Captain Noble, of the ship Herald from Portsmouth, Eng. has communicated to us the following intelligence:

"The privateer schooner Speedwell, captain Hamilton, sailed from Guernsey the latter end of February for the Bay of Biscay, to cruise for Americans. The first night after sailing, a black man, an American, one of the crew, went into the main hold and set the vessel on fire near the bulk head of the liquor room, which was not discovered until she was on fire below, when a man was ordered down to examine the cause. The moment he got into the hold, the black man attacked and wounded him severely; upon which he retreated on deck. The black man was armed with a large knife, a cutlass and axe. The first lieutenant then went down, but soon returned severely wounded; as did three others after him. Finding the fire gain fast, and near the liquor and magazine, they cut scuttles in the deck, and threw their powder and liquors overboard. The black man was then discovered trying to scuttle the schooner; when the captain jumped down and fired at him, but without effect. The black man retreated under the fore-castle deck, and began again to cut a hole in her bottom. By this time the crew had extinguished the flames, and fired several shot at the black man, seven of which entered his body—At every wound he would say, "*No dead yet*," and continued cutting. They were obliged at last to scuttle the forecastle deck when they fired at and killed him, after he had wounded seven men and done so much damage as to oblige the privateer to return to Guernsey-Roads, where she arrived on the first of March, her crew underwent a trial and she was again fitted out for a cruise. At Guernsey they were fitting out as privateers, two brigs, two schooners, two luggers and several cutters, for the bay of Biscay.

LITERARY NOTICE.

We have been politely favored with a pamphlet which has just been published in New-York, entitled "*Trial of* capt. Henry Whitby for the murder of John Pierce, with his *dying declaration*—also *the trial* of capt. George Crimp, for *piracy* and *manstealing*. By an eminent reporter."

Though this little pamphlet is anonymous, it will be easily recognised as the production of a barrister of eminent genius, whose pen has been more than once employed for the amusement of the American public. It abounds with wit; and in the guise of facetious fiction represents some important transactions in their true colours.

If we have room, in our next number, we shall treat our readers with a few extracts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 16.—The protest of the captain of the American brig Comet, captured by the French, with some accompanying papers were laid before the house, which were finally referred to the secretary of state. Nothing else done.

☞ CORRECTION—Since the side of this sheet containing the 119th page was printed, I have some reason to believe that the fact stated in the third paragraph of the article headed "Impressed seamen" is not exactly true in all its parts, though many cases the nature must occur: the reader will please to consider *that* paragraph as expunged.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1812. [No. 34

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Secret Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON THE EMBARGO QUESTION.

(Continued from page 107.)

Friday, April 3.—Mr. Quincy expressed, in strong terms, his abhorrence of the measure.—He said that if he believed it to be a preparation for war he should have a less indignant sense of the injury, than he felt now, as he deemed it a pure, unsophisticated reinstated embargo.—The limitation of sixty, or ninety days, gave little consolation to him; because he knew how easily the same power which originated could continue this oppressive measure.

He said that his objections were, that it was not what it pretended to be; and was, what it pretended not to be.—That it was not embargo preparatory to war—but that it was embargo as a substitute for the question of declaring war. It was true that it was advocated as a step incipient to a state of war, and by way of preparation for it, by gentlemen whose sincerity he was bound to respect. He could not, however, yield the conviction of his senses and reflections, to their asseveration; nor declare in complaisance to any, let them be as respectable as they might, that he saw in this measure, more or less, than its features indicated.

Is this embargo what it pretends to be, preparation for war? In the first place, no sudden attack is expected from Great Britain. It is not suggested that we have a tittle of evidence, relative to any hostility of her temper, which is not possessed by the whole community. The president has not communicated to us one document, or reason for the measure. His message merely notifies to us, his will and pleasure.

An embargo, as preparatory to war, presupposes some new and hidden danger, not known to the mercantile community. In such case, when the government see a danger, of which the merchant is unapprised, it may be wise to stay the departure of property until the nature and extent of it can be explained. But not a moment longer. For, Let the state of things be that of war, or of peace, the principle is precisely the same—the interest which the community has, in the property of individuals, is best preserved by leaving its management to the interest of the immediate proprietor; after he is made acquainted with all the circumstances, at the time, which have a tendency to increase its exposure.

The reason of an embargo, considered as an incipient step, to war, is either to save our property from depredation abroad, or keep property which we want at home. Now it happens that the nature of the great mass of our exports is such that there is little danger of depredation from the enemy, we pretend to fear abroad, and little want of the articles, most likely to be exposed, at home. The total exports of the last year amounted as appears by the report of the secretary of the treasury, to *forty-five millions of dollars*. It also appears by that report, our exports to Great Britain and her dependencies, and also to those of Spain and Portugal, were *thirty-eight millions five hundred thousand dollars—nearly seven eighths* in value of our whole exports have been, and continue to be, to the dominions of that very power, from which so much is pretended to be apprehended. Now, it is well known, that these articles are of very great necessity and importance to her, and whether, even in the case of actual war, between our countries, Great Britain would capture them, might be questionable. But that she would capture them, on the mere preparation, before one really hostile act was committed, on our part, is not only unreasonable, but absolutely absurd, to expect. This very commerce, which by the passing of this bill you indicate it is her intention to prohibit or destroy, it is her obvious and undeniable policy to invite and cherish: besides, the articles are, in a very great proportion, perishable, which by this embargo are to be prohibited from going to market. Which is best? To keep them at home, to a certain loss and probable ruin, or adventure them abroad to a possible loss and a highly probable gain? Ask your merchant. Ask common sense.

But it is said "we must protect our merchants." Heaven help our merchants from *embargo protection!*—It is also said that "the present condition of things has been brought upon the country by merchants—that it was their clamor in 1805 and 1806, which first put congress upon this system of coercive restriction." It is true that in those years the merchants did petition—not for embargo—not for commercial embarrassment and annihilation—but for protection. They, at that time, really thought, that this national government was formed for protection; and that it had at heart the prosperity of all the great interests of the country. If it was a grievous fault, grievously have the merchants answered it. They asked you for relief, and you sent them embarrassment. They asked you for defence, and you imposed embargo. They asked bread and you gave them a stone. They asked a fish, and you gave them a serpent. Grant that the fault was great; suppose that they did mistake the nature and character of the government; is the penalty they incurred by this error never to be remitted? Permit them once to escape, and, and my word for it, they will never again give you any apology for this destructive protection. If they do they will richly deserve all the misery, which, under the name of protection, you can find means to visit upon them. Your tender mercies are cruelties. The merchants hate and spurn this ruinous defence.

Mr. Quincy, then took notice of an intimation which had been thrown out, in relation to an express, sent off, on the day preceding the message of the president, giving information that an embargo would be proposed the ensuing day.—He said that there was no necessity of speaking of that matter by distant allusion, as if there was any thing that sought concealment. That is not an affair, said Mr. Q. that shuns the light. I had the honor and the happiness, in conjunction with another member of this house, from New-York (Mr. Emott) and a senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) to transmit that intelligence to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, by an express which started on Tuesday afternoon. In doing this we violated no obligation even of the most remote and delicate kind.—The fact that, the committee of foreign relations, had decided that an embargo should be proposed on Wednesday, was openly avowed here on Tuesday, by various members of that committee, to various members of this house. Among others I was informed of it. I shall always be grateful to the gentleman, who gave me that information. Indeed, the whole commercial community are under great obligations to the members of the committee of foreign relations, for their feeling and patriotism in resolving on that disclosure. It enabled us, by anticipating the mail, to give an opportunity for great masses of our property to escape from the ruin our cabinet was meditating for them. Yes, sir. To escape into the jaws of the British lion, and of the French Tyger, which are places of refuge, of joy and delight, when compared with the grasp and fang of this hyena embargo. What was the effect of this information? When it reached Philadelphia, the whole mercantile class was in motion, and all that had it in their power, were flying in all directions from the coming mischief, as though it were a plague, and a pestilence. Look, at this moment, on the river, below Alexandria. The poor seamen towing down their vessels, against wind and tide, anxious to escape from a country, which destroys under the mask of preserving.

It is said that this embargo is "mere notice to the merchant." If this were the case, why all these pains and penalties? why these grievous bonds, imposed on our coasting trade? If you really intend war, if this measure is timely preparation and not a substitute for it, lay your embargo—But let it be mere general prohibition, without penalty. You will then have done your duty. If they go and are captured, they have no cause of complaint. But it is said, "shall we feed our enemies?" That question unravels the whole plot. It is an embargo for coercion and not for preparation. In reply, I say yes feed your enemies.—If they are in no danger of being reduced by famine, and if the article of food you do not want, and it will perish without a market.

The gentlemen who advocate this bill seem to be much offended that some of us do not believe that it is their intention to declare war at the end of the time limited. They treat the suggestion as a reflection on their personal veracity. I question not either the sincerity or veracity of these gentlemen who make these declarations. But those gentlemen must excuse me if I prefer to reason concerning future events, rather from the nature of things than from the state of their minds. I make no suggestion concerning the intentions of the gentlemen on this floor; but concerning the intentions of our cabinet, and concerning their ability, in relation to actual war, I shall not hesitate both to make suggestions and to state reasonings. And I shall not deem myself precluded from the use of my understanding concerning the result of any measures, because my calculations contradict any man's declared intentions. The public has little concern about what you may intend. It has much in what you can execute.

I say, then, distinctly, I do not believe that this embargo is preparation for war; but I do believe that it is a refuge from the question of declaring war. My reason tells me, that war is not intended, because of your want of preparation, and of your neglect of it. If war were intended, would the men at the helm have employed the five months past in a way so utterly inefficient, and inconsistent with such an anticipated state? What have you done during this long session, to put this country into that "armour and attitude" so ostentatiously recommended at the opening of it? What have you done?—Why you have *thirty-five thousand men upon paper*; and in five months you have added about *one thousand new recruits to the old establishment*. That is to say, you have *six thousand men*, now on your army rolls. You have officers in abundance, but where are your soldiers? We were told last December that on the first day of April we should be *before Quebec*. And where were we on that day?—Why—*retiring behind embargo*—What prospect is there that your enlistments will be so rapid as will enable you to raise more men in the ninety days, which are to come, than in the one hundred and fifty which have past? I know there is, on the carpet, a grand scheme, of augmenting the chance of enlistments, by reducing the time of service, from five years to eighteen months. But how does this prognosticate as to the *efficiency of the force?* This proposition is perfectly characteristic.

You want an embargo army, and not a fighting army. Ever since you appointed a collector of a northern seaport, major-general, I have been satisfied that what you intended was, an army to fight smugglers and not Canadians.

You prepare to go to war for commercial rights, in ninety days? —Where?—How?—A navy is out of the question. And as to the purpose of arming our merchantmen, although that resolution was passed with as much, I believe more unanimity than any other of all those proposed by the committee of foreign relations, it has been laid asleep in the committee; and not a man has ventured to suggest, even that it was to be put into parliamentary form, much less that it was to be carried into effect.

When I see such a palpable failure in all the means, natural and necessary, for carrying on the war; when I see the exposure of your seaboard; when I see the actual military force, instead of being increased in efficiency, in fact, reducing, neither promises, nor asseverations, nor oaths shall make me believe that you will go to war at the end of ninety days. *Opposuit natura.* Nature has decided against you. Instead of that "*feast*" of war, to which we were invited, at the beginning of the session, we have served up to us the old dish of restrictions. There is no need of the spirit of prophecy to tell the result. At the end of ninety days, you will find that your preparation is not sufficient. The horrors of war will be preached up, very assiduously during our recess. Familiarity with embargo will diminish its dread. The restrictive system becomes identified with some personal, local, paltry interest. The navigating states are sacrificed; and the spirit and character of the country, are prostrated, in the dust, by fear, or by avarice.

This embargo will not serve the American people. But I tell you who it may serve; it will serve the French emperor. His interest is apparent. It operates on his enemy by denying our produce to her armies. But where is the American interest? Coercion on Great Britain is not pretended. If war with this power be really its purpose, then much of this very property ought to be got out of the country. It is useless and must perish if it remain in it. And the resources of the country and its ability for war are augmented by the whole amount of the returns, which its sale would produce.

In every point of view, I look on this measure as a cruel abandonment of our national rights; as impolitic; as deceptive; as calculated to impress on the American people an idea that it is your intention to maintain commercial rights, which, its true effect, is, to abandon. Here is another effect which it is calculated to produce, and of all others ought at a crisis of this kind to be avoided.—Its tendency must be to raise a jealousy between the southern and the eastern and middle states. The flour and produce of the southern states have had during the whole winter an open trade and free market. Those of the middle and eastern states have been restrained by climate and winter. Nature is just opening for our relief, and the palsying hand of government is now to be extended, to give a death-blow to our hopes. It is by a course of policy of this kind that you intend to conciliate affection, or excite confidence? Will it not be said, that your own products being sold you were indifferent what became of ours?

Let me not be understood as objecting to this embargo, as a preparation for war; although even, as such, its utility is dubious. I object to it, because it is no efficient preparation; because it is not a progress towards honorable war, but is a subterfuge from the question. If we must perish, let us perish by any hand, except our own. Any fate is better than self-slaughter.

Mr. Bleecker, in a speech of about twenty minutes, made an able, solemn and impressive address to the house, urging them to ponder—and desist from the dangerous course they were pursuing, and forewarned them of the calamitous consequence that would inevitably result.

Mr. Mitchell, of New-York, said, in viewing political subjects and dangers, some are inclined to look through political microscopes which diminish them; others, misled by their imaginations, look through political telescopes, and are as apt to magnify and enlarge them. He, for one, was for viewing our situation with his native optics, for looking at it as it really is. He could not be considered as less alive to the interests and happiness of the inhabitants of that city, respecting whom so much sensibility has been expressed, than any other gentleman. *There* were his intimate friends, connections, and what little property he possessed. No one could feel more for their sufferings under commercial restrictions, or ease of an assault upon it by the enemy. And if he was to consult only his personal sensibilities, they were all in favor of the people of that country, with whom we are to enter into a conflict. He has no prejudice against them. He there received his education. He has lived in North and South Britain. From actual residence he knows them from the Grampian hills to Dover. He knows them, however, to be a proud overbearing nation. From former residence, and also from recent intelligence, (and that within a few days by late arrivals) he knows that they consider us a sort of generation whom they have a right to despise. We are viewed in this unworthy, degraded situation, not on account of our want of resources or population; but because they believe we cannot stand together—that we cannot lead armies into their countries.—Their object has been since the year 1806, to divide and distract us, and to prevent our taking efficient measures. Sir, what has been the cause of our present condition? It is well known, that in 1806, he was made the organ of his constituents, as other gentlemen were from Salem and other commercial places, to present to congress their plaints and wailings, on account of the grievances they suffered upon the subject of carrying colonial produce, and the continuity of the voyage. The archives of this house will prove this. They declared they should be ruined if the British doctrine should be countenanced. The government were goaded by these applications for relief. The government began, and continued pacific measures, until we have got into our present situation.

Mr. M. said he would aver, there was never a time when there was more internal good, more real practical independence, more of what the heart desires and can enjoy, in any civilized nation, than we now enjoy. A population of seven millions—the arts and manufactures flourishing in a high degree—are we then to be frightened to listen to the notes of *political screech owls?* We are the happiest nation on earth. He could, to be sure, with a melancholy countenance, go into any family, and give a lecture on the weakness of the flesh, on the calamities of human life, and a miserable exit. But how much better are we off than any other people? Our lot has fallen to us in a pleasant place, and we have a goodly heritage.

He said he recollected when he was a boy, that he and his companions would get round the fireside, of a winter's evening, and talk of ghosts, till they were all afraid to go to bed—and the lugubrious anticipations of the danger of a war with England, he thought was a piece with the childish apprehensions alluded to.

With regard to the nation with whom we are to contend, and whose prowess is so terrible in the opinion of some, he is proud to see gentlemen around him, who dared in 1774 to enter into the conflict, when we had a population of only three millions. He did not think any one would be afraid to face a nation whose head is of such a character—one who was, some years since, expelled a jocky club, and who was lately turned out of doors for his unworthy conduct to his neighbor's wife. [*A clapping of hands.*] The power with which we are to contend, is not so terrific and almighty as is imagined.

Sir, we have intelligence by last mails from the capes of Virginia, that the vessels of that nation are capturing our's from the Chesapeake to France, within two leagues of our coast, laden with produce of our own soil, and not contraband of war.

Mr. M. said he was of opinion this measure ought to be accompanied with another—with letters of marque and reprisal. We ought to let the cannon accompany the flag. The voice of the cannon ought to speak the voice of the nation under the stripes of the nation. We ought to have no party feeling. He wished the country would be united—that all petty divisions about *ins* and *outs* may be put aside, and that an united front may be opposed.

He said he gave his assent to the measure less under the correctness of his understanding, than from a respect to the authorities of the country. When it came recommended by the executive, he did not feel proud enough to differ—He therefore yielded to what he thought the rational, proper wish of others. As a republican, he would comply with the opinion of the majority.

It is upon our divisions, and the imbecility of our councils, that our enemy builds her hopes. He believes that gentlemen who have opposed our measures, have done it from honorable motives; but our measures are good enough if we are united. All we want is to form a phalanx. If united the work is done, and we could then take a rank among the nations. But how are we as a nation? We can't even get a national song, without depending on others. He hoped we might not verify the observation of that illustrious commentator, the "Federalist," that our danger is not from tyranny in the head, but from anarchy in the end. He knew that an embargo would be an unwelcome prescription; but is a disagreeable prescription for a violent disease to be rejected? Are we not told from high authority, that if thy member offend cut it off? He considered this as an efficient measure. He said we were living in a land flowing with milk and honey. It is better to keep our wheat and flour at home, than to let it go abroad and be taken. He may be asked, is he willing to withhold supplies from, and starve the people of that country? He would deliberately answer, yes, when by rescinding their decrees they can so easily do us justice.

He desired the house to look at the condition of the island of Barbadoes—the situation of the planters, who are obliged to substitute beets for cane. In the most plaintive terms, they represent their situations as desperate. They have not a stave for a rum puncheon —In consequence of the mortgages on their estates, and the danger of insurrection of their blacks, they are reduced almost to despair.

When you talk of the omnipotence of that nation, look at their impotence. We are as different from them as angels are from infernal spirits.

He knew that this measure is not desirable *per se*. Although inconvenient, it is not to be viewed only as to its hardships. As connected with another part of policy, it is very important. He said, in proportion to his worldly substance, no one *pro rata* will suffer more by it than himself. He resided with a patriotic set of men, who will join in opposing a noble front and who are determined to avenge our wrongs.

Mr. Randolph said he had listened with attention to the observations of the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Mitchell—The gentleman's reasons, if there is any weight in them, are in favor of letters of marque and reprisal, but not in favor of the rumors measure now under consideration. When the gentleman justifies himself, in yielding himself under authority, in his approbation of the measure, he should have supposed he ought to have been influenced by the authority of a respectable gentleman, (meaning the vice-president) first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, within the state of New-York, who is now insensible to the distresses of the country. The gentleman says, we ought to take our stand among the belligerents. We cannot take this stand —We are just emerging from a revolution—a revolution, which was soon succeeded by an European war, which has been to us, like the draining of a farm yard, which has enriched us beyond measure, which has raised our hamlets and villages to first rate cities. To this we owe our present greatness. To this we owe the language the gentleman has this evening used. Sir, what has been the fate of those nations who have undertaken to take their stand among the belligerents. They have become like humble gun boats, in the wake of European belligerents. What has become of Prussia? she is extinct. What of Austria? she is crippled. What of Russia? she with a territory and population far beyond ours, has been anxious

to take the stand which the gentleman wishes, but she dare not.—Sir, we may become to the war, under the name of allies; but we shall be the first servants of those whose cause we espouse. We may escape this conflict with honor. What is honor in a nation? is it honor to cope with those who are so greatly our superiors? It is our duty and interest to wait. He very well knew, that in times of feverish anxiety and impotent restlessness, nothing is more irksome than to preach up patience, and that we ought to wait for events.

Mr. R. said, he did not pay much regard to the argument that the belligerents calculated upon our divisions. It is an old, and if he might be permitted to say, a stale apology, calculated by the ministers to unite a people. The charge of the majority, which is so often made against the minority, is futile. It is ridiculous for them to urge it. The president of the United States can indisputably carry his measures in congress as much as any minister ever did—No minority is, or ever had been, of any effect. All experience proves it. He would exhort both houses of congress to follow the dictates of their own minds, and not adopt the sentiment of the gentleman from New-York. There is no danger from an opposition—The president of the United States for fourteen years has been omnipotent. The evil has not been from the minority, but from gentlemen not pursuing the dictates of their own understandings.

Mr. R. then brought to the view of the house the diminutive trade of the country to France, and which has been diminished by her own regulations, in comparison with our trade to all the rest of the world. He said, if we are called upon to resist, he would wish to shew our resistance where it is important and necessary. As to the observation of his friend from North Carolina (Mr. Macon,) that our only alternative now is war—that no proposition had been or could be made as a substitute; he said propositions had been made, and he would pledge his head one might now be made, if both belligerents were viewed with the same eye by our government. Where, asked Mr. R. is the reciprocity, while the armed vessels of one only are admitted? As to the existence of the French decrees, the burning of our property on the high seas is damning proof that they have not been revoked.

The gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Boyd) the other day proposed 120 days for the period of the embargo, which was negatived. If we agree now to the amendment of 90 days, it is a confession that our argument the other day was right, and those who opposed us were wrong; and it confirms the opinion of the chairman of the committee of foreign relations (Mr. Porter) that it was inexpedient to lay an embargo for sixty days, until we were within sixty days of preparation for war, and who said he was in favor of an embargo as a preparatory measure.

He said there could be nothing more cruel to the merchant, who has given ten dollars per barrel for flour, and who has incurred the expence of shipping, to carry it to market. It will also be the ruin of the planter. He entreated the house to defer it, until the merchant who had bought on credit of the planter can turn himself. There is no alternative—the merchant must be ruined, and the planter greatly injured.

He wished that we might think of the mills of Brandywine and Petersburgh. There is no calculating the benefit which would arise from deferring it a week, and no possible good can arise from hurrying it. If it is to ruin the allies upon the peninsula, upon the argument of gentlemen it cannot answer, as no one can suppose they have not ninety days supply on hand.

Treasury report.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a report prepared in conformity with the resolution of the senate, of the 10th of April, 1812.

Treasury Department, April 14th, 1812.

SIR,—I have the honor, in conformity with the resolution of the senate of the 10th instant, to transmit the following statements, viz.

1. A statement of appropriations made by the several acts, passed during the present session of congress, to the 10th April, 1812, inclusive, and amounting together to 17,114,691 dollars and 34 cents.
2. A statement of sums payable during the year 1812, by virtue of sundry permanent appropriations, and amounting together to 279,975 dollars.
3. A statement of the probable application during the year 1812, of the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars for the public debt, distinguishing the sums payable for the interest on the Louisiana debt, and for the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt.
4. A statement of the balance in the treasury, on the 31st December, 1811, and of the balances unexpended on the same day in the hands of the treasurer on account of the war and navy departments.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Honorable President of the senate,

Statement of appropriations made by the acts of congress, passed from the commencement of the present session of the twelfth congress (5th November, 1811) to the 10th of April, 1812.

By the act "making a further appropriation for the support of a library," passed December 6th, 1811, 1,000 dollars a year for five years: for the years 1811 and 1812,	2,000
By the act "to authorise the surveying and making of certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown, in the territory of Michigan," passed December 12th, 1811,	6,000
By the act "to authorise the laying out and opening a public road from the line established by the treaty of Greenville to the North Bend, in the state of Ohio," passed January 8th, 1812,	800
By the act "for the relief of John Burnham," passed January 10th 1812,	245 40
By the act "authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quartermaster's stores and small arms," passed January 14th, 1812. [The sum of 1,900,000 dollars, appropriated by this act, being included in the sums appropriated for the support of the military and naval establishments, is not here carried out.]	
By the act "to empower the secretary of the treasury to decide on the case of the ship Eliza-Ann, belonging to Ezekil Hubbell, and in the case of the ship Mary and Frances, belonging to Nathaniel Goddard," passed January 31st, 1812,	1,100
By the act "authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps," passed February 6th, 1812,	1,000,000
By the act "making appropriation for the expences incident to the six companies of mounted rangers during the year 1812," passed February 20th, 1812,	108,772
By the act "making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1812, passed February 21st, 1812,	4,643,277 80
By the act "making appropriations for the support of an additional military force," passed February 21st, 1812,	5,112,560 09
By the act "making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year 1812," passed February 24th 1812,	2,904,669 60
By the act "making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812," passed February 26th, 1812,	1,264,412 54
By the act "to authorise the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the president of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis, his patent right to the new and improved method of lighting light houses, and for other purposes," passed March 2d, 1812,	60,000
By the act "supplementary to 'An act providing for the accommodation of the general post office and patent office, and for other purposes," passed March 7th, 1812,	10,453 91
By the act "making appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier," passed March 10th, 1812,	500,000
By the act "concerning the naval establishment," passed March 30th, 1812, [This act also contains an appropriation of 200,000 dollars for each of the years 1813 and 1814.]	500,000
By the act "authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States," passed April 10th, 1812,	1,000,000
Dollars,	17,114,691 34

Statement of the amount payable during the year 1812, *in virtue of sundry permanent appropriations.*

For arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, per act of April 23d, 1808,	200,000
For annuities and payments under certain treaties with Indian tribes, per sundry acts,	55,975
For annuity to the dey and regency of Algiers, per act of May 6th, 1796,	24,000
Dollars,	279,975

Sundry appropriations contingent as to their amount.

For defraying the expences of courts, of prosecutions, and safe-keeping of prisoners, the amount which may be received into the treasury, arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures.

For defraying the expences of the marine hospital establishment, the amount received for the payment or tax of twenty cents a month, on all seamen employed in the foreign or coasting trade of the United States.

For laying out and making roads within the state of Ohio, three *p. c.* on the net amount received for lands sold within the said state.

Statement of the interest payable on the Louisiana stock, and of the amount payable during the year 1812, *under the acts making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt, for the principal and interest of the public debt.*

Interest on the Louisiana stock for the year 1812,	775,000
Ditto on the funded domestic debt,	1,550,000
	2,225,000
Annual reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stocks,	1,570,000
Ditto of the whole of the converted stock	565,318 41
	4,360,318 41
Balance to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars to be applied to the purchase of stock, if the same shall not be above par,	3,639,681 59
Dollars,	8,000,000

Statement of cash in the treasury on the 31st of December, 1811; *and of cash in the hands of the treasurer on that day, on account of the war and navy departments.*

Cash in the treasury, subject to warrant, December 31st, 1811, *Dollars,*	3,500,298 05
Ditto in the hands of the treasurer, on that day, on account of the war department,	151,990 18
Ditto, ditto on account of the navy department,	11,794 47

Mint of the United States.

Summary statement, exhibiting the value of coins made at the mint; the amount of disbursement on account of the establishment; the amount allowed for wastage; the amount retained of deposits, and the amount gained on the coinage of copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1811.—Accompanying a letter from the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, laid before the house of representatives. April 13, 1812.

			Dollars.
Value of gold, silver and copper coinage made at the mint, to the 31st December, 1810,			9,477,614 71 0
of gold coins made from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1811, per account A,		497,905 00	
of silver coins made from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1811, per said account,		608,340 06	
of copper coins made from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1811, per account B,		5,293 78	1,111.538 78 0
Total value of gold, silver and copper coins,			10,589,153 49 0
Net charge on the coinage of gold, silver and copper to the 31st December, 1810, per account rendered,		*Dolls.* 380,582 58 5	
Add amount gained on the coinage of copper to the same period,		37,331 52 5	
		417,914 11 0	
From the above deduct amount of wastage on gold and silver to same period	35,431 11 5		
Also the amount retained from deposits to the same period,	4,063 17 5		
		31,367 94 0	386,546 17 0
			24,506 28 0
Add amount disbursed on account of the establishment from 1st January to the 31st December, 1811,			
Add also the amount of wastage on gold and silver to the 31st December, 1810,		35,431 11 5	
Do. do. on gold and silver from 1st January to 31st December, 1811.		4,438 70 0	
		39,869 81 5	
From the above deduct the amount retained from deposits to 31st December, 1810,	4,063 17 5		
Also the amount retained from deposits from 1st January to 31st December, 1811,	358 27 5		35,448 36 5
		4,421 45 0	
			446,500 81 5
Deduct amount gained on the coinage of copper from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1811, as per statement herewith marked B,			37,161 97 5
Net amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver and copper, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st December, 1811, including the cost of lots, buildings, machinery, &c. &c.			*Dollars.* 409,338 84 0

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 26th, 1812.

AND. ROSS, *Clerk.*

Banks in Rhode-Island.

Present state of the banks in the state of Rhode-Island, agreeably to the returns made to the general assembly at the last session—

Names of Banks.	*Bills in circulation.*	*Specie.*	*Bills of other Banks.*	*Deposits.*	*Deposited in other Banks*	*Debts due the Banks.*
Providence,	60,478	41,746 44	26,661 38	58,526 94	2,186 10	450,140 85
Rhode-Island,	39,724	46,505 5	3,512	50,870 28	9,380 64	136,602 76
Exchange,	63,263	30,907 66	20,383	63,142 60	628 75	476,465 2
Bristol,	22,838	10,612 35	5,823	25,076 70		149,324 21
Washington,	25,919	21,713 70	7,685 78	8,060 74		55,605 60
Warren,	19,744	21,035 77	1,103	8,769 77	153 68	96,279 25
Smithfield,	38,195 50	20,168 88	523	3,772 71	100	81,770 89
Newport,	20,143	17,441 94	6,790 69	42,265	1,384 41	159,225 60
Roger Williams,	41,678	61,041 56	17,688	148,560 1	500	258,022 45
R. I. Union,	79,815	39,088 52	3,512 7	18,100 88	5,593 80	259,925 42
R. I. Central,	18,382	7,078 80	2,410 29	10,570 15		80,642 85
Narragansett,	14,298	7,290 56	2,467	1,141 20		57,810 24
Commercial,	16,277	15,940 32	10,464	26,353		68,272 88
	469,254 50	343,571 55	111,738 21	465,149 86	19,927 37	2,339,088 02

U. S. Public Lands.

A NEW STATEMENT FROM BLODGET'S STATISTICAL COLLECTIONS.

Account of sales of the Public Lands of the United States.

Sales in each year.			Total sales from opening the land offices at the end of each year.		Annual statement of balances due payable by instalments.	
Years.	*Acres.*	*Purchase money.*	*Acres.*	*Purchase money*	*In the hands of receivers.*	*From individuals.*
1804	373,611	772,851	1,293,336	2,586,920	333,339	1,434,212
1805	619,226	1,235,953	1,912,602	3,957,000	229,444	2,094,305
1806	478,211	1,001,358	2,385,813	4,959,255	269,630	2,245,557
1807	284,180	588,610	2,669,994	5,547,865	273,794	2,153,306
1808	195,579	443,444	2,865,573	5 981,320	235,239	2,041,673
1809	145,409	355,787	3,008,982	6,337,093	230,156	1,912,703
1810	158,243	344,256	3,166,826	6,681,349	255,412	1,646,642
1811	207,017	449,502	3,374,843	7,130,852	214,681	1,496,371

The importance of the preceding table is much enhanced by *its effect* annually to counteract the speculative attempts to reduce the price of the public lands by misrepresentations to congress, as in the instance now before the senate.

N. B. The total of the U. States lands for sale, including Louisiana, exceed 600,000,000 acres.

American Cotton Mills.

The following statement of the cotton manufactories situate within *thirty miles* of PROVIDENCE, R. I. were first given to the public several months ago. From later information we venture to say, that there are now running in the mills undernamed, at least *eighty thousand* spindles. Such is the practical operation of the *orders in council* and *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees.

Towns.	*Factories.*	*Spindles in operation.*	*No. of spindles which might run in the buildings.*
Providence, R. I.	1	540	1250
North Providence	5	3592	6700
Johnston	2	1382	2700
Cranston	4	1100	2988
Cumberland	2	412	412
Smithfield	3	4188	5800
Scituate	3	2688	4000
Gloucester	2	72	432
Warwick	9	10757	17856
Coventry	5	5124	12800
Exeter	1	400	800
South Kingston	1	408	408
	—38	30663	56246
Massachusetts within 30 miles of Providence.			
Rehoboth	8	5250	9438
Attleborough	4	1200	4460
Taunton	1	800	1000
Dighton	4	2775	7000
Wrentham	1	260	260
Merton	2	480	2400
Mansfield	2	360	1600
Medway	2	1000	1500
Franklin	1	200	400
Murdon	1	3392	11000
Dedham	1	654	1200
Walpole	1	.....	800
Canton	2	1000	2400
	—30	17371	43458
Connecticut, within 30 miles of Providence.			
Pomfret	1	1560	3000
Plainfield	3	1060	3096
Sterling	1	.....	2000
Thompson	2	.....	2300
Killingly	1	800	1500
	—8	3420	11896
	76	51454	111600

Each spindle will produce yarn enough weekly to make two and an half yards of cloth of the value of 30 cents per yard. The number of spindles now in operation will therefore produce sufficient yarn when wove to make in each week 128635 yards of cloth, worth $ 96,476 25.

Droits of Admiralty.

The frequent use of this phrase for some months past induced us to ascertain what it means; and to embody the result of our enquiries for the benefit of others.

Droits [or rights] of admiralty are very valuable perquisites of the British crown. They consist of the produce of property, or *prizes*, detained, or seized, *before a declaration of war*. Such as, for instance, the *Spanish* frigates, captured *vi et armis* on the high seas, in 1796—as the property of the Dutch *detained* in *May*, 1803, though war was not declared until July following; and the property of the *Prussians*, *Danes*, &c. &c. so held during the present wars in Europe, by order of the British government. On the property so seized or detained there is an *ex post facto* operation; for it cannot be *condemned* until *after a declaration of war* against the nation of people to whom it belonged. The whole proceeds of the property thus seized and condemned are vested in the king, and he, or his ministers, may use them as he pleases without the *formula* of an appropriation by parliament.

About one hundred years ago all the prizes taken during war were considered as the right of the monarch. But to encourage depredations on the enemy, it has been the uniform custom, for many years past, to give *them* up to the captors.

The present value of the funds vested in the king, under the denomination of *Droits of Admiralty*, is said to equal *eight millions sterling*. This amount will be prodigiously increased if the British government are led to believe that war with the United States is inevitable—for there are no persons that know better than they, that "possession is eleven points of the law."

From this fund issues the corruption of parliament—the ministry being, in the most extensive meaning of the word, irresponsible to the people for using it.

French Naval Force.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN—APRIL 1811.

	GUNS.		GUNS.
Majestreuse	120	Adrien	40
Austerlitz	120	La Danse	40
Commerce de Paris	120	La Flore	40
Donaurert	80	Proserpine	36
Ulm	74	Themise	36
Danube	74	La Naviere	30
Breslaw	74	La Baleine	30
Suffrein	74	Durance	30
Genois	74	La Girafe	30
Magnimine	74	La Caravan	30
Ajax	74	La Victorieuse	22
La Boree	74	La Tactique	20
Hannibal	74	L'Abeille	18
Penelope	40	Le Courier	16
Pomone	40	L'Endymion	18
Paulina	40	Janus	16
Amelia	40	La Laguaie	16
Incomptible	40	La Fleche	10

New ships—since fitted out, Monarque, Sceptre and ———, all of the line, and one frigate.

Building, four ships of the line, and one frigate.

Russian ships, Moscow 74, St. Pierre 64, unserviceable, cut down for hulks.

☞ It would be a desirable thing to obtain a complete list of the French navy, at the present date.

The Portuguese Navy,

Lying in the Tagus, anterior to the emigration of the prince regent and his family, &c. to Brazil, consisted of 13 ships of 74 and 80 guns
14 frigates—36 and 40 do.
10 sloops of war 14 and 28 do.
2 schooners—12 and 16 do.

Some of these were unserviceable and fell into the hands of the French—but others were excellent vessels. The chief cause of the high interest that Great Britain took in the emigration of the court of Portugal was to prevent this fleet from being united to the forces of France; which, it is pretty well understood, her naval commander on that station had orders to seize, if the prince regent had not used it as he did.

The Spanish Forces

In the latter end of the year 1807, were estimated as below; Though the state of things have materially changed in several places since that time, it may serve to add to the stock of general information—

CADIZ, Sept. 1, 1807.—The Spanish colonies are in the best state of defence. New-Spain 9500 regular troops, and 24,000 militia—In the province of Guatimala, there are 1083 regulars, and 7560 militia. In Jucatan there are 2000 men capable of bearing arms; in Cuba 1560; in Florida 2000; at Port Rico 4400; in the province of Venezuela 9000; in New-Grenada 11000; along the river La Plata 21,000, in Peru 11,200 in Chili 3550 in the Philippine islands 12,000;—making in the whole 129,053. These may be doubled in case of need, as all the inhabitants of the Spanish colonies are zealous for the defence.

The Spanish army in Europe consists of the following corps: royal guards 650; guards 3000; the king's carbiniers 73,000; infantry of the line 92,240, inclusive of six Swiss regiments; light infantry, 7000; artilery, 6000; corps of engineers 1396; cavalry, 18,000; and militia, 50,000, making a total of 251,256 men.

The Princely Triumvirate.

GEORGE, FREDERICK, AND WILLIAM GUELPH.

Prince regent—commander in chief of the forces—and admiral of the fleet.

THE PRINCE REGENT

of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, was born on the 12th of August, 1762; and is, therefore, in his fiftieth year. In early life, he was married, according to the ordinances of the church of England, to a most interesting and accomplished lady, Mrs. *Fitzherbert*. This solemn engagement after some years continuance, was declared null and void, and he took for his second wife "a princess of the illustrious house of Brunswick," to use the language of the court. He soon treated this wife with the most disgusting coolness and contempt, and "eloped from her bed and board," and moreover accused *her* of incontinency, though he himself was known to every bawd in the metropolis as among the most profligate creatures "within the bills of mortality." An inquiry, known by the name of "the *delicate investigation*," was had, and the lady, in due time, honorably acquitted. *George*, however, acknowledges a female child this woman had, born January 7, 1796, within a year after he *coupled** with her. This girl called *Charlotte-Caroline-Augusta*, is 16 years old, represented to have quite as much sense as belongs to the family, and reported to be designed as a wife to the young prince of Orange, son of the ex-stadholder of Holland, as soon as the parties arrive at maturity. If this match is not agreed upon, she may be unable to please her fancy among the few "legitimate princes" that yet reign in Europe; mount the throne as a maiden, and be the second "*virgin* queen" of England!

The support of the prince regent, from the time of his birth to the present day, (49 years) has cost the British nation, by *direct annuities* only, *twenty millions of dollars*; he has also received excessive "*free-gifts*" from the parliament, on several occasions. Besides, his *debts*, then amounting to more than two millions of dollars, were paid by the people in 1787. In eight years afterwards his promissory note for £500 would not sell for 50 shillings in the *money market*, and government again interfered to suport the "dignity of the heir apparent"—his debts were paid from the public purse a second time, on which occasion they amounted to £630,890 4*s*. 4*d*. ($2,842,112.) Since then he was relieved, but we do not recollect to what amount, and the London papers *now* state it as gratifying intelligence, that his debts proposed to be paid by a vote of parliament, do not exceed £600,000—only $2,664,000! It is understood that *Perceval and Co.* have agreed to discharge these demands as the price of their places in the ministry; and it is further insinuated (and from the *morality* of the court of *St. James*' the thing is probable enough) that they are further to procure for him a divorce from his wife, on the plea of want of chastity before marriage!

This *limb* of royalty has cost the British nation—that is his *own personal* or *individual* support, about $800,000 on an average, for every year of his life, independent of his fixed annuities and public free gifts, receiving large portions of the "*candle-ends and cheese-parings*" of a profligate government.—No wonder that "two fifths of the laboring poor are paupers"—no wonder that the spinner or weaver by toiling sixteen hours in every twenty-four, is hardly able to furnish a wife and two or three small children with a sufficiency even of the coarsest bread! This man, *George Guelph*, without doing any thing to compensate the least atom of the expenditure, has consumed the whole proceeds of *three thousand men*, for forty-nine years, admitting that each of them earned one dollar *per day!* There is no language that can paint his debaucheries in their true colors—all that French ingenuity could devise, and British strength perform, were concentrated, consolidated and systematized by him and his profligate colleagues. Nay, the *graces* of the *South Sea islanders* were impressed into his service, and more than an *Otaheitean* could do was transacted in the brothels of the British *prince!* Such pursuits are yet continued. Public report said he was confined with a sprained ancle. How he met this disaster was not so generally known. A caricature engraving, exposed to common view in the windows of the print shops of London, solves the mystery. He appears to have been trespassing on a *delicate* property belonging to lord *Holland;* who, seizing him in the fact, fell upon him and blacked his *royal* eye, slapped his *royal* jaws, and terminated the affair by literally kicking him down stairs, by which his *royal* ancle was sprained, &c.

The prince regent has not co-habited with his wife for many years. She has a separate allowance "suited to her dignity"—say $26,640 *per annum*. The *queen born girl* receives about $32,000 for pin-money, &c.

It may be asked, why this disgusting detail? We answer and say—there are many in the United States who have a hankering after *royalty;* and some of our young people are accustomed to think of kings and princes as a sort of angels, possessing superior intelligence and greater powers of mind than mankind in general; though, in truth, the very reverse is the fact. Few of the *old stock* of princes have possessed the common understanding of their species. Of *this* description of persons there are at present only nine of whose endowments we have any knowledge—viz. the emperors of Russia and Austria—the kings of Denmark, Prussia, England [Ferdinand] Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, and the prince regent of Portugal. There is not one shining character amongst them. The four first may be considered as men of ordinary capacities and intelli-

* The union deserves no better name.

gence, but as nothing more, though the fountains of wisdom were freely opened to them, and immense sums of money expended to educate them—but the five last are absolute *madmen, fools*, or *ignoramuses*. The whole range of creation affords no parallel to this—*there is nothing to compare it to in any other walk of life*. Among all the sovereigns that have reigned in Europe for three hundred years past, (that is, of those lineally descended in the paternal and maternal line, immediately from kings and princes) we find in the whole horde but one individual, *Frederick* of Prussia, who can be spoken of as possessing more than *common* talents, notwithstanding the superior advantages they enjoyed.—This defect may be naturally accounted for. It is known to every observant farmer that animals, plants and vegetables depreciate if their stock is not changed. This hint may suffice—and plead the excuse, why kings and princes are greater fools than other men.

How different is the truth as here stated, from the association of ideas that seizes the young mind when kings and princes are mentioned! Instead of referring to the faithful pages of history for useful information, the heads of our youth are filled with incongruous ideas instilled by villainous tales and profligate romances, in which kings, lords and ladies, the heroes and heroines of the story, are painted as excelling all the rest of mankind. Though the tale is known to be fictitious, the constant repetition of such notions makes a powerful and lasting impression. Reason pleads in vain, and in despite of truth and knowledge, no sooner does the idea of a king or lord pass the mind than it apprehends something great, exalted and noble. Who can easily reconcile himself to believe that the *princess* Anna-Maria Louisa-Matilda-Frederica-Charlotte can be *old* and *ugly*—and more like one of the *withered hags* that *Shakspeare* conjured up to dance round the chaldron in his famous tragedy of *Macbeth*, than a *Houri* of *Mahomet?* What a pathos would it be to say that the *princess royal of England* was sitting *in the chimney corner darning a hole in the heel of her stocking?*—yet, verily, she has done this, for *Charlotte* is a "notable housewife." How absurb would it seem to say, that madam, his governess was *slapping* the KING OF ROME because he would not go to sleep, though the fact, perhaps, frequently occurs? We do not read of such things in novels and romances—and the vulgar idea is, that princes and nobles are *brave, gallant*, and *wise*—*young, beautiful*, and *beneficent*—though, as before is clearly shewn, they are among the most degraded, the most wretched, and most brutal of their species.

If this digression appears tedious to some it will not prove useless to all. *Let the people see the light*, discerning the hidden things of royalty they will become more zealous citizens and better republicans. As this contempt shall be excited for the rotten systems of the world, they will cleave to the glorious dispensations of the new; and rally round the standard of their country, as the sheet anchor of felicity and joy.

[When we sat down to write this article it was our design in this place, as intimated in a late number of the REGISTER, to have given a *political* history of the *prince regent*; but, on examination, we found our materials as yet too scanty for the purpose, and shall, therefore, postpone it for the present.]

THE DUKE OF YORK—FIELD MARSHALL

And commander in chief of all the land forces, is the second son of *George* and *Charlotte Guelph*.—Without any of the good qualities of his eldest brother, for *George* is liberal, hospitable and polite, he partakes abundantly of all his vices. He is besides a consummate fool and a blockhead—his letters to Mrs. *Clark*, his "*dear angel*," are among the most beggarly compositions that ever were given to the public, and beneath the talents and capacity of a school-boy ten years old. *Frederick* was long regarded as the *hope* of the high aristocracy of England, being one of the greatest sticklers for "*dignity*" in Europe, though as pitiful a wretch as lives upon its wide extended surface. In 1791 he married *Charlotte-Ulrica Catharine*, princess-royal of Prussia; but soon deserted her bed, and devoted himself to the service of harlots. About three years ago he quarrelled with one of them, since become famous for her developements, named *Mary Anne Clark*; it appears that during her connection with the "royal duke" this *lady* had established a regular market for the sale of commissions in the army; nay that she also made some appointments in the *church*. The shameful exposure compelled the king (or the ministry) to deprive him ostensibly of his command. He was succeeded, in appearance by sir *David Dundas*, but reinstated by his brother the regent.

Frederick Guelph was born Sept. 29, 1763—when about two years old he was created *bishop* of Osnaburg (don't laugh, I say a *bishop!*) a situation at that time in the gift of his father, in Germany.—The revenues were about 16,000 pounds sterling *per annum*; but he performed the episcopal office by half-starved journeymen. Osnaburg at this time forms a part of *Jerome Bonaparte's* nominal kingdom of *Westphalia*. Besides the revenue from his bishopric his salaries, fees, perquisites, and income, received from the British nation in various shapes and forms, must have averaged, from the time of his birth to the present day, from 200 to 250,000$ *per annum*. His wife has also a separate allowance from government of £6000 (26,610$) a year, for "pin money." He is a most contemptible creature, wanting only a pair of *long ears* to give him the appearance of what he really is.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE;

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

William Henry Guelph, is the third son of their majesties. He succeeded the late sir *Peter Parker* in this high and honorable station, without any recommendation but the accident of birth, for he is unanimously considered to be a *coward*, and is a *sot*.—The place was always heretofore given to the oldest admiral on the list—but the prince regent preferred his royal brother, raising him over the heads of many gallant men. *William Henry* is a libertine and an ignoramus. For twenty years past he has lived in open communication with the famous actress, Mrs. *Jordan*, or, as Cobbett calls her, "*Mother Jordan*." Her conduct for several years, except in the existing connection, has been represented as highly prudent and correct; though before its commencement she was said to be the most complete wanton that ever lived, and to have boasted of entertaining the three royal brothers. She has ten children by the prince; five sons and five daughters, whose education she has carefully attended to. She has been treated with great respect by the *nobility* of England, having presided at several feasts her paramour gave to some of the *best blood* of the land, *lords* and LADIES. In the early part of their connection this drunken prince permitted her to play on the stage, and more than all, was mean enough personally to receive her wages from the managers (about $400 a night) and appropriate them to his

own privy purse. A few months ago he left his old companion and commenced *fortune hunter:* he paid his addresses to several of the wealthiest peeresses in England, and was indignantly rejected, but we are told he has lately found one so much dazzled with the "*splend d alliance*" as to prostitute her person and give up her property to this infamous debauchee, in exchange for it.——The princes and princesses of England, by the royal marriage act, passed in the 12th year of the reign of the present king, may contract matrimonial alliances, even without the consent of the king, provided they give the privy council twelve months notice of their intention, and previous to the time so appointed, both houses of parliament do not declare their disapprobation of the proposed union. *William Henry* was born in 1765.

On the whole, there are 14 princes and princesses, sons and daughters of the present king, besides some incumbrances of his brothers and sisters. The rest of the sons are as profligate, though not yet quite so famous, as the three eldest. *Edward Guelph* is a general in the army: he had a command some years ago in *Nova Scotia*, and resided a considerable time in *Canada*. His excursion in Vermont where, we are told, he suffered a kicking from a taylor, is familiar to most of our readers. *Prince Adolphus* was legally married to lady *Augusta Murray*, first at Rome and afterwards in England, but he put her away, on a proposition from his "royal father" to pay his debts. ☞ These *princes* and *princesses* cost the nation more than *five millions of dollars* a year!

The Orders in Council.

It would have afforded us much pleasure to have laid before our readers some of the speeches in the *British* parliament on the several motions made in the two houses, to address the prince regent to revoke the far famed *orders in council*: but the proceedings of congress, still in session, and other matters of more immediate interest to the American people, continue to fill the whole portion of the paper allotted to general political matter, as the views and taste of a great variety of readers must be subserved.

Messrs. *Broughman*, *Whitbread* and a few others, in the house of commons, and the earl of *Lauderdale* (chiefly) in the house of lords, supported their motions as aforesaid, with great force and eloquence and at considerable length, but without effect, as has already been noticed. In the discussion, *pro* and *con*, the *true nature* of the orders in council are clearly manifested; and it is certainly shewn the present ministry will not abandon them.

We have never believed, whatever any gentleman might say in congress or out of congress, that the real design of their orders was misconceived—the hollow pretence of *retaliation*, on which the friends of the British ministry have justified them, is now stripped even of its cob-web covering.——They stand naked and confessed, *as designed for no other purpose than to force a trade to France, and the continent generally, through the British ports*, according to the favorite theories of the *Sheffields* and *Liverpools* of the day, as laid down by Mr. *Stephens* in his famous pamphlet entitled "*war in disguise.*" It is a choice saying with Englishmen that *the sea is theirs;* and in the discussion above alluded to, the fact is freely acknowledged, that these orders are NOT "*retaliatory*," but (to use the language of a leading member of parliament) "A SYSTEM OF SELF DEFENCE TO PREVENT THE COMMERCE OF AMERICA FROM COMING INTO *COMPETITION* WITH THE COMMERCE OF ENGLAND." The decrees of France are only incidentally mentioned in those speeches; or lugged in for "*setting poles*" to the argument, as the words "*your honors*," or "*gentlemen of jury*" are used by special pleaders at the bar.

The truths here openly avowed ought to cause some persons in the United States to call upon the rocks and mountains to cover them.

But these verbal explanations have at all times been practised upon by the British government. They have always supplied France with what she wanted (*Peruvian bark* excepted!) whenever the emperor would permit them. If Bonaparte were to grant a *license* for the purpose, I cannot doubt but that certain London merchants could obtain leave to supply him even with *arms* and *ammunition*, so zealous are they for a *trade with the enemy!*—The least relaxation of his "continental system" is hailed as a matter of great exultation and joy—they gladly send him what *he* pleases to admit, and accept in return almost any thing *he* pleases to give them. This has been the practice for years, and yet, some have said the orders in council were "*retaliatory*," on the *French decrees!*

They are "retaliatory"—not upon France, but upon the *United States*, for presuming to offer a commercial "*competition*" with "the sovereign of the sea." For, after capturing our vessels bound to France and so violating the orders in council, the *same* vessels and cargoes are immediately sent to France *protected by the British cannon!*—Many cases of this kind have lately occurred; and it is *utterly impossible* for any man to mistake the true intent and meaning of these British edicts, even without reference to the EXPLANATIONS *of Mr. Foster!*—See WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. 1, p. 421.

The trade *directly* carried on between Great Britain and France is immense; and pursued with astonishing avidity when *Bonaparte* grants a temporary permission; in doing which he keeps his eye single to his original design of exhausting his enemy. He is a man of great calculation and forethought; and has around him the greatest number of men best skilled in *politics* and *war* that ever were assembled in council, whose *honesty*, however, will permit them to use any means to effect their master's object that Mr. *Perceval*, or even lord *Castlereagh*, himself, would resort to!—Yet every *American* vessel carrying the same kind of goods that the British themselves send to France, or laden wholly with the produce of the soil of the United States, bound to France, becomes *ipso facto* a good prize the moment she leaves her own harbor. *The blockade of Europe is violated in the Chesapeake bay.*

The condition—(which is that *we* shall force France to receive British manufactures!) whereby these orders may be revoked, is long known to us. It is ably exposed, in all its arrogance and deformity, in the documents published at the commencement of the present session of congress. It is such as we have not a right to subscribe to, supposing us willing to surrender every pretension to honor; and this attempt to *monopolize the trade of the world* must be submitted to, or resisted. We believe our government will speedily resolve on the latter, and not in words only, as they have heretofore done. There is no hope of an amicable adjustment. The present ministry will not be dismissed by the prince regent, unless they fail to supply him with *wealth*, *women* and *wine*, with the *droits of admiralty* (see page) at com-

mand this cannot easily happen. We believe that *Perceval, & Co.* are more firmly fixed in their places than any ministry that has governed England for years, if we except the anticipation that the poignant distress of the people may excite them to such deeds as shall compel a redress of their grievances.

Interesting Sketch.

(The following extract is taken from an history of the American war, by Hannah Adams, *and alludes to the defeat we sustained from the British on Long-Island, Aug.* 27, 1776, *and celebrates the virtues of a character too much forgotten by his countrymen.)*

Thus, while fond virtue wished in vain to save,
Hale, bright and generous, found a hapless grave;
With genius' living flame his bosom glow'd,
And science charm'd him to her sweet abode.
In worth's fair path his feet adventur'd far,
The pride of peace, the rising grace of war.
In duty firm, in danger calm as even,
To friends unchanging, and sincere to Heaven.
How short his course, the prize how early won—
While weeping friendship mourns her favorite gone.
Dwight,

AFTER this unfortunate engagement, general Washington called a council of war, who determined upon an immediate retreat to New-York. The intention was prudently concealed from the army, who knew not whither they were going, but imagined it was to attack the enemy. The field artillery, tents, baggage, and about 9000 men, were conveyed to the city of New-York, over East-river, more than a mile wide, in less than thirteen hours, and without the knowledge of the British, though not six hundred yards distance. Providence in a remarkable manner favored the retreating army.—The wind, which seemed to prevent the troops getting over at the appointed hour, afterwards shifted to their wishes; towards morning an extreme thick fog came on, which hovered over Long-Island, and, by concealing the Americans, enabled them to complete their retreat without interruption, though the day had begun to dawn some time before it was finished. In about half an hour after the Island was finally abandoned, the fog cleared off, and the British were seen taking possession of the American lines.

Perhaps the fate of America was never suspended on a more brittle thread than previously to this memorable retreat. A spectacle is here presented of an army, destined for the defence of a great continent, driven to the narrow borders of an island, with a victorious army of double its number in front, with navigable waters in its rear; constantly liable to have its communication cut off by the enemy's navy, and every moment exposed to an attack. The presence of mind which animated the commander-in-chief in this critical situation, the prudence with which all the necessary measures were executed, redounded as much or more to his honor than the most brilliant victories. An army, to which America looked for safety, preserved—a general, who was considered as an host himself, saved for the future necessity of his country!—Had not, however, the circumstances of the night, of the wind and weather, been favorable, the plan, however well concerted, must have been defeated. To a good Providence, therefore, are the people of America indebted for the complete success of an enterprize so important in its consequences.

This retreat left the British in complete possession of Long-Island. What could be their future operations remained uncertain. To obtain information of their situation, their strength, and future movements, was of high importance. For this purpose general Washington applied to colonel Knowlton, who commanded a regiment of light infantry, which formed the van of the American army, and desired him to adopt some mode of gaining the necessary information. Col. Knowlton communicated this request to CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE, of Connecticut, who was then a captain in his regiment.

This young officer, animated by a sense of duty, and considering that an opportunity presented itself by which he might be useful to his country, at once offered himself a volunteer for this hazardous service. He passed in disguise to Long-Island, examined every part of the British army, and obtained the best possible information respecting their situation and future operations.

In his attempt to return he was apprehended, carried before sir William Howe, and the proof of his object was so clear, that he frankly acknowledged who he was, and what were his views.

Sir William Howe at once gave an order to the provost marshal to execute him the next morning.

This order was accordingly executed in a most unfeeling manner, and by as great a savage as ever disgraced humanity. A clergyman, whose attendance he desired, was refused him; a bible for a few moments devotion was not procured, although he requested it. Letters, which, on the morning of his execution, he wrote to his mother and other friends, were destroyed; and this very extraordinary reason given by the provost marshal, "that the rebels should not know they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness."

Unknown to all around him, without a single friend to offer him the least consolation, thus fell as amiable and as worthy a young man as America could boast, with this, as his dying observation—that "he only lamented that he had but one life to lose for his country."

Although the manner of this execution will ever be abhorred by every friend to humanity and religion, yet there cannot be a question but that the sentence was conformable to the rules of war and the practice of nations in similar cases.

It is, however, a justice due to the character of CAPTAIN HALE to observe, that his motives for engaging in this service were entirely different from those which generally influence others in similar circumstances.

Neither expectation of promotion, nor pecuniary reward, induced him to this attempt. A sense of duty, a hope that he might in this way be useful to his country, and an opinion which he had adopted, that every kind of service necesssary to the public good became honorable by being necessary—were the great motives which induced him to engage in an enterprize by which his connexions lost a most amiable friend, and his country one of its most promising supporters.

The fate of this most unfortunate young man excites the most interesting reflections.

To see such a character, in the flower of youth, cheerfully treading in the most hazardous paths, influenced by the purest intentions, and only emulous to do good to his country, without the imputation of a crime, fall a victim to policy, must have been wounding to the feelings even of his enemies.

Should a comparison be drawn between major Andre and CAPTAIN HALE, injustice would be done to the latter should he not be placed on an equal ground with the former. While almost *every historian of the American revolution* has celebrated the virtues and lamented the fate of *Andre*, HALE has

remained unnoticed, and it is scarcely known such a character existed.

To the memory of *Andre*, his country have erected the most magnificent monuments, and bestowed on his family the highest honors and most liberal rewards. To the memory of HALE, not a stone has been erected, nor an inscription to preserve his ashes from insult ! !

Biographical.

ADOLPHUS G. WERTMULLER, was born in Stockholm (Sweden) and educated as a portrait and historic painter. After his first travels which were deemed necessary to the confirmation and establishment of his taste and some good practice, he became painter to the king of Sweden, by whom he was afterwards introduced to the court of France. He resided in Paris many years where he painted from person, the king (Louis XVI.) queen and most of the nobles. He was a persevering student, and to the last availed himself of every striking object pertinent to his profession. He was well known throughout Europe; not more as an artist than for strict integrity, temperance, regular activity, politeness, sincere friendship and defensive courage. He was zealous for the union of civil order and liberty—his departure from Europe to this country was mentioned with regret in most of the public prints, as a loss of one of the best artists. He was active in his business and painted in Spain, Portugal, at Rome, and various other places; he was concerned in the publishing, in a fine style, various chalk engravings of nearly all the fine statues and busts in Europe, taken immediately from the objects; some of the originals of which remain in his port folios and many copies.

From his application and celebrity he had accumulated an independency in property, a considerable part of which, however, was lost, as well by the French revolution, as mis-placed confidence in persons of his native country.

Mr. Wertmuller's father was an apothecary in Stockholm, estimable for character and professional knowledge; he also had considerable wealth. His daughters got suitable matches. An elder brother of Mr. Wertmuller is an eminent physician, but has for several years left off practice, and lives very independent on his property.

He arrived at Philadelphia in the year 1794—went so Sweden in 1797, to settle his affairs and returned with his property in 1799—was married in 1800, presently after he purchased a farm on the Delaware, below Chester, and died on the 5th day of October, 1811, having bequeathed all his property to his wife, who survived his loss but a few weeks.

The piece for which he obtained the greatest celebrity was his Danae, for which he had been offered in America fifteen hundred dollars—it brought him a rent of two hundred and fifty dollars a year. His style of painting was high finished, fine surface and strong character.

George Clinton—dead!

[Having formed a resolution some time ago, to publish towards the close of the year a general obituary of distinguished or remarkable persons, we have refrained from noticing the deaths of some illustrious and revered men. But this general rule must be laid aside in cases like the present. The good and truly great CLINTON belonged to the nation; and all men deplore his death. A sketch of life and character shall appear hereafter —he was about 74 years old.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.

It is with feelings of unmixed veneration for the character of the revolutionary hero, the patriot and statesman, combined in one, that we announce that the venerable GEORGE CLINTON IS NO MORE. He expired about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at his lodgings in this city, after an illness of about four weeks continuance.

Immediately after the annunciation of the above melancholy event, both houses of congress adjourned. They meet to-morrow morning earlier than usual to receive the report of their joint committee and authorise the necessary arrangements for the funeral obsequies.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

For the funeral of the hon. GEORGE CLINTON, *late vice president of the United States.*

The committee of arrangement will attend at Mr. O'Neals, the late residence of the deceased, this day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A detachment of cavalry from the district of Columbia, will assemble there at the same time.

At half past 2 o'clock, P. M. the corpse of the vice president will be removed from Mr. O'Neal's, to the capitol, in charge of the committee of arrangement, escorted by the cavalry.

On their arrival at the capitol, the corpse will be taken from the hearse and deposited in the capitol until 4 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock the procession will move in the following order:

1. The cavalry.
2. The marine corps.
3. The chaplains to both houses of congress.
4. The physicians who attended the deceased.

THE HEARSE.

PALL BEARERS.

Mr. Tallmadge,	Mr. Macon.
Mr. Sammons,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Butler,	Mr. Sevier,
Mr. M. Clay,	Mr. Wright.

6. The family mourners.
7. The president of the United States.
8. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate of the United States.
9. The senate of the United States as chief mourners, preceded by their president pro tem. and secretary.
10. The sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives.
11. The house of representatives of the United States, preceded by their speaker and clerk,
12. The heads of departments.
13. The officers of government.
14. Citizens and strangers.

Military Affairs.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to proceed vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge. By the 28th of last March, we learn, on inquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country. The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on 21st of February; on the 24th of February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the senate; on the 12th of March those nominations were confirmed by the senate, and within three days thereafter the mails

carried official notices of appointment to the officers to every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a quarter master's department did not pass until the 28th ult. immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued. We have collected these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose ardor cannot brook delay, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tediously along." *Nat. Intel.*

Major Swift, of the United States engineers, has received orders from the war department to visit the fortifications in *Georgia, South-Carolina* and *Virginia*, to direct proper repairs and alterations, and to orders supplies of all necessary ordnance and stores for war, to repair to *Washington*, and report on his proceedings. *Bos. Con.*

We understand that Wm. Jones, esq. has declined accepting the appointment of commissary general. *Dem. Press.*

Gen. Pinkney has accepted the commission of a major-general. *Fed. Gaz.*

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

The appropriation laws of the United States for the year 1812, were passed about the 21st and 24th of February last, and were known here about the 24th and 27th. The woollen, linen and cotton garments inspected, since the 5th of February and before the 15th of April, amount to eighty six thousand nine hundred and sixty four. Besides these, shoes, hats and caps, worsted and cotton bands and tassels, cockades and eagles, leathern stocks, stock clasps, woollen hose, 4 or 5 woollen and cotton blankets, plumes, epaulets, great coats, bedsacks and sheets, cartouch boxes with belts, bayonet belts and scabbards, camp kettles, axes, axe slings, muskets, gun powder, salt petre, sulphur, drums, fifes, 300 hospital, horsemen's and common tents, knapsacks, haversacks, &c. have been bought or made; materials for 6 to 7000 tents, have been purchased. The duties, powers and knowledge of the business, so far as relates to the purveyor's office, end with the *into*, the public arsenals and stores.

Contracts for, and purchases of various articles to a large amount, have been made in the same time. The whole of this business has been done without any material addition to the ordinary clerkship. There was a considerable surplus of cloathing and materials from last year on hand in December, besides the above mentioned. Four contracts for woollen blankets, 6000 cotton blankets, and 25,000 yards of kersey, besides, many others have been made; 80 to 90,000 pairs of shoes, 5000 horsemen's swords, and a great number of felt caps and hats have been purchased. [*Dem. Press.*

The purveyor of public supplies advertises for—5000 felling axes with slings, 5000 iron camp kettles, 500 drums with sticks, 800 fifes, 2000 pick axes, 2500 spades, 2500 shovels, 25000 gun slings, 3000 dragoon saddles, 3000 bridles, double bitted, 3000 halters, leather stalls, 3000 forage bags, 3000 nose or feeding bags, 3000 pair of holsters, 3000 curry combs and 3000 brushes, 1000 fascine hatchets, 1000 grass hooks, 7000 yards of picket cord, 3000 valises, also woollen and other usual supplies.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is the opinion of the best informed, those who have the best opportunities of information and who feel most anxious upon the subject that the *arm[illegible]* of this state, twenty nine companies, will be completed in three months. *Press.*

ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) April 8.—Governor Meigs has received orders from the president of the United States to raise *twelve hundred volunteers*, to march immediately to Detroit, for the protection of our frontiers.

Earthquake in Venezuela.

The following are all the particulars we are yet able to collect respecting the melancholy matter to which they relate. A more distinct and perfect account will doubtless be published, which we shall not fail to lay before our readers.

By the arrival of the schooner Independence, Betts, at the port of Baltimore on Wednesday last, from Laguayra, we learn that Caracas, Laguayra, and the adjacent villages were destroyed in a great measure by an Earthquake.——Twenty-five hundred in Laguayra and about ten thousand in Caracas are said to have perished in the ruins. One American alone fell a victim to the catastrophe, a Mr. William Cromwell, of New-York. The first and severest shock at Laguayra, &c. was felt at 4 P. M. on the 25th day of March: four shocks were felt on the night following, but not sufficiently severe to do any damage. On the 27th all the survivors were employed in digging the dead from under the ruins, from whence they were put in lighters, carried outside of the shipping and thrown then into the sea. On the 28th of March the sea was so rough, that they desisted, built a large fire near the wharf and burnt forty at a time in one fire. On the 29th the stench was so great that they had to desist from digging up any more from under the ruins.—The survivors pitched their tents on the plains of Mogetaro. On the 4th of April there was another very heavy shock that caused the vessels to tremble as if on a ridge of rocks, and from the schooner Independence the mountains were seen moving like ships in a heavy sea, and large pieces scaling off them. As the Independence sailed at half past five P. M.; the damage by the last shock was not known. [*Sun.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at La Guayra to his correspondent in this city, dated La Guayra April 4th 1812.

The dreadful earthquake which has laid in ruins the cities of Caracas and Laguayra, and the adjacent country by which more than 5000 houses have been destroyed, happened on the 26th March, at seven minutes past 4 o'clock, the explosion was so violent that it buried in its ruins more than eight or ten thousand persons.

Extract of a letter received per schr. Independence from Laguayra.

"A few days prior to our arrival, this town was almost destroyed by an earthquake; it commenced about four o'clock, P. M. on Thursday the 26th March; its duration was about four minutes, and its effects horribly destructive; since my arrival there have been a few shocks, but no material damage done. Such is the alarm of the inhabitants that the town is entirely deserted, and they are now living without the walls, beneath little tents and huts, which are erected merely to shelter them from the rain and heat of the sun.

"It is not within the compass of my ability to describe to you the misery of these people; fear and despair, grief and ruin, have completely overwhelmed them. Parents have escaped, with the loss of their children; children with the loss of their parents, and very few without the loss of their property.—Already five hundred persons have been found, and the probability is, that a greater number still remain buried beneath the ruins. The destruction at Caracas is much greater; 2500 bodies have been thrown upon a funeral pile, and burned already

and it is supposed, from 5 to 10,000 souls were lost. Out of forty churches in that place two convents only remain standing. Such is the lamentable situation of these two places, that it will be a long time, before they can be reinstated. No business of any nature is doing. All the Americans here will go to Puerto Cabello.

French weights and measures.

The killogramme is one of the decimal proportions of the French system of weights, which by a law of the 7th of April 1795, was reduced to a rule of proportion founded on the measurement of a section of the earth, being a tenth part of the distance from the pole to the equator, equal to 30,784,440 feet of the old French measure, which is well known to be 68 parts of 1000 longer than the British; or the English foot being 1000 parts, the old foot of France was 1068.

The unit of the new French measure then is formed in this way—the tenth part of the distance abovementioned, was divided into *ten million* equal lengths, or parts; and one of those parts was found equal to so much of the old measure as amounted to 36 inches, 11 lines, (or eleven-twelfths of an inch) and 296 thousandths of a twelfth: and the denomination given to this part was a Greek word meaning *measure*, that is *metre*—a word already familiar in all languages which have borrowed from the Greek, as in *diametre*, poetic *metre*, geo*metry*, trigono*metry*, baro*meter*, eudio*meter*, &c. &c.

Weights and measures were determined to be denoted by four *elementary words*, or words characteristic of the application or nature of the use to which they were applied; and at the same time of a decimal distribution, subdivision, or collocation of the quantities; so that not only the quantity was told, but the kind of quantity was to be signified by the word.—Thus the four elementary words are *metre*, lenghth—*arc*, capacity—*litre*, superficial or surface, length and breadth—*gramme*, weight.

The *metre* was thus made the elementary term, or measure of all other measures; and is itself the sign of *rectilineal* measure or *length*, the square metre is the element of superficies or length or breadth: and the cubic metre is the measure of capacity, as length breadth and thickness.

To bring the system of measures, of capacity and *weight*, to correspond with the exactness of the length; a cubic metre of water, condensed from vapour and weighed in *vacuo*, was found to correspond in weight with 2041 pounds, 14 ounces, and 14 grains of the old French measure of Paris. This quantity, or cubic metre, was divided into *ten million* parts, or proportions also, and was designated by another Greek word, *gramme*, which means a cubic centimetre of water.

These principles being established, the language of proportional parts, in order to be rendered simple and plain and universally understood, was like the new language of chemistry, (so happily and with so much advantage already in universal use) to be new modelled.

The greatest ingenuity of the system is the decimal prefixture, which by combining decimal proportions with the designation of the kind of measure, simplifies language by avoiding circumlocution. The composite words or prefixtures were of two classes, the first class were those which describe decimal subdivisions, as *deci*, *centi*, *milli*, or tens, hundreds, and thousands; the second class were words signifying collection and not division, *deca*, 10 times—*hecto*, 100 times—*kilo*, 1,000 times—and *myria* 10,000 times.——Thus the three first are to be considered as *divisors*, and the four latter as *multipliers* all applicable to each elementary proportion of weight or measure. Thus to apply the new language of weight to the quantity of any article, say 200,000 *kilogrammes* of wool, a *gramme* according to the new standard is equal to the following amount—

OLD FRENCH—18 grains and 841,000 decimal parts of a grain divided into a million of parts.

ENGLISH——22 grains and 966 decimal parts of a grain, divided into 1000 parts, or wanting only 34 parts of a thousand of making 23 grains.

Here we have a knowledge of the exact proportion—one kilogramme is 1000 grammes, or 1000 times 22 grains, leaving out the 34th part, or say a kilogramme is 15,446 grains English. A pound English is 7,000 grains—multiply by kilogrammes and divide by English grains amounting to a pound, and the result is the amount of 441,614 pounds avoirdupoise. *(Aurora.*

Newly invented Howitzer.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

LAFERE, Nov. 20th, 1811.—Of all the discoveries honorable to the corps of artillery, from the days of general Gribeauval down to our time, none has been more deserving of praise than that of *Villantrois' howitzer*, so called from the name of its inventor, late colonel of artillery.

This howitzer shoots a shell to the distance of 600 toises† or one French league and an half. The corps of artillery of the imperial guard, having by his excellency the minister of war to make the proper experiments with this new invented piece, the order was executed at the polygon of la Fere under the direction of general d'Aboville commandant of the school, together with the inventor, Mr. Villantrois. The result of those experiments surpassed every possible expectation; they had been for a long time announced and expected; hence the curiosity of an amazing crowd of spectators had been excited, all eager to see the effects of this new and extraordinary war engine, the bare dimensions of which affrighted the eye. Without further description, it is enough to say that the piece and carriage weigh ten thousand killogrammes‡, and that notwithstanding its enormous weight is as easily managed as the common *gammer mortars* and requires no greater number of men to work it. This singular advantage is owing to the particular construction of the carriage, said to have been invented by Mr. de Villantrois.

The charge of this howitzer is 45 pounds of powder: the weight of the shell 180 pounds. It was thought that such an excessive charge would produce a most dreadful detonation; but it was found, that the explosion is less than that of all other mortars hitherto known—which probably proceeds from the particular form of the piece. The projectile takes from 35 to 40 seconds to run over its curb. The greatest height of the throw, is of 600 toises or thereabouts. But the eye cannot (on account of the swiftness and elevation of the shell) discover it in the space.

After this discovery, it may be truly said, that French artillerists, who it appears have advanced rapidly to the greatest possible perfection, have found means of shooting their projectiles, to a distance unknown to all other artillerists. The range of this howitzer exceeds by twelve hundred toises that of the *Congreve rockets;* and it is well known that our artillerists after having found out the construction of those rockets improved upon the discovery, and that now they can throw them to a greater distance than the English themselves.

† The toise is 6 feet 6 inches English.

‡ The kilogramme is little more than two pounds.

Parliamentary Pleasantry.

In the British house of commons, Jan. 24. a Mr. WHARTON moved a grant of 10,057 pounds sterling towards erecting a bridge over the river Eden, at Carlisle.

Sir J. GRAHAM advocated the motion on the ground that the bridge would facilitate the entrance of Irish members, and gentlemen into England! *(A laugh.)* He also observed, the county of Cumberland was ready to bear all the expences, if the house granted half the expences of the bridge.—*(A laugh.)*

Mr. WHITBREAD observed, the hon. baronet's reasoning was most convincing; he had just told the house the county of Cumberland was ready to pay all the expences, only requiring the public to pay half.—*(A laugh.)*—He had also declared the bridge, in its present state, was large enough for Scotch cattle to pass, but not for Irish members.—*(Loud laughing.)*—He (Mr. W.) was well aware the Irish members were of some weight, but he thought any Irish gentleman might pass where the hon. baronet could.—*(A laugh.)*—If this vote was granted, all the counties in the kingdom would expect the same indulgence. This had been called a job for Ireland, but, in his opinion, if it was a job at all, it was a job for Cumberland. *(Hear, hear!)*

Interesting to Farmers.

On the Siberian, or Naked Wheat.

By a fortunate accident I obtained from a merchant in Boston, in January last, half a bushel (which he imported from Russia) of this invaluable grain, as respects our cold northern regions. Small samples will be delivered to each of the members of the Berkshire Agricultural Society by applying to *Thomas B. Strong*, or to the subscriber in Pittsfield —or to Dr. Caleb Hyde in Lenox, personally or by order.

For the information of the public, the following is in substance extracted from Varlo's Husbandry, vol. II. page 263—published in 1795, by an English farmer residing in America.

E. WATSON.

Pittsfield, 9th March, 1811.

"Varlo states that the naked wheat is a native of Siberia, one of the coldest countries in the world, covered with snow nine months in the year. That it is the chief support of the inhabitants, and vegetates and grows quick; the grain, small, full and hardy with a thin skin—that he ascertained its value—twelve pounds of English wheat was made into a loaf, the like quantity of Siberian, and both baked together. The English loaf weighed 15*lb.* the Siberian 18*lb.* when baked, and both equal in quality. That the Siberian produces only half the quantity of bran, and as it partakes partly of barley in its nature, it makes good ale.

That when it first arrived in England he procured only half a wine glass full, intending to sow it in April, but by mistake it was not till the 7th of June, and it yielded a good crop. The ensuing year he dibbled in each grain a foot part in April, and yielded 2000 fold. That it exceeds any grain for increase and grows better upon bad land—but yields better in proportion to its goodness. The proper season to sow is about the 10th of April (probably 1st of May here) he advised to plough deep, or even to trench plough, that is twice in the same furrow—to dibble in each seed with a setting stick, a foot apart, as it stools out greatly and injures the crop to sow it thick. That it costs only about 3*s.* sterling an acre in England, and will require in this mode only twelve quarts to an acre. One man can cover two acres a day with a rake—and grass seed may be sown before the ground is raked. There are two kinds of wheat in Siberia. [*Pittsfield Sun.*

Manufactures.

In the archives of useful knowledge for April, is a statement of 24 yards 3-4 woolen cloth made in Pennsylvania, which gives a general idea of the great benefit resulting from increasing sheep.

18 3-4 pounds of half bred Merino wool manufactured into 24 yards 3-4 wide cloth, sold 2 2-3 dollars per yard,	$60 00
Deduct expence of manufacturing	18 48
	$41 52

The price of the wool and the profit on the manufactures, is 2 dollars and 15 cents per pound.

The wool of the United States will increase this year above three millions of pounds.

Calculate this at only one half when manufactured and add thereto the leather and parchment, the meat, tallow, &c. and an idea may be formed of the rising resources of our country enjoying freedom. Not many years ago the quantity of sheep in the United States were only a few hundred, and now the millions are counted. They now almost equal the population eight millions: and in four years more will amount to sixteen millions—and again in four years to thirty-two. Man doubles in 23 years in population; by the benevolent dispensation of Providence, animals for food and raiment multiply faster, so that notwithstanding their slaughter, enough remain for increase. In South America a bad government diminished population by war and oppression, and prevented its multiplication by monasteries and nunneries, but the cattle have so increased as to be killed only for their hides and tallow.

In North America the emigrants were annually numerous and the cattle and sheep imported few in proportion; too many were therefore killed for food —still they increased, and now their wool is become valuable more care is taken of them. A short period will unfold the wonderful consequences from Merino sheep introduced by Bonaparte's invasion of Spain. What great events arise from little things. (*Dem. Press.*

The Spanish Guerillas.

In the details of events in Spain frequent mention is made of the *Guerillas.* By the French they are accounted as robbers and assassins—but the English speak of them as "patriots." From the following description of them, by an officer in the army of lord *Wellington*, an idea may be formed of what they really are—

"Perhaps a description of the Guerillas might be acceptable to you; I will attempt to give it as well as my own knowledge will allow me, from having seen a great deal of this hardy race:—They generally perambulate in small parties, according in number to the object they have in view; their unceasing thirst for spoil, makes them extremely active in learning where the enemy are contemplating to convey baggage or provisions; and the perfect knowledge these Guerillas have of every tract of the country, gives them a decided advantage, in being able to watch and way-lay the enemy's transport. They are unremitting in their labors night and day, when they have any object in view; and their information is generally correctly obtained.—The dress and look of these marauders (as the enemy term them) are enough to inspire dread; they wear an immense cap, covered with fur, which is tied by a black belt under the chin, a loose dark jacket is thrown carelessly over their shoulders, and at the side of their horses hangs the destructive weapon of terror, a lance, which measures about ten feet; the sharp point fixes into a leather tube, which is suspended from the saddle to the off shoulder of the horse, on the right side; in the centre of the handle of the weapon is a strap affixed, to secure it from impeding the animal's progress or inconvenience to the rider; and when necessity requires the use of the weapon, it is unslung with the greatest facility; their immense whiskers, and goat-skin boots, give these natives a most striking and terrific appearance; and the hardy way in which they subsist (as an onion, a piece of bread, or bunch of grapes, is to them a meal of luxury and content) enables them to undergo any privation, and render them fit for the harrassing nature of warfare, so destructive and annoying to the enemy."

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

A NEW OIL.—A method has lately been discovered at Venice of extracting oil from the *Chinese raddish*—this oil is said to be superior to those already known, not only for eating and communicating light, but even for medicinal purposes. It results from experiments made by Dr. Francisco di Oliviero of Verona, that this oil is extremely useful in pulmonary and rheumatic affections; also in pleurisies. It has also been successfully employed in convulsive coughs. It is not liable to grow rancid, as other kinds are.

MILITIA OF VIRGINIA—The governor has tho't proper by and with the advice of the council of state, to direct the distribution of so many arms as will be sufficient to arm completely, (they being the most exposed to danger,) the following counties, to wit. Accomack, Charles-City, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, King William, King George, Lancaster, Middlesex, Mathews, Nansemond, Northampton, Northumberland, Norfolk, Princess-Ann Prince-George, Prince-William, Richmond, Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Spottsylvania, Sussex, Warwick and Westmoreland.

The governor after given some wholesome advice and direction to the officers commanding the several regiments in those counties, says—"It seems that no alternative is left, but an appeal to arms or an ignominous submission.—America will not deliberate which to choose. How long shall we set with our arms folded together, and still hope for the continuance of peace—when by a long series of acts, such hope is proved to be illusory? There was, indeed, a time when such a hope might well have been indulged. Separated as we are from the old world by a mighty expanse of ocean; quietly pursuing our honest and legitimate avocations; impartial in our feelings and irreproachable in our conduct towards all nations; with justice for our guide and peace for our object, I repeat again, we might well have hoped to have been exempt from those calamities with which, as with the besom of desolation, an angry God has swept the face of Europe. But rational as that hope once was, it would be madness any longer to indulge in it. The measure of our sufferings is full; that of our patience is exhausted."

He then refers to some of the evils we have suffered, and expects the people "to place their eyes upon the history of the revolution"—to be always ready and prompt for any emergency and exhibit to the world "the sublime spectacle of a free people with arms in their hands, disciplined and prepared to defend the heritage they received from their ancestors."

Price of grain in England.—A letter from Liverpool dated 3*rd mo.* 21, 1812, says "American wheat would now readily command 18*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* *per* 70*lb.* flour 74 to 76*s. per bbl.* We anticipate high prices. Rice has been sold at 38*s. per cwt.*" The price of wheat is nearly equal to *three dollars* for the American bushel of 60*lbs.* What a pity, that this *step*-"mother" of ours, will not so conduct herself that we might freely administer to the wants of her people, from our exuberant productions!

The general price of flour in Spain may be estimated at 20$ *per barrel*, though at Cadiz the price is quoted at 16 *a* 17.

It is stated in some of the British papers that another mighty armament is designed for the Baltic "to take possession of Copenhagen and the island of Zealand, in which the British are to be assisted by the Swedes."

The Chronicle.

We have this week to record one of the most distressing events that has occurred for years: Our sorrow for the disaster, as a *mere* misfortune, is greatly increased by our earnest wishes for the happines and prosperity of all the citizens of the new republic; and we fearfully anticipate that a calamity so distressing may have some effect in reducing them again to bondage. See "EARTHQUAKE IN VENEZUELA," page 131.

Accounts are received which appear worthy of full credit, that the southern Indians (the Creeks) had been so far led away by bad advice as to unbury the tomahawk, notwithstanding all that government has done to render them quiet and prosperous. We are told they have killed *twenty families* on Elk river. A letter from Jefferson, (Ten.) informs that the writer was that moment under *marching orders* against them. We hope these reports are exaggerated—not that we apprehend those Indians will do extensive injury, but because they themselves may be swept from the face of the earth. Surrounded as they are by a race of men more hardy, more skilful, and so numerous, their actual extermination would appear an easy task.

The papers teem with accounts of the impressment of our seamen by the British. We have received a copy of the "message from the president of the United States, transmitting a report of the secretary of state on the subject of impressments, in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 29th November last;" by which it appears that 6257 persons, detained in the British navy, have actually claimed of government the protection of their country! Will not this nefarious business end?

Massachusetts.—The late election in this state was uncommonly animated. Last year only about 85,000 votes were taken, but on the late occasion they exceeded 100,000. If the returns are well and truly made, Mr. *Strong*, the federal candidate, has been elected by a majority of between 1500 and 2000 votes over Mr. *Gerry*. Loud complaints are made of unfair dealing. Last year Mr. Gerry's majority was about 3000.

The new senate consists of 29 republicans and 11 federalists. The house of representatives is to be chosen in May; both parties are sanguine of success.

The elections in Rhode-Island, and in Connecticut, as usual, have terminated in favor of the federalists.

A letter has been received at Philadelphia from London, dated March 12, 1812, which says, that by a secret treaty between the British government and Spanish regency, the islands of *Cuba*, *Porto Rico* and *St. Domingo*, are to be placed under the *protection* of the British.

A French squadron of four sail of the line and a frigate sailed from L'Orient about the 10th of March. Destination unknown.

Price of stocks London, March 19—3 per cent. cons. 60 1-8 60.

The people of that part of *Hayti* lately commanded by general *Borgela*, have revolted, and put themselves under *Petion*.

There appears to be a great stir among the people of Canada; the new militia law obliges each man to attend muster six times a month, and take an oath of allegiance. For refusing to comply, imprisonment and fine, or banishment from the province are imposed; many are said to be leaving the country. At Kingston there was mutiny among the soldiers

because one of them was flogged for a small offence. They killed the commanding officer and 30 other persons, and were masters of the fort.

From a late New-York paper—Yesterday afternoon, the frigates President and Essex left their anchorage in the North River, and proceeded as far as the watering place, Staten-Island—and, if the wind is favorable, will proceed to-day on a cruise.

As they passed, they fired seven shots at Castle Williams, for the purpose of trying its strength: five balls hit the castle, and two stuck the rocks forming the foundation of the fabric. On an examination of the effect of the balls, we are happy to find that much less injury was done than was anticipated. Three 24 pound balls entered one of the embrasures of the lower tier, knocked off a small part of the ornamented edges—one of the balls hit one of the mounted cannon of the castle, in which it made a small indentation, carried away the cap square and trunnion plate, and the forepart of the carriage. One ball struck the embrasure in the second tier, directly over the one above mentioned—and one was a point-blank shot on the solid part of the castle, which penetrated only three inches, and did no injury to the wall. The walls of Castle Williams are nine feet thick, and we may conclude from the experiment upon them while yet in a green state, that no apprehension need be entertained of their being battered down.

M. Degen of Vienna has invented a machine for *flying about in the air*. The experiments made in the Prater, before a numerous company were completely successful. He flew at pleasure in all directions; raised and lowered himself; and the balloon (which is a part of his contrivance) followed him spontaneously whichever way he turned. The diameter of the latter was nineteen feet five inches. After deducting the weight of Degen and his flying-machine, the balloon possess a power equal to thirty-two pounds.

Secret [Congressional] Journal.

The secret journal of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives on the bill to prevent the exportation of specie, &c. (see last number, page 107) has been published. We notice it chiefly for recording the yeas and nays, which as articles of reference may be useful.

In the *senate* the final passage of this bill was determined as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Dana, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed, Smith, of Md.—11.

In the house of representatives the votes, were—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bacon Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clopton, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, New, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliafero, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn—69.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Jackson, Key, Lewis, M'Bryde, Milnor, Moseley, Nelson, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson—36.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE,

Monday, April 20.—The president, (Mr. Crawford) addressed the senate as follows:—

"*Gentlemen.*—Upon me devolves the painful duty of announcing to the senate the death of our venerable fellow-citizen George Clinton, vice president of the United States. By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence the senate is deprived of a president rendered dear to each of its members by the dignity and impartiality with which he has so long presided over their deliberations, and the nation bereaved of one of the brightest luminaries of its glorious revolution."

On motion of Mr. Smith of New-York that the senate come to the following resolution:

"The senate being informed of the decease of their distinguished fellow-citizen George Clinton, vice president of the United States—

"Do resolve, That a committee be appointed jointly with such as may be appointed on the part of the house of representatives to consider and report measures proper to manifest the public respect for the memory of the deceased, and expressive of the deep regret of the congress of the United States, on the loss of a citizen so highly respected and revered."

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and Messrs. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Md. German, Gilman and Bradley appointed a committee accordingly. And the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 17.—Mr. Gold obtained leave of absence for a month.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases. No objection being made to the bill, it was reported to the house.

Mr. Pitkin enquiring the object of the bill, Mr. Calhoun stated that vessels chartered by the United States might now be detained by the embargo; that such a case had occurred in relation to a vessel chartered by the United States and bound to Algiers. To such cases this bill would apply a remedy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill to establish an ordnance department.

[After some remarks thereon, the bill was recommitted to the committee that reported it.]

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill making further provision for the army of the United States.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Wright, to procure an amendment to the bill going to place all the military officers of the United States of the same grade on equal footing as to pay and emoluments. The mover stated that at present the brigadier-general of the old army, the oldest brigadier (general Wilkinson) received much less pay than those on the two additional establishments.—The amendment was rejected on the ground of its inapplicability and irrelevance to the present bill, being properly a subject of distinct consideration.

Further amendments were made to the bill which was then reported to the house.

Mr. Wright renewed in substance the amendment he had proposed in committee, which was again negatived.

Mr. Sheffey moved to strike out that section of the bill which authorises the appointment of two additional major-generals, and four additional brigadier-generals, whenever in the president's opinion the public service shall require it.

This question was widely debated. In support of the provision it was said that the number of officers now authorized was not greater than was absolutely necessary to command the troops; and cases might occur in the progress of a war, in which the regulars under an inferior command might be embodied with the militia or volunteers, and it might be necessary to appoint an officer to take the command. Separate detachments might also be made from the main army, requiring more general officers than at present belong to the army. On the other hand, it was contended that the militia must be commanded by their own officers; that they cannot constitutionally be superseded by any officer to be appointed over them, and therefore this clause could not be defended by the argument urged to support it; that moreover it was not proper to vest so great a discretionary power in the executive, &c.

After much debate and some warmth—

On motion of Mr. Lacock the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill this day ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

And the house adjourned to Monday, 41 to 41, the speaker declaring himself in the affirmative.

Monday April, 20—Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition of sundry merchants, praying a suspension of the non-importation act.

Mr. Mitchill presented a similar petition from sundry merchants of New-York, a reference of which petition was moved to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill on that subject.

Mr. Lowndes assented to the reference of the petition; but took this opportunity to state that he himself had no intention, and he believed his friends had not, of moving the order of the day; and added that whilst he thought the adoption of the measure would be wise and beneficial, the useless agitation of it *(and he was convinced the agitation of it at this time would be useless and improper)* could neither benefit the public nor those particularly concerned. He should therefore not call up the bill; and if its consideration should be moved by any other gentlemen, he should vote against taking it up.

A message was received from the senate, announcing the death of the vice president of the United States, and the resolution they had adopted.

The house agreed to consider the joint resolution as above stated.

Mr. Tallmadge said, it was assuredly not from any want of respect to the memory of the patriotic deceased, that some member from the state of New-York did not on this occasion address the chair. At their request, and being himself a native citizen of the

state of New-York, and having served particularly and on honorable occasions in the revolutionary war with the gentleman whose death was now announced; having long known his service and merit both as a soldier and a statesmen, he took the liberty, in behalf of the delegation from New-York, to move a concurrence in the resolution of the senate

The house unanimously concurred; and Messrs. Tallmadge, Mitchill, Gold, Stow, and Macon, were appointed a committee on their part to act with the committee of the senate.

And the house adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow to receive the report of the joint committee on the subject.

Tuesday, April 21.—The house met at the hour of nine o'clock.

Mr. Tallmadge on behalf of the committee of arrangement respecting the funeral of the late vice-president of the United States, stated their proceedings, and the arrangement agreed on. When,

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge,

Resolved unanimously, that from an unfeigned respect to the late George Clinton, vice-president of the United States and president of the senate, the speaker's chair be shrouded with black during the present session; and as a further testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members will go in mourning, and wear black crape on the left arm.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge,

Resolved unanimously, that the members of this house will attend the funeral of George Clinton, deceased, late vice-president of the United States, today at 4 o'clock.

And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 22.—Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Joseph ———, of Boston, praying that the ship Ganges may be permitted to enter a port of the United States. This is a case, the circumstances of which are nearly as follows: This vessel sailed subsequently to the president's proclamation of November, 1810 to the East Indies, under orders to go from a British port to a native port, in order to take in a load wherewith to return home. When the vessel arrived at Calcutta, it was found by a new order of the British government, that the vessel was prohibited from going coast-wise, the consequence of which was that the purpose of the voyage could not be accomplished. They then took on board at Calcutta, a cargo equal in value to that carried, on giving heavy bonds to reland the same in some port of the U. States; and now, that they had arrived off the coast, the vessel could not enter because of the inhibitory law, and were precluded by the bonds given in India from carrying the cargo elsewhere. The petition prays permission to enter into a port of the United States, there to remain with the cargo until by some general law such vessels should be admitted.—Referred.

Mr. Newbold, Mr. Reed and Mr. Stow, obtained *leave of absence to the end of the session.*

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Among the incidents to the unexampled increase and expanding interests of the American nation, under the fostering influence of free constitutions and just laws, has been a corresponding accumulation of duties in the several departments of the government: And this has been necessarily the greater, in consequence of the peculiar state of our foreign relations, and the connection of these with our internal administration.

The extensive and multiplied preparations into which the United States are at length driven, for maintaining their violated rights, have caused this augmentation of business to press on the department of war particularly, with a weight disproportionate to the powers of any single officer, with no other aids than are authorised by existing laws. With a view to a more adequate arrangement for the essential objects of that department, I recommend to the early consideration of congress, a provision for two subordinate appointments therein, with such compensations annexed as may be reasonable to be expected by citizens duly qualified for the important functions which may be properly assigned to them.

JAMES MADISON.

April 20th, 1812.

The message having been read, on motion of Mr. Harper, it was referred to a select committee. And the following persons were appointed the said committee: Messrs. Harper, Williams, Pleasants, Troup, Champion.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house resumed the consideration of the bill making further provision for the army of the United States.

The motion for striking out the section authorising the appointment of two additional major-generals, and four additional brigadier-generals, whenever in his opinion the public service shall require it, being still under consideration,—the question was taken thereon, and negatived: yeas 36, nays 55.

The bill was further amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill from the senate to establish a land office in the treasury department. The amendments thereto recommended by the committee of public lands having been agreed to, the bill was gone through and ordered by the house to be read a third time tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill making further provision for the corps of Engineers.

A motion was under consideration to amend the bill by authorising the location of the military academy, wherever in the opinion of the president of the United States, the public service may be most benefited by it.

The decision on the motion for amendment was carried in the affirmative.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended; and before any question was taken thereon, the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 23.—Several petitions praying a repeal, or a modification of the *embargo law* were presented. They were refused to be laid on the table—88 to 17. A motion was then made to postpone a consideration of them until the 4th of July—*the day the law by limitation expires*, and agreed to. Nothing else of importance done.

It is said that the committees of the two houses have agreed on a *recess*—to adjourn from Wednesday next to the 18th of May.

"*STATE OF LOUISIANA!*"

This state begins at the Sabine, passes to the 33d degree of north latitude, then down the Mississippi by the Iberville and Lakes to the Gulph of Mexico, including all islands within three leagues of the coast. The constitution gives the powers of government to three distinct departments, legislative, executive, and judicial; it divides the legislative into the house of representatives and senate, and the members of the house are chosen for two years, and of the senate for four years. The number of representatives never to exceed 50, or of the senators 14. Provision is made for a convention to amend the constitution, and all rights continue as before the constitution. The governor is elected for four years, and is ineligible for the four years next succeeding. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or minister of any religious society, can be elected for governor of Louisiana.

Circular letters have been issued from the war department to the governors of the several states, to have in readiness their quotas of the 100,000 militia, in obedience to the late law.

The *priests* of Venezuela, impiously affecting to interpret the Divine will, attribute the earthquake to the vengeance of God for casting off their allegiance to *Ferdinand!!*

The Editor's Department.

We have afforded much space to the secret debate on the embargo question, as giving probable *data* of the coming state of things, and exhibiting the feelings and designs of various members in congress. The debate, we are told, was reported by Mr. *Sturges*, a representative from Connecticut.

The editor offers this public apology to a friend in *New-Hampshire*, for addressing him by letter on *his* [the editor's] *business, without paying the postage;* but believes it is the first inadvertency of the kind that has occurred!

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1812. [No. 35

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum.*

Naval Report.

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the President's message of the 5th Nov. 1811. as relates to the naval establishment.

REPORT IN PART:—

That the subject referred to your committee in its several relations presents a question of the highest importance on the interests of the people of this country, in as much as it embraces one of the great and leading objects of their government; that, which above all others, laid the foundation of that happy union of these states.—Your committee need hardly say they mean the protection of maritime commerce; an interest which, when superficially viewed, seems to affect only the Atlantic portions of the country, yet really extends as far as the utmost limits of its agriculture, and can only be separated from it, in the opinion of your committee, by a total blindness to the just policy of government. The important engine of national strength and national security which is formed by a naval force, has hitherto in the opinion of the committee, been treated with a neglect highly impolitic, or supported with a spirit so languid, as while it has preserved the existence of the establishment has had the effect of loading it with the imputations of wasteful expense and comparative inefficiency.

No *system* has hitherto been adoped, which though limited by the dispensing security of the times, and the just economy of our republican institutions, was yet calculated to enlarge gradually with the progress of the nation's growth in population, in wealth and in commerce, or expand with an energy proportioned to a crisis of particular danger.

Such a course, impolitic under any circumstances, is the more so when it is demonstrably clear that this nation is inevitably destined to be a naval power, and that the virtue of economy, if no other motive, could be found, would recommend a plan by which this force must be gradually increased, the necessary expences diminished, and durability and permanency given to the strength which they may purchase.

That a naval protection is particularly secured to the interest of commerce by our great political compact, is proved by that part of the constitution which expressly gave to congress the power "to provide and maintain a navy," and is confirmed by the history of the times, and the particular circumstances which led to its institution; but it is alike secured by the fundamental nature of all government which extends to every interest under its authority a protection (if within the nation's means) which is adequate to its preservation; nor is this protection called for only by the partial interest of a particular description of men or a particular tract of country. A navy is as necessary to protect the mouths of the Mississippi the channel through which the produce of the agriculture of the western states must pass to become valuable, as the bays of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and more necessary than on the shores of the eastern or southern states.

It has, indeed, been urged, your committee are aware, that a navy establishment is forbidden by the great and burthensome expenditures of public money, which it is said, will be required to support it, and by the inability of the country, by an expenditure to maintain a navy which can protect its maritime rights against the power of Great Britain. The first objection appears to your committee to be founded on a mistaken assumption of the fact, for in their opinion a naval force within due limits and under proper regulations will constitute the cheapest defence of the nation.

The permanent fortifications necessary to the defence of the ports and harbors of the union will cost, in the opinion of your committee, as much in their erection, and as much annually, if properly provided and garrisoned, as the naval force which, it is confidently believed, on the testimony of persons competent to decide, would be amply sufficient to prevent all attacks from reaching our shores. It will thus furnish the most appropriate, adequate and cheap protection against a foreign enemy, and will at the same time be perfectly innoxious to the public liberty and the private morals of the country; dispense almost entirely with a standing army, so hostile to the genius of our free constitutions, and remove the standing vices and evils of camps and garrisons from the cities and sea coast; cherish a noble body of mariners, who in honorable peace will spread the sails of prosperous and vivifying commerce, on every sea, and in necessary war, terribly avenge their country's wrongs.

The other objection your committee suppose to have been founded on imperfect examination of the subject; for those who are best able to form opinion on this matter, from congenial professional pursuits, as well as a particular knowledge of the marine of Great Britain, declare that she cannot, at any time, spare more than a very limited force for the American station: one that can be effectually resisted by an establishment which may be supported by this government without a great direct expense, which in its effects will greatly more than reimburse to the national wealth, the sums which may be drawn from it for this object; protect our harbors from insult, our coasting trade from spoliations, and give us the dominion of a sea on our borders which we ought to call our own and defend with our action.

To detail all the reasons on which this opinion is founded, would perhaps, not be in the power of your committee, who are in part governed by the opinions of men of experience and professional skill, (often among the best grounds of human faith, but not always communicable:) but the leading facts and principles on which it is founded, are too plain and obvious to labor under this difficulty.—The history of all times proves the inability of Great Britain or any other power to *station* a large force in remote seas; for independant of the necessity that always exists for its presence in more proximate quarters, could the former nation place the whole of her thousand ships upon our coast, she would be unable in a state of hostility with the United States, competently to supply even a considerable squadron of them, for any considerable time, with the least regard to the efficiency of the service and without a wasteful and ruinous expense; let those who hold a different opinion declare how and from whence?

To the defence of our ports and harbors and the protection of our coasting trade should be confined, in the opinions of your committee, the present objects and operations of any navy which the United States can or ought to have. In this view our advantages are great and manifest. Looking along our extended line of coast from the northeastern to the southern extreme of our territory, we discover in quick succession ports and harbors furnishing in abundance every supply for constant and active service; in which to concentrate, by mutual advice and information, which can be transmitted with the greatest certainty and speed the force of the different stations, to attack the enemy in detail when his vessels may be scattered: and in which our ships may find refuge and security when approached by a force so much superior as to forbid a combat. To enter further into details, it is obvious that, from these advantages, the power and efficacy of an American navy must be double its nominal proportion to that of an assailing enemy. But your committee beg leave to observe, that it would be unworthy the magnanimity of the nation to look only at one power and forget that it stands in the relation of an independant sovereignty to other nations against whom, unless man change his nature and cease to be violent and unjust, it may be necessary to array the national force on that element where the injury may be suffered and where alone it can be revenged or redressed. With this view your committee have not considered the subject with regard only to the practicable and advisable preparation for the present momentous crisis, which, whatever it may be, must be greatly inadequate for the reasons already stated; but the object of the committee is to recommend a system which shall look to futurity, and though limited by the present situation and means of the country, having a capacity to be enlarged in proportion to the growing wealth, commerce and population of the nation. Your committee are, at the same time not unaware that some of those who are unfriendly to a navy, ground their opposition rather upon its future permanent establishment, than on its present expense. But your committee will only observe that the wisdom of that policy seems to reach as far beyond the reasonable practicable views, as it will probably fall short of the attainment of its object. To restrain the great energies of such a number, as this country possesses, of the best seamen the world ever beheld, and such a mass of tonnage as Great Britain herself has not boasted more than twenty years, will as much transcend the feeble efforts of the politician as it would be beyond his power to create them: they are formed by the high behest of beneficent nature, nurtured by our wise, free and happy public institutions, and can only perish with the latter.

Your committee, however, admit, that it will neither be politic nor practicable to swell the naval establishment of this country to the size of our desires or of our necessities; but a gradual increase of it is, in their opinion, within the most limited means and within the obvious policy of the government, and in attempting this, some present addition will be made (too little—much too little, they lament) to the best strength of the nation, as a measure of preparation for this crisis of danger.

With these observations, and with a full detailed and useful report of the secretary of the navy, in reply to questions propounded by your committee, they beg leave to recommend that all the vessels of war of the United States, not now in service, which are worthy of repair, be immediately repaired, fitted out and put into actual service.

That ten additional frigates, averaging 38 guns, be built, that a competent sum of money be appropriated for the purchase of a stock of timber, and that a dock, for repairing the vessels of war of the United States be established in some central and convenient place.

They also beg leave to report a bill, entitled "a bill concerning the naval establishment."

Washington, November 19, 1811.

Sir,—I am directed by the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message of the 5th inst. as relates to the naval force of the United States, to request a reply from you to the several questions which follow; and they have also directed me to ask as early an answer as may be conveniently practicable:

1st. What number of the vessels of war of the United States is

now in actual service; and what are their names, rates and stations?

2d. What number of vessels is laid up in ordinary; what are their names and rates; what will be the expense of repairing and equipping them for actual service; within what time can the same be accomplished; and what will be their aggregate annual expense in service, with that of those now employed?

3d. What will be the expense of building, manning and completely equipping for actual service, a vessel of each rate of those most useful and most usually employed in modern naval war; and what will be the annual expense of maintaining such vessels, respectively, in actual service?

4th. Will any, and if any, what force of vessels, not exceeding the rate of frigates, afford a reasonable protection to the coasting trade and to the mouths of the harbours of the United States? If such be deemed incompetent, what other force is deemed requisite?

5th. What materials, for ship building and naval equipment, are deemed imperishable; and to what extent in quantity, and what amount in value, would it be practicable and advisable to provide the same?

6th. What is the number of gun-boats belonging to the United States; what is their state of repair; what number is in actual service, and where are they stationed or laid up?

7th. In the event of putting in commission the ships now laid up in ordinary, could the necessary seamen, to man them, be speedily procured without an increase of pay or bounty?

I am further directed to request, that you will communicate in your reply any other information which, in your opinion, may be important or material on this subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, LANGDON CHEVES.

Honorable *Paul Hamilton*, Secretary of the navy.

Navy Department, December 3, 1811.

Sir,—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th ult. The several questions which you have been pleased to propound to me, involve a scope of information difficult correctly to state, and comprehend points upon which I am compelled to submit conjecture in some instances instead of fact. The subject is, however, so deeply interesting as to have commanded my most deliberate and anxious investigation.

The papers herewith submitted, and marked A, B, and C, will, I hope, afford satisfactory answers to your three first queries.

In reply to the fourth, I have to state, that as to the force necessary to afford a reasonable protection to the coasting trade, and the mouths of the harbors of the United States, it appears to me impossible to form a satisfactory opinion, unless we knew the extent of the force by which our coasting trade and the mouths of our harbors may be assailed. The naval nations of Europe employ line of battle ships. The heaviest rate of our vessels of war does not exceed a large 44 gun frigate, which is inferior in number of guns, and men and weight of metal, to a ship of the line. If, then, while we have only frigates, an enemy should send against us ships of the line, the protection which in such a case, we should be able to afford to our coasting trade, would obviously be very imperfect. With a force equal in number and rate to that of an enemy, or to that which an enemy at a distance could send against us, neither our commerce on our coast nor our harbors could have any danger to apprehend; for considering the numerous dangers of our coast, the heavy gales and fogs, to which it is peculiarly subject, our superior knowledge of the shoals with which it abounds and the numerous ports to which we have access for victualing, repairing and equipping ships, so decidedly would be our advantage, that it is believed an enemy, only our equal in number, and rate of vessels, would not, under such circumstances, approach our shores with any intention of remaining for the purpose of molesting our trade. Such, indeed, are the advantages which we possess in these particulars, that I incline to the opinion, that with half the number of vessels of the same rate, which might be sent against us, a reasonable protection might generally be afforded to our coasting trade. I do not wish to be considered as giving the opinion, that with such a force our coasting trade could be effectually protected; that no capture of our merchant vessels would be made under such circumstances; for even if our force were equal to an enemy, we might expect occasionally to have vessels captured. An enterprising enemy would watch opportunities and avail himself of them; but in our operations against the enemy, we should not, it is presumed, be found deficient in enterprize or vigilance, competent to retort his aggressions, and to secure an equivalent for all our losses.

Supposing, then, a continuance of the present state of things in Europe, and that the United States should come into collision with either of the present great belligerent powers, a naval force of twelve sail of the line (74's) and twenty well constructed frigates, including those we now have, and rating generally not less than thirty-eight guns, with the addition of our smaller vessels now in service, judiciously directed, it is believed would be ample to the protection of our coasting trade; would be competent to annoy extensively the commerce of an enemy, and uniting occasionally in operations with the gun-boats already built, if equipped and brought into service, and our fortifications, also afford complete protection to our harbors.

The imperishable materials for ship building and naval equipment, consists of timber, planks, staves and spars, iron, copper in sheets, bolts and nails, anchors, kentledge, canvass, hempen yarns, &c. In timber of every description, required for navy purposes, our country abounds, and it would at this time be practicable to procure any quantity on terms that are reasonable. It would unquestionably be sound economy to keep always on hand an adequate supply of this all important article, which ought to be well seasoned before it is used. The deplorable effects of being compelled, as the navy department has frequently been, to use green timber in the repair of our ships, our experience too fully demonstrates. This indeed is one of the principal reasons of the great expense generally, and very justly complained of by the guardians of the public purse; happily, however, it is perfectly within the reach of our power to remedy the evil: and I do most earnestly recommend to your serious consideration, the propriety of an extra annual appropriation for these three years, for the purpose of enabling the department to provide an extensive stock of every description of timber required for navy purposes. The other articles of an imperishable nature may be procured as required or as opportunities offer to obtain them on reasonable terms, out of the general appropriation for repairs annually, for the support of the navy, to which purposes it will partly be devoted, and to the encouragement of the manufacture of sail cloth manufactured within ourselves, of hemp of our own growth, by giving it a preference to that made of foreign hemp.

The paper marked D, affords an answer to your sixth query, as full as the information in possession of the department will enable me to give it.

If it should be determined to commission the ships now in ordinary, the necessary seamen to man them can, it is confidently believed, be procured without any increase of pay or of bounty, and in time to man them as they may be prepared for service.

In my answer to your fifth query, I have stated one of the causes of the great expense of the navy, so generally and it is admitted justly complained of, and I have suggested a remedy for that particular cause. Other causes of expense exist, which may be obviated; and under the latitude you have allowed me, I will at this time, state one which immediately presents itself.

The United States do not own a dock. To repair our vessels, we are compelled to heave them down; a process attended with great labor; considerable risk and loss of time; and upon a ship thus hove down, the carpenters cannot work without much inconvenience. Hence the department is subjected to much expense which might be avoided by the construction of one or more suitable docks. Such a provision, even in the present state of our navy, would be valuable for the reasons above stated, but if congress do determine to have built, vessels of a rate superior to those we now have, it will certainly be found to be indispensible. The accuracy of this remark will be admitted when we consider the force requisite to heave down a ship of the size of even a frigate: and the straining of her frame when this is done on the principle of the lever.

I have now, sir, according to my best judgment, offered replies to your queries, and assuring you of my readiness to obey the further commands of the committee.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, PAUL HAMILTON.

Honorable *Langdon Cheves*, chairman of the committee.

A.

EXHIBIT shewing the number of vessels of war of the United States, now in actual service; their names, rates and stations for the winter.

Names of vessels.	Rate.	Station for the winter.
Frigate President	44	Newport, Rhode-Island.*
Essex	32	
Ship John Adams	20	
Brig Argus	16	
Frigate United States	44	Hampton Roads.†
Congress	36	
Ship Wasp	16	
Brig Nautilus	14	
Frigate Constitution	44	Foreign service.
Ship Hornet	12	
Brig Vixen	14	Charleston, South Carolina.‡
Enterprize	14	
Siren	16	New-Orleans.§
Viper	10	
Oneida	16	Lake Ontario, lieut. Woolsky.

* Under command of commodore Rodgers.
† Under command of commodore Decatur.
‡ Under command of captain Campbell.
§ Under command of captain Shaw.

B.

EXHIBIT shewing the number of vessels laid up in ordinary; their names and rates; the original cost of each, including every expense; the probable expense of repairing and equipping each for actual service; the period it will probably take to repair each, and the annual expense of each in actual service.

Names of Vessels.	Rate.	Original cost Dolls. cts.	Probable expense of repairing, &c. Dolls.	Annual expense. Dollars.
Chesapeake,	36	220,677 80	120,000	102,253
Constellation,	36	314,212 18	120,000	102,253
New-York,	36	159,639 60	120,000	102,253
Adams,	32	76,622 27	60,000	81,007
Boston,	32	119,570 04	60,000	81,007
				469,973

Time necessary to repair, &c. six months.

Note.—The sums and periods of time, estimated for repairing and equipping the vessels of war comprehended in the above statement, are in a great degree conjectural; though it is presumed that the sums stated would be sufficient, and that in the time stated the vessels could be repaired.

Until these vessels shall be opened and thoroughly examined, it

obviously impossible to ascertain, with any great degree of precision, what would be the expense of repairing them, or what time it would take to repair them; for, until then, their actual state and condition cannot be ascertained. By some, it is at this time thought, that neither the New-York nor the Boston are worthy of being repaired; but I hope that, on opening them, we shall find them otherwise: and under this impression I have returned them in this exhibit. Should they be found too rotten to repair, I shall consider it as a serious misfortune: for they have been constructed upon the most approved models for vessels of their rates.

In the estimate of the expence of the navy for the year 1812, the employment of all our frigates, excepting those above stated, and of all our other vessels of war, and of sixty-two gun-boats is contemplated: these objects, together with the corps of marines, navy-yards and ordnance, &c. are estimated to cost 2,502,003 dollars 90 cents, which is the aggregate amount of the estimate for the year 1812. Of this sum,

	Dols.
The expense of the corps of marines is estimated at	228,905 90
The expense of navy-yards, &c.	60,000
The expense of ordnance, &c.	60,000
The expense of vessels of war in commission, and of those and the gun-boats in ordinary	1,403,098
The expense of the 62 gun-boats in commission	750,000
Whole amount of the navy estimate, year 1812,	2,502,003 90

If, then, the frigates now in ordinary were put in commission, "their aggregate annual expense in service, with that of those "now employed," and including every other object of navy expense, upon the scale contemplated in the estimate for the year 1812, would be the sum stated under the head "annual expense," in this exhibit, viz. *Dol.* 469,973

Added to the whole amount of the navy estimate, as stated above,	2,502,003 90
Which makes	2,971,976 90

But, excluding the expense of the corps of marines, navy-yards and ordnance, above stated, the annual expense in service of the frigates now in ordinary, with that of those now employed, and of sixty-two gun-boats in commission, and of all the other gun-boats in ordinary, would be 2,623,071 dollars.

The aggregate annual expense, if the frigates now in ordinary were put in commission, and added to the expense of the vessels of war now in commission and of the ordinary; but excluding the expence of the corps of marines, navy-yards, ordnance, and of the 62 gun-boats in commission; that is, the annual expence of all our *vessels of war*, and the expense of gun-boats in ordinary, would be 1,873,071 dollars.

But, as stated in this paper, it would probably take six months to repair the frigates in ordinary: hence, their expence, if put in commission, would, *for the year* 1812, not exceed half their annual expence, viz. 469,973 dollars—half of which is 234,986 dollars 50 cents, say 235,000 dollars.

If, then, the frigates in ordinary were put in commission, the whole expense of the navy *for the year* 1812, including every expence whatsoever, [excepting the sum stated as necessary to put the frigates in ordinary in repair] would be 2,737,003 dollars 90 cents.

And, excluding the expense of the marine corps, navy-yards and ordnance, it would be 2,388,098 dollars.

And, excluding the expence of the marine corps, navy-yards, ordnance, and the 62 gun-boats in commission, the expense for the year 1812 would be 1,638,098.

If, then, we had all our *vessels of war* in commission, their annual expense would be 1,873,071 dollars; but, for the year 1812, as five of them could not be brought into actual service for six months, their expence would be 1,638,098 dollars.

The estimate for the repair of the frigates in ordinary, is a distinct consideration, and is not comprehended in any of the views taken of the subject. That estimate, as will be seen by reference to the table, amounts to 480,000 dollars. If, then, it should be determined to put the frigates now in ordinary in commission, an appropriation of 480,000 dollars for their repair and equipment, and of 235,000 dollars for their support in actual service during the year 1812, would be necessary. These items, added to the aggregate of the navy estimate for the year 1812, would make the whole expence for that year 3,217,003 dollars 90 cents.

C.

ESTIMATE of the expense of building and completely equipping for actual service, vessels of war of various rates; and the annual expence of each.

Rate	Expence of building. Per gun.	Dollars.	Annual expences of each. Dollars.
74	*Dls.* 4,500	333,000	211,784
60	4,500	270,000	140,000
50	4,500	225,000	115,214
44	4,500	198,000	110,000
36	4,500	162,000	102,000
32	4,500	128,000	82,000
20	3,500	70,000	50,202

The Frigate President cost	*dols.*	220,910 08
Philadelphia		172,349 00
New-York		159,639 60
Essex		139,352 50
John Adams		113,505 72
Maryland		76,249 83

Note.—An estimate of the annual expense of a 74, in detail, is subjoined for the satisfaction of the committee. The annual expense of all rates under 60 guns is given from past experience, and in neither case, it is believed, does this statement vary materially from what would be the actual annual expense.

The estimate of the expense of building ships of war of different rates, is believed to be ample. The cases referred to under 60 guns are considered as appropriate; they shew the actual cost of vessels of war some years since, and it has been attempted to fix the expense per gun by this standard of experience. It is stated that a 50 gun ship may be built and equipped for 225,000 dollars, because the frigate President cost only 220,910 dollars 8 cents; and this is believed to be correct; for the frigate President, although she rates less than a 50 gun ship, yet she is so nearly equal in her hull, armament, sails, rigging, &c. that such a frigate would certainly cost within 5000 dollars as much as a 50 gun ship would cost. To invalidate the effect of this reference in this case, it might be said, that although the frigate President cost only 220,000 dollars, yet that other frigates, for instance, the United States, the Constitution and the Constellation, the two first equal, the last inferior in rate to her, cost considerably more; the fact indeed is so, for the United States cost 299,336 dollars 56 cents, the Constitution cost 302,718 dollars 84 cents, and the Constellation, of inferior rate to either, cost 314,000 dollars and upwards. But it must be remembered that these vessels were built at a time when we had but very little experience on the subject of building and equipping vessels of war; and the fact, that the frigate Constellation, a 36, did cost nearly 100,000 dollars more than the frigate President, 44, is evidence of the disadvantages of inexperience in the one case, and of the advantages of experience in the other; advantages which it is to be hoped would be rather improved in any future attempts to build and equip vessels of war.

The number of men required for the frigate President, or for either of our largest 44's, would be sufficient to man a 50 gun ship; hence the annual expense of a 50 gun ship would be about the same as the annual expense of the President, viz. 115,214 dollars, and it is so stated accordingly in the appropriate column.

It may not be amiss to state for the information of the committee that cannon, and a considerable proportion of the requisite timber for six 74 gun-ships, are at this time provided and deposited in the different navy yards

ESTIMATE of the pay and rations of the officers and crew of a ship of war of 74 guns for 12 months—650 men.

OFFICERS.	Pay per month.	Amount of pay per annum.	Rations per day.
1 commander	*dls.* 100	1200	8
5 lieutenants	40	2400	15
1 master	40	480	2
1 surgeon	50	600	2
16 midshipmen	19	3648	16
1 purser	40	480	2
3 surgeon's mates	30	1080	6
1 boatswain	20	240	2
1 gunner	20	240	2
1 sail maker	20	240	2
1 carpenter	20	240	2
3 master's mates	20	720	6
1 captain's clerk	25	300	1
4 boatswain's mates	19	912	4
4 carpenter's mates	19	912	4
2 boatswain's yeomen	19	456	2
2 gunner's yeomen	19	456	2
2 carpenter's yeomen	18	432	2
2 sail maker's mates	19	456	2
18 quarter gunners	18	3888	18
1 chaplain	40	480	2
12 quarter masters	18	2592	12
2 yeomen of gun room	18	432	2
1 coxswain	18	216	1
1 cooper	18	216	1
1 steward	18	216	1
1 armourer	18	216	1
2 masters-at-arms	18	432	2
1 cook	18	216	1
92		24420	123
280 able seamen	12	36720	
233 ordinary seamen and boys	10	27960	
		92700	

Amount of pay	92,700
123 rations	
92 estimated in provisions.	
31 rations per days, 11315 per annum at 20 cents,	2,263
Amount of pay and rations	94963

PROVISIONS FOR 560 MEN.

207,594	pounds bread, at	dols. 00 05	10,370 00
592	barrels beef	14 50	8,584 00
507	do. pork	18 00	9,126 00
170	do. flour	10 00	1,700 00
16,900	pounds of suet	20	3,380 00
14,828	gallons of spirits	90	13,345 00
528	bushels of peas	1 00	528 00
12,675	pounds of cheese	18	2,281 50
33,800	do. rice	5	1,690 00
4,225	do. butter	20	845 00
2,113	gallons of molasses	75	1,584 75
2,113	do. of vinegar	25	528 25
		dols.	53,972 20
	Pay of a detachment of marines,	5,675	
	Clothing, &c.	2,500	
			dols. 8,175

Recapitulation and general estimate.

Pay and subsistence of navy officers and seamen	94,965
Pay and clothing of a detachment of marines	8,175
Provisions	35,972
Medicines and hospital stores	5,000
Repairs and contingencies	40,000
Whole annual expence of a 74	202,110

D

EXHIBIT shewing the number of gun-boats in commission, and in ordinary; their station, &c.

Number of gun-boats.	Where stationed.	Number in commission.	Number in ordinary.	Under repair.
54	New-York	20	34	7
26	New-Orleans	19		
14	Norfolk	8		
2	Charleston, S. C.			
4	Wilmington, N. C.	4		
11	St. Mary's	11		
10	Washington	1	9	
8	Portland		8	
2	Boston		2	
4	Connecticut & R. Island		4	
20	Philadelphia		20	
10	Baltimore		10	
165		62	86	7

Remarks—By the last reports the gun boats in ordinary generally were in a state of preservation; all those in commission are in good condition.

Singular Law Case.

[REPORTED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.]

A cause, probably the most extraordinary that ever came before a court of justice, in any country, in any age—as respects the points of controversy involved, the parties, the trial, and the termination, has lately been heard in Philadelphia, before the honorable Mr. Justice Yeates, and a special jury.

The plaintiff is the king of Spain, claiming at the hands of David Parish, esq. the defendant, a sum of about one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, for duties alledged to have accrued on a certain licensed trade transacted by, and under the orders of Mr. Parish, by virtue of alledged permission from the Spanish crown, between the Spanish colonies and the United States of America.

The trial began on Wednesday the 8th of April, and proceeded on that day, Thursday the 9th, Friday the 10th, Saturday the 11th, Monday, Tuesday, Wednsday, Thursday and Saturday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 18th, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th, 31st, and 22d of April.

On Wednesday the 22d, after receiving the charge of the court in favor of the defendant, the jury retired to their private apartment, and continued together the remainder of that day and that night and the next day and night, without agreeing in a verdict On the afternoon of the day they retired, they came in court, and by their foreman proposed a question to the judge respecting the legality of certain evidence, to which question the judge answered—not, however, it is presumable to the satisfaction of the jury as after withdrawing, they came into court again on the afternoon of Thursday the 23d, still without a verdict; and once more retired to their apartment. At this time judge Yeates informed the jury that he should leave town in the morning, to go home to Lancaster, and that the chief justice would attend to receive their verdict.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night on the 22d, the judge having received a note from the jury went to the house, in which the jury were in session, but without seeing or conversing with them; and that night, in consequence of his suggestion, received certain interrogatories presented to to him on the part of the jury.

Early the next morning, Friday the 24th, judge Yeates left Philadelphia on his return home to Lancaster. At ten o'clock that day, the jury came into court according to adjournment, and received from Mr. chief justice Tilghman, who attended the written answers of judge Yeates to the written questions, proposed by the jury at the suggestion of judge Yeates the night before—the jury then retired: and soon after separated: from which circumstance it is presumable they agreed on, and, as is usual, sealed up their verdict.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Friday the 24th, the court assembled, according to adjournment, the jury and the chief justice attending, to give and to receive, the verdict: But the king of Spain being three times called, and no one answering in his behalf, after the subjoined protest had been read, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

It is not in our power to exhibit even an outline in this singular case, as it appeared on either side, nor of the speeches of counsel. Though Ferdinand the VII. was not named in the record, the action was prosecuted for his use. The defence asserted the fact of the duties having been regularly accounted for with the persons to whom the defendant pleaded he was alone accountable; and denied moreover that the plaintiff, Ferdinand the VII. had any right to sue.

A great deal of evidence was given on both sides, as to the actual situation of Spain, alternately asserting and denying the royal pretentions of Ferdinand the VII. and of Joseph Napoleon. The principles of the Spanish constitution; the rights of royal succession, abdication and conquest; the famous conferences at Bayonne, between Napoleon, Ferdinand the VII. and Charles the IV; with the most interesting scenes latterly performed in Spain; were brought into discussion.

His excellency the chevalier D'Onis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States of America, though not recognized in that capacity by the American government, after protesting in form against the jurisdiction of the court to compel his attendance under a subpœna, was examined as a witness. His excellency count Pahlen, late minister plenipotentiary from Russia to the United States, now from Russia to the Brazils, M. Pederson, *charge d' affaires* and consul general from Sweden to the United States, and M. de Douzy, vice consul of France, resident at Philadelphia, were likewise examined as witnesses, each under protest.

We have obtained and annexed, a copy of the protest of the plaintiff's counsel, from which it will appear that the termination of this extraordinary trial was not less extraordinary than the principles it involves and the manner of their trial.

It was addressed and read to the chief justice, and is as follows :

THE KING OF SPAIN *vs.* PARISH.

SIR—The novelty of the proceedings of this morning will be an apology for the appearance of our not being ready at the moment to express a sentiment either as it respects the situation of the counsel, or the interest of our client.—Without meaning, however, to derogate from the rights of the bench, we now deem it a duty to declare—

1st. That we consider the manner in which a written question from the jury was communicated and answered as irregular and injurious to the rights of the parties.

2. That we consider the written answer of judge Yeates to the first written question of the jury as unfounded in fact, so far as it affirms that it was not pretended by the plaintiff's counsel that Ferdinand the VIIth. or any persons under him were in the *full exercise* of all the rights of royalty.

3d. That we consider the written answer of judge Yeates to the second written question, as calculated to influence the jury in determining whether they would find a special or a general verdict.

4th. That we consider the refusal of judge Yeates to give a distinct and public question of the jury, whether the testimony of Mr. Labouchere was legal evidence, as a departure from the terms of the agreement on which the testimony, with the assent of the judge was allowed to be read in evidence, and as an injury to the cause of the plaintiff.

For these reasons we have determined as counsel for the plaintiff to decline receiving the verdict of the jury.

We have the honor, &c. sir, your most obedient servants.

JARED INGERSOLL.
W. RAWLE.
A. J. DALLAS.
C. J. INGERSOLL.
J. R. INGERSOLL

Philadelphia, April 24th, 1812.

The Orders in Council.

The following article from the *London Courier* of the 17th of March, is in such close concord with the declarations of the ministry in both houses of parliament, that it has nearly the force of an *official* communication. The *true ground* of the orders is exhibited in the fourth paragraph.

AMERICA.—That the whole conduct of government in relation to these orders, seems to have been strictly conformable, not only to the principles of sound policy, but to the law of nations as necessarily modified by the unprecedented circumstances of modern times, cannot now be questioned. A neutral trade is a trade that owes its existence to the toleration of belligerents, a trade suffered to proceed in time of war, because it alleviates the calamities of war, and is subservient to the profit of the neutral trade, but to the accommodation of both belligerents. The convenience of the belligerents is however the primary object of this species of traffic—the profit of the trader is only a secondary consideration. Neutral trade therefore can only be carried on under such regulations as the belligerents choose to impose—and if the belligerents find that it is not essential to their accommodation, or for the annoyance of each other, or from any other motive whatever, they wish to suspend it, it follows from the very definition of neutral trade, that they have a right to do so.

The whole body of French decrees and British orders in council, taken as a system, may be regarded as a sort of tacit agreement between France and England, that neutral trade shall no longer be carried on.

Our government is justified in issuing the orders in council, by the conduct of the French government in issuing their decrees—and, until satisfactory evidence is produced, that the decrees are really and bona fide rescinded, the orders ought certainly to be continued in force. It would even seem that under the very peculiar circumstances of modern times, a broader view of the right of the British government to issue those orders may be taken, than what results from the principle of retaliation, and that, though the French decrees never existed, the British cabinet would have had a good right to issue the orders in council, on finding that the Americans carried on, in fact, the whole trade of France, and deprived England of almost all the advantages, which in regard to the annoyance of her enemy, she was entitled to derive from her naval supremacy.

In all former wars, the naval power of the contending parties has been pretty equally balanced, and the rules prescribed for the regulation of neutrals have been promulgated by the joint authority of all the belligerents. In this war, however, there is but one belligerent that appears upon the ocean—the powers and prerogatives that used to be divided among several, have been absorbed by the resources and valor of the nation that rules the seas. By the laws, therefore, of nature and nations, as well as by the principles of common sense, this predominant power must have a right to enact laws for the regulation of its own element, and to confine the trade of neutrals within such bounds, as its own rights and interests require to be drawn.

The diminution of neutral trade, necessarily occasioned by this just exercise of the maritime right of Britain, is at present made use of by the American rulers as a convenient handle to influence the populace against England, and they even seem to be holding out the extraordinary proposal of vindicating what they call their neutral rights by force of arms.

This scheme, if seriously entertained, will be no less abortive in execution, than it is absurd in theory, an armed neutral is a contradiction in terms——when a nation arms for the purpose of asserting neutral rights, it ceases to be a neutral, and America may rest assured that the cause of neutrality will never be promoted by her assuming the character of a belligerent; at present she has it in her power to enjoy the whole of that large and valuable branch of trade, which she has hitherto been accustomed to carry on with the *British dominions*. If she goes to war for the purpose of asserting neutral rights, she will lose the trade of Britain, without recovering that of France. Her commerce will be swept from the ocean, and, at the end of the war, neutral rights will be found in exactly the same situation in which they stood at the beginning.

Travellers in America.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 118.)

At *Gallipolis* the sympathies of our traveller are greatly excited by the wretched state of the poor emigrants resident there. Deceived by the representations of some speculator, who described this as the promised land, flowing with milk and honey, about *five hundred families*, who found the revolutionary riots and disturbances of their native France,

somewhat subversive of their ease and comfort, embarked their fortunes and their lives in the unhappy settlement. But they found the land neither flowing with milk nor honey; nor capable of yielding to their most laborious exertions the means of sustenance. Some soon died of vexation and disappointment; diseases carried off the greater part; and *sixteen* only of the *five hundred* families who originally settled here are now left—these reduced by disease and hunger exceed in wretchedness of appearance the haggard inmates of an Infirmary. Mr. A. generously supplied them with a little *Indian meal* to prevent immediate starvation. There is, however, some fine *peach brandy* distilled here, which may perhaps determine its inhabitants not entirely to abandon the place.

Leaving Gallipolis, full of the *milk of human kindness* our traveller gets on to the mouth of Great Sandy river, which is "remarkable for being the boundary where Virginia *subsides* and Kentucky commences." Mr. A. is endued with the rare and happy faculty of intuition; by which he is enabled to become thoroughly acquainted with a whole state the moment he sets his foot on any part of it—by this too he is empowered to correct the erroneous accounts which have been heretofore given of the fertile soil of Kentucky, and to offer to those afflicted with the *cacoethes migrandi* the most incontestable arguments against its indulgence. There is only one small spot, in the centre of the state, which is at all habitable, and here the price of the land varies from *fifty* to *five hundred* dollars per acre; which is not only a strong evidence of its *want* of value, but constitutes an objection against settling there which few emigrants would be able to surmount. The rest of the state is a barren wilderness incapable of affording subsistence to man or beast. At Alexandria, a little town situated on a point of land at the junction of the Little and Big Sciota, Mr. A. was offered his choice of some fine building lots "for a strong pair of shoes." This will be sufficient to shew the despicable state of its resources. There are some fertile lands on the Sciota, but they might as well be on the *Styx*, for they are "subject to inundation, and consequently capable of generating both fever and flux;" so that, upon the whole "his majesty's" subjects would act unwisely to emigrate. From this place, our traveller undertook a journey to *Chilicothe*, "through a wilderness so thick, deep, dark, and *impenetrable*, that the light, much *less* the air of heaven was nearly denied access." We should have been inclined to suppose that he had borrowed the fairy form of Gossamer in which Miss Owenson's Glorvina *floated like an incarnation on the gaze*,* but that he tells us immediately afterwards, he was stung to *madness* by the *musquitoes*; a circumstance which satisfactorily demonstrates that in his own mortal and corporeal form, he penetrated through this impenetrable wilderness. The people of Chilicothe, poor, ignorant creatures, have removed the earth from a *mound* which stood in the centre of the town. This clearly proves the vulgarity and depravity of their taste. Any other people in the world, that is, civilized people, would have suffered "so beautiful, so antique, and so interesting an *ornament*" to have remained. Mr. A. was too much disgusted with this proof of their depravity, to remain long with the natives; after dining once with the governor, therefore, he was glad to get out of the place.

"I have just returned from a *tour* into the interior of Kentucky." Poor Cuff did not attend his master in this tour. Foreseeing the difficulty of steering his boat across the mountains, he was induced to leave that behind, and borrow a horse from his landlord. Passing through Washington and Millersburgh he arrived at Paris, and stopped at a *complete Kentucky inn*, where a negro *girl* took his horse to the stable, and said *she* was *ostler*. Fatigued and hungry, he demanded the simple refreshment of a cup of tea, but was compelled to wait for three or four hours, or until the children of the house were able to catch the fowls, after which they had been dispatched over the adjacent fields, and which naturally anxious to prolong their devoted lives, gave to their pursuers all possible trouble. Having at length finished his repast, he threw a dollar on the table which was taken up by the mistress of the house, who "pitching it to a negro, desired him to *chop* it. Chop it Madam! I want it *changed!*" Chopped, however, it literally was, to the no small astonishment of the traveller, whose dollar was returned to him with the loss of an angle of about 45 degrees. With few other adventures *worth mentioning* he got safely into Lexington, the capitol of the state.

Lexington is a flourishing town, and except *one*, the *largest* inland town in the United States. The inhabitants shew some marks of civilization, except on *Sundays* when they give a loose to their *dispositions*, and exhibit "traits that should exclusively belong to untutored savages." The churches instead of serving as temples of devotion are made the rendezvous of rogues and prostitutes. The prevailing amusements of the place are *drinking and gambling*. The ladies (what a gallant our traveller is!) are vastly superior to the men—are fair and florid, and some of them may be considered as *rude beauties*, but then they all want that *chaste* and *elegant* form—that *rotundity* of person, and *rouge* of countenance—which distinguish "our country-women;" but this may be attributed to the savage taste and vulgarity of the men. There are, however, six or eight families of the better sort, who "keep livery servants and admit no persons to their tables of vulgar manners or *suspicious character*."—(We would willingly give a "*fip*" to know whether *our traveller* was admitted beyond this *line of distinction.*) To prevent all thoughts of emigration to Kentucky, Mr. A. predicts that the whole state must very rapidly *decline* and *degenerate*, in consequence of the great frequency of malignant fevers. Near the town, he found out a *catacomb* of embalmed Indians; but this grand object had been so despoiled and defaced by the brutal ignorance of the inhabitants, that our *virtuoso*, with all his reading, and all his travelling, could not find out by what means the Indians learned the art of embalming their dead—he is of opinion, however, that they could not have embalmed after the manner of Herodotus, because they had not the *materials*.

Travelling leisurely along, in search of antiquities and curiosities, Mr. A. fell in with a strange set of people who are called by others *shakers* and *tremblers*, but who call themselves *the children of the Lord*. Upon inquiry, he found that these extraordinary beings had followed the prophetess *Jemima*, from the eastern states, but soon relinquishing her doctrines, had established a religion of their own, elected a high priest, and made over to him the whole of their property *in trust for the Lord*. It is a flourishing society—the name of the place they have chosen is Lebanon. He found several horns of the deer, a few hog's *tushes*, and the tooth of a mammoth, which were carefully treasured up for

* Entendes vous, cher lecteur? Non. Ni moi, non plus.

he *royal museum*. In the course of his rambles along the great Miami, he was entertained with great kindness by a Mr. Digby, "our countryman" who had been some time settled there, under the influence of that delusion which has seduced so many of "his majesty's subjects" to abandon their own dear country. From this gentleman he learned that the most that any farmer could do in the Western country, "*was just not to starve*," which seemed the more extraordinary, as he told him also, that the Indian corn grew almost to the size of oak trees, and produced a hundred bushels to the acre, and the wheat to the height of twelve feet, yielding never less than sixty bushels per acre.

"The inhabitants of Louisville are universally addicted to gambling and drinking." Their mode of living may be taken from the following instance, which "conveys a general idea of the whole state." Mr. A. had met with a Kentuckyan on the road, and accompanied him home. "On entering the house, which was a log one, fitted up very well, the Kentuckyan *never exchanged a word with his wife or his children*, notwithstanding he had been *absent several days*. No tender inquiry, no affection or sentiment, but a *contemptuous silence*, and a *stern brutality*, which block up all the avenues to the heart. The poor *woman, whom I pitied*, (for it is a fact, that the *women* do *not degenerate* in proportion to the men, but *continue to this day amiable*) made a large bowl of drink called *toddy*, composed of sugar, water, whiskey and *peach juice*, and handed it to her husband with all the servility of a menial; he drank and handed it to me, who followed his example, and found the liquor excellent." It must not be wondered at that the poor, untutored, savage Kentuckyan, got "*more than* two thirds drunk," that is, as the sailors term it, *three sheets in the wind, and the fourth shivering*, before the dinner was ended, upon a liquor which this great man found *excellent*.

"My servant [*Cuff*] who is *far* a better botanist than myself, presented to my notice several herbs; I *knew* one to be the *Eustrachia* [poor Linneus, that foolish old Swedish botanist, used to call this plant Euphrasia!] which, by being soaked in warm water, and applied moist to the eye, restores a weak sight, or stops the fountain of the worst cataract. The next was that extraordinary herb called *escursonera*, [*extraordinary* indeed! so much so that it has escaped the notice of every botanist, except Mr. A. and his man *Cuff*; and from its *extraordinary* virtues, we must regret that *Cuff* or his master did not leave some description by which it might be hereafter known and classed] which is an antidote against *all sorts* of poison, *and* a remedy for the bite of the *worst* vipers. It is also said to be serviceable in the *yellow fever*; in fits, *paroxysms* and vapours, [qu. *all sorts* of paroxysms? or only paroxysms *of the* vapours?] and capable of dispelling gloom and melancholy!! There was also another vegetable whose flower was very beautiful, and which the Indians used in all cases of fever and flux. *The same* exists in Portugal, and is known by the name of *anagris*." There is a plant in Portugal called *anagyris*; but of this we have heard of *one species* only, which is peculiar to the south of Europe.

Having charged his rifle and pistols and placed a *couteau de chasse* under his *head*, "to prevent the robberies frequently perpetrated in Kentucky," our modest botanist laid himself down, and contrarily to the general operation of "*excessive* fatigue passed a night of *tranquil* and *undisturbed* repose," from which he was roused in the morning, not by the *crowing* of *Cuff*, but "by an *extraordinary* fine mocking bird." "Of the inhabitants I have already *said* enough to make humanity shudder.—[That is a truth we shall not dispute.] They trample on all the advantages spread before them by nature, and live in a brutal ignorance of the *charms* and *luxuries* which surround them." Take care M. A. these *charms* and *luxuries* may invite emigrants, who are better able to appreciate them—but no! the whole country is subject to "agues, which *subside* into nervous fevers, and violent and wasting fluxes." No man in his senses will encounter these—the charms, therefore, are really no charms at all. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Biography.

[The following extraordinary memoirs of the life of a Tyrolese, who has for some time past resided at the city of Washington, and who has received a grant from the national Legislature, as a reward for his services to general Eaton in the memorable war against Tripoli, is copied from the *Port Folio* for last month. The history is said to be given by a member of congress, who no doubt, received it from the lips of the man himself.]

Gervasio Probasio Santuari was born at a village near Trent, in the Tyrol, on the 21st October, 1772. He was educated in one of the schools of that country, in which, part of the learner's time is devoted to literature, and part to the exercise of the agricultural and mechanic arts. He was then sent to college, for the purpose of being educated to the Romish church. But not liking his occupation or prospects, he quitted his theological studies, and entered very young into the married life. For a while he solicited employment as a *surveyor of land*. Shortly after, when Joseph the second, ordered an expedition against the Turks, he *entered the army* under Laudun, and marched on the expedition to Belgrade. He afterwards sustained his part of the siege of Mantua under Wurmser. After the capitulation of that city, he was under the command of Alving, and deserted from the Austrian army to avoid the punishment of hanging for having been concerned in a duel. He joined the French at Milan, and passed by the name of *Carlo Hassanda*. But growing weary of the suspicion which attached to him as a spy, he poisoned the guards by administering to them drink containing deadly doses of opium, and escaped to a village situated in the southern extremity of Switzerland. Here to avoid detection, he assumed the name of *Joan Eugena Leitendorfer*. From this place he sent word to his family of his situation, and received from them a remittance of money. With this he *bought watches and jewellery*, and travelled into France and Spain, selling his wares as he went.

In this capacity he visited Toulon, and was induced to embark in a vessel and sail for Egypt. After his arrival he wandered to Cairo, while Menou commanded the French forces, and he assisted in the *agricultural and economical projects* of the institute that was formed there. Some time after the arrival of the English army and of Abercrombie's death, he quitted the French and attached himself to the British. By the English officers he was encouraged to *open a coffee house* for their entertainment. In this occupation he collected money enough to buy a house, and to be *concerned in a theatre*, in which the military gentlemen of dramatic taste performed plays. Here he married a Coptic woman.

On the withdrawing of the English, he found it necessary to leave Alexandria too. He abandoned

his wife, child and property, and arrived, after an ordinary voyage, at Messina, in Sicily. At that place, being out of employment, and destitute of resources, he entered himself *a novice in a monastry* of Capuchin friars; and after having practised their discipline & enjoyed their bounty, under the name of *Padre Anselmo*, until a convenient opportunity offered of running away, he went off in a vessel for Smyrna. He soon reached Constantinople, and there rambled about for three days without food or drink. At length meeting a Capuchin, he begged of him a pack of cards and a pistol; and with the aid of these he *exhibited tricks*, and retrieved in some measure his desperate fortune.

About this time, Brune, who commanded the French army at Milan, when he made his escape, arrived at Constantinople as the French ambassador; and he fearing that he might be discovered and arrested, enlisted in the Turkish service. Two expeditions were then on foot; one against Passwan Oglou, in Bulgaria; and the other against Elfy Bey, in Egypt. He joined the latter; and on the defeat of the Turkish detachment to which he belonged, saved his head by betaking himself to the desert, and courting protection from the Bodoween Arabs. After this unfortunate expedition, he returned to Constantinople, and solicited a passport from the Russian minister to get into Muscovy. This being refused him, he once more endeavored to obtain military employment, by the Turks; but in this he was unsuccessful.

He now resolved to assume the character of a *dervise*. These are the functionaries of religion, and always combine, with their sacradotal office, those of *physician* and *conjurer*. To be initiated into this order he made a formal renunciation of christianity, denounced its followers for the wrongs and injuries they had done him, professed the Mahometan faith in due form, and to shew that he was in earnest, circumcised himself, in the presence of the faithful, by his own hand with a razor. This being accomplished, he joined, under the new name of *Murat Aga*, a caravan for Trebigond, on the southern shore of the Black Sea. On the way he practised his profession by giving directions to the sick, and selling, for considerable sums of money, small pieces of paper on which were written sentences from the Koran in Turkish, which he sanctified by applying them to his naked shaven crown.

At Trebigond he was informed that the Bashaw was dangerously sick and threatened with blindness. —He was directed to prescribe for this grand patient; but this he refused to do, until he should be admitted to the sovereign presence. Thither he was conducted through files of armed soldiers and ranks of kneeling officers. Having arrived in the sick chamber, the dervise displayed all the pomp and grandeur of his calling, by solemnly invoking God and the prophet. He next proceeded to enquire under what disease the bashaw labored. Finding that he was afflicted with a fever accompanied with a violent inflammation of the eyes, and judging that he might recover both health and sight, he boldly declared it to be God's will that both these events should happen, after the next new moon, provided certain intermediate remedies should be used. Then searching the pouch containing his medicines and apparatus, he produced a white powder which he ordered to be blown into the bashaw's eyes, and a wash of milk and water to be frequently employed afterwards. Sweating was likewise recommended, by the assistance of warm drinks and blankets. He was well rewarded by money and presents; and the next day departed with the caravan towards Persia, intending to be nine or ten days journey from Trebigond before the new moon should appear, that he might be quite out of reach, in case the event should be unfortunate.

This caravan being numerous, and heavily loaded, was overtaken some days afterwards by a lighter, and armed caravan, who pursued them for the purpose of plunder. And the caravan to which he belonged finding it must either fight, or purchase terms, it choose the latter. This affair being settled, he heard two men of the marauding caravan talking to each other, concerning the grand dervise who had cured the bashaw of Trebigond. He heard them say that recovery was confidently expected, inasmuch the threatening symptoms had abated, and the prospect was every way more encouraging.—The dervise then rejoiced at the beneficial operation of the *caustic lime* which he had ordered to be blown into the bashaw's eyes, to eat the film away. On his return, the physician presented himself before the governor. He was received as a great and good man, and loaded again with donations.

At this place he remained until a caravan was prepared to undertake a journey to Mecca. To this body of pilgrims and traders, he attached himself as a dervise. They arrived in proper time in that region of Yemen. But the Wechabits had made great progress in their fanatical work. They had demolished in part the old religion of Mahomet, and set up their new revelation in its stead, burned the body of the prophet, destroyed the holy temple, and sequestered the revenue part at the shrine of Mahomet. The caravan feared to encounter these zealous and daring innovators, and halted at a distance. But the dervise availing himself partly of his priestly occupation and partly of his personal adroitness, went over to ther camp and was well received.

Having tarried as long as he pleased in Mecca, he went to a port near Jedda, a city on the Red Sea. There he crossed to the west side, and coasted along to Suez. There he made himself known to lord Gordon, a Scottish traveller, and entered into his employ, as *an interpreter*. With him he travelled to Cairo, and through the Lermar, to Nubia and Abyssinia. His last exercise previous to his separation from that munificent gentleman, was to decorate with flowers, fruits, leaves, branches and chandeliers, the hall in which his employer, on his return, gave a splendid treat to the foreign residents and consuls, then at Cairo.

From this place he returned, after an absence of six years to Alexandria: and on inquiring for his wife, was told she was in concealment. A separation was readily agreed upon by mutual consent, and she immediately formed a connexion with a Copt, a man of her own sect.

Being once more in Cairo, he wholly threw aside the character of a dervise, and assumed the occupation and uniform of *an engineer*. Here he was engaged in planning military works, and in superintending their execution. While he was thus employed, news was brought him that capt. Eaton had arrived, and wished a confidential and intrepid agent, to convey a message to Hamet Caramelli, the ex-bashaw of Tripoli in Barbary. At an interview which took place between them, the former first swore the latter to secrecy on the Koran, and then communicated his project.

Having agreed to the conditions, he took the earliest opportunity to desert the Turks, and to penetrate through the desert to the Mamaluke camp, where Caramelli was; in poverty and dependence, though respected. It is to be understood that Egypt is divided into English and French parties: the

Turks being attached to the French, and the Mamalukes to the English. With a single attendant and two dromedaries, he proceeded with the swiftness of wind, feeding the animals with small balls composed of meal and eggs, and taking no other sleep than he could catch upon the back of the hard trotting beast. He reached the Mamaluke camp in safety. The sheik, in token of a welcome reception, gave him a few sequins, and refreshed him with coffee. In a short time he so arranged matters with the ex bashaw, that one night Caramelli went forth as if on an ordinary expedition with about 150 followers, and instead of returning to his Mamaluke encampment, sped his way over the trackless sands, and with that force reached the rendezvous of the enterprizing American.

With all the forces they could jointly assemble, they traversed with extreme toil and suffering, the deserts of Barca, for the purpose of making a diversion in favor of the squadron of armed ships which the United States of America had ordered against the city of Tripoli. After surmounting incredible hardships, they arrived at Derne, and gained an advantage over the troops of the reigning bashaw in a skirmish. This action spread terror through all the Tripolitan dominions. and exceedingly alarmed the bashaw in his castle. Immediately after a peace was concluded by consul Lear. In consequence of this, orders were forthwith sent to the American vessels on the coast and the co-operating land forces under Eaton, to discontinue hostile operations.—The Egyptian host was requested to embark in the American vessels. Part of them, thus stopped in mid-career, did so; and the rest remained on shore, subject, now they were inferior in martial strength, to the cruelty and caprice of the angry despot and his vassals.

Leitensdorfer was one of the persons who went on board, and witnessed the mortification of the ex-bashaw and the ravings of his lieutenant general, at this unexpected order, so subversive of their plans, and so ruinous of their hopes. He himself acted as a colonel. In this vessel he went, by way of Malta, to Syracuse. From which place he proceeded to Albania, taking the route of Corfu to Salona, with the design of inquiring by letter what was the situation of a son by his first marriage; whom he had left in Tyrol. Immediately on landing among the Turks, he was seized as an apostate Mahometan, and reduced to slavery. By degrees, however, he excited favorable sentiments, in consequence of having cured several sick sailors during the voyage. In addition to which he pleaded the necessity he felt, when in the American army of Africa, of conforming to the dress and manners of that strange and peculiar people of the west, under a belief that to be an American was not to be a christian. He was at length restored to the freedom of a faithful mussulman. He next visited Palermo, and there formed a temporary marriage with a female willing to engage in such a connexion.

About this time the new king of Naples threatened to conquer Sicily in spite of all the resistance that Ferdinand IV. and the English could make.—On this, Lietensdorfer became alarmed for his own safety, knowing that he had no mercy to expect from Frenchmen. He determined to embark as a passenger for the American states. But no master of a vessel could be found, who would receive him in that capacity. He then resolved to offer himself as *a sailor*, and was entered as such on board a vessel bound to Salem in Massachusetts. Here he learned to hand, reef and steer, and do the active business of a seamen. He arrived at Salem in December, 1809, and soon went on a visit to his old friend and fellow warrior at Brimfield. He was hospitably received, and left his late general, with honorable sentiments of his generosity and bravery. By him he was advised to visit Washington, and to present himself to the president and secretary of state. For this purpose, Eaton had furnished him with recommendatory letters, stating the compensation due to him for various services and losses. By these gentlemen he was referred to the secretary at war; and was sent from one to the other until his skill in surveying, drawing and engineering became known to the surveyor of the public buildings, and he thereby acquired some of the patronage of Mr. Latrobe.

Thus he lived along, occupying one of the vacant chambers in the northern pile of the capitol, as a *watch* or an *office keeper*, providing and cooking for himself, and employing his hands in almost every kind of occupation, from the *making of shoes*, to the *ensnaring of birds*, and the *delineation* of *maps*. This extraordinary man is about five feet ten inches in height; with dark eyes, black hair, and brown complection. His looks are lively, his gestures various, and his limbs remarkably flexible and vigorous. His forehead is ample, his features expressive, and his figure rather spare and lean. With such natural marks and powers, he has been enabled to assume the respective characters of *Jew*, *Christian* and *Mahometan*; and of *soldier*, *linguist*, *engineer*, *farmer and tradesman*, with uncommon ease. And in short he has proved himself to be one of the most versatile of human beings; having acted during his multifarious life in about *thirty different capacities*. In the course of his adventures he has received several wounds. And his eccentric life has afforded incidents to gratify the inhabitants of Vienna by a theatrical representation of his character on the stage.

He can utter the *Hebrew* words of worship almost exactly like a rabbi in the synagogue. He can recite the *Latin* prayers and homilies of the christians after the manner and in the tone of the Capuchins; and he pronounces the religious sentences of the mussulmen in *Arabic* with the earnestness and emphasis of a mufti.

To complete his strange story, Mr. Bradley undertook to be his friend in the senate of the U. S. and that body passed a bill, introduced by him, giving Leitensdorfer a half section of land (320 acres) and the pay of a captain from the 15th December 1804 to the 15th December 1805, being the time that he served as adjutant and inspector of the army of the U. S. in Egypt, and on the coast of Africa.

History of the Bayonet.

The success of the Polish Lancers at the battle of Albuera, which is likely partially to introduce the use of the pike or lance, for they are the same thing, may make the following history of the bayonet not unacceptable to the public.

When muskets were used before the invention of the bayonet, one half of each regiment was armed with pikes, and the other with muskets, till about the middle of the reign of Louis XVI. The French, when at war with Spain and Savoy, used bayonets, which were invented and made at Bayonne, from which they took their name. The bayonet then was merely a dagger, with a round wooden handle to fix in the mouth of the musket, in case they came to close quarters.

The Spanish and Savoy armies were not aware of the invention, and were routed with great slaugh-

ter. The method of fixing the bayonet outside of the barrel was soon invented, and though bayonet against bayonet is a very formidable weapon at close quarters, that proves nothing in its favor, since a dagger or clasp knife used against a similar weapon, would be just as formidable. The lance which is longer and more easily handled, has evidently a great advantage, besides it being light and straight, though, unless the troops were mixed together the lancers would be thrown into confusion, and their ranks thinned before they could advance close up.

All military weapons are undergoing some change, from time to time, as may be seen by inspecting the the armory at the tower, and it is evident some improvement on the musket is wanted, for it is now more used as a piercing weapon than as a fire arm. The lances used in Scotland, before muskets were introduced, were by act of parliament regulated to be 13 feet 6 inches in length, but this is much too long; 10 or 12 feet is quite sufficient,* though, it is to be observed, that when they fought with pikes on both sides, superior length was undoubtedly an advantage. The Poles were perhaps the worst soldiers in Europe, therefore must have owed their success to the weapons they used. The story of frightening the horses is partly true, and but partly.

[*London paper.*

Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.

The increased import and manufacture of cotton in the British dominions within the last thirty years is truly astonishing, and so general are the fabrications of it at this time, applied to almost every domestic purpose, that we wonder what was substituted for it a short time ago. The culture of cotton in the *United States* is as well calculated to excite our surprize—thirty years since it was planted rather as a matter of curiosity than any thing else; or to supply a want strictly domestic, in affording to the good house-wife a material by which to amuse her long winter evenings in knitting a few pairs of stockings!—The late increase of its manufacture with us is co-extensive with the increase of its cultivation—as if by magic seventy six mills for spinning it have sprung up in the neighborhood of Providence, R. I. giving motion to more than 80,000 spindles, and extensive establishments of the kind are to be found in most of the states, several of which are on a grand and liberal scale. From the progress thus made it is easy to foresee, that we shall speedily be independent of the world for all the useful and important manufactures of this great staple of our country, which is daily applied to some new and interesting purpose.

In 1781 there were imported into

Great Britain	*lbs.*	5,101,920
1785		17,999,880
1790		28,443,670
1779		46,000,000
1806		76,000,000

As late as the year 1796 considerable quantities of cotton were imported into the United States from the West Indies for domestic purposes, in exchange for provisions!

In 1790 there were exported from the

United States	*lbs.*	189,316
1805		35,034,175

And the product at this time for domestic purposes and foreign demand, were the ocean free, would exceed 80 millions a year!

* See notes on Robertson's History of Scotland.

London and Liverpool are the chief marts for cotton in Great Britain—the following tables from Dr. Rees' new Cyclopedia shew the progress and extent of its importation at these ports—besides, large quantities are received at *Glasgow* and other places.

Importation of Cotton into London.

	1798.	1799.	1805	1806.
Hamburg, Tonningen, &c	7327	11208	514	137
Lisbon	5661	17818	5020	7281
Oporto	1095	2583	1373	1095
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	2748	752	1234	218
Charleston and South Carolina	3079	3981	2113	3911
Philadelphia, Maryland, New-York, &c.	2084	5172	469	1635
New Providence	1489	1911	1712	
Savannah	1221	1514		40
Smyrna	600	1208	54	1360
Guernsey,	531		162	5
Jamaica	612	5003	366	639
Montserrat, St. Kitts	729	838	1735	2325
Bahama	405			
Grenada	2122	846	1577	2632
St. Domingo	690			
Barbadoes	1911	686	1362	792
Antigua, St. Vincents and Tobago	526	381		
Demarara	2581	3540	5294	4920
Martinique and Tartola	652	802		
Dominica	783			
Surinam	72	448	5040	3758
Copenhagen and Baltic		2020	601	
Berbice		192	2467	1458
	36918	60903	29093	31606

Importation of Cotton into Liverpool.

	1805.	1806.	1791.	1799.
America	100,148	100,142	64	13,236
Lisbon	36,739	33,646	34,500	25,362
Oporto	1,958	1,647		
Demarara	9,495	10,981		8,102
Berbice	6,715	5,784		
Surinam	3,072	1,139		
Barbadoes	7,995	5,495		
Bahamas	1,634	1,980		
Dominica	775	1,491		
St. Thomas	1,170	1,743		
Antigua	83	278		
Tortola	1,221	1,325		
St. Lucia	1,288	1,389		
St. Kitts	260	224	25,777	28,394
St. Vincent's	1[illegible]	189		
Nevis	29	72		
Grenada	200	381		
Trinidad	125	287		
Cuba	175			
Montserrat	24	10		
Jamaica	2,483	4,011		
Bourbon	588			
Spain	608			
Ireland	450	546	3,871	1,690
Tobago		5		
Teneriffe		306		
Holland			1,950	
Turkey			2,242	
	177,418	173,074	68,404	86,784

From these statements it appears that in 1791 on-

ly 64 bags was imported into Liverpool from America [i. e. the United States]—in 1806 upwards of 100,000 bags were received!—These bags are supposed to average 3000 lbs. each.

But in the preceding tables no notice is taken of the cotton imported from India of which we have heard so much—The first importation from the East Indies was made in 1798—in 1799, 19,000 bales of 350 lbs. each were received; in 1802, 8,900 bales; in 1805 1,862 bales; in 1806, 8,422 bales.

Since 1806 some considerable changes took place in the cotton trade.—The emigration of the court of Portugal to Brazil opened a direct intercourse to that country, and the trade has been pushed into various parts in the east—but still about one half of the whole quantity used in Great Britain comes rom the United States.

The commercial value of cotton is thus *generally* rated, 1. Georgia sea Island. 2. Bourbon. 3. Pernambuca. 4. Cayenne, Maranhana and Surinam. 5. Demarara, and Berbice. 6. Behama, Grenada and best West India. 7. Giron, best Spanish. New Orleans and Smyrna. 8. Jamaica, Kitts and inferior West India. 9 Bowed Georgia, Carraccas and inferior Spanish. 10. Madras, Bengal and Surat.

Mustard.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The present appearance of our commercial affairs calls for every kind of information, that can tend to lessen the inconvenience resulting from the want of such articles as we have been in the habit of obtaining from abroad. Among the luxuries, if not the necessaries, for which we have principally been dependent on foreign countries, is the article of *Mustard.*—The mustard seed of this country is superior to that of England; and it can be as easily and as successfully manufactured here, as in any part of the world. The only difficulty is to procure a sufficient quantity of the seed.

The writer of this article, having been conversant with the method of raising mustard in England, begs leave to call the attention of our farmers to this subject. He recommends the following method of culture. Select ground that would produce turnips or hemp, and that is clear of weeds. Early in the spring, plough and harrow it well. Let two quarts of brown seed be scattered carefully over an acre. When the plants are a few inches high, take out the weeds with a small hoe, and thin the plants so as to leave for each remaining one a space of from six to nine inches. When the lower seeds are ripe, the middle seeds green, and the top of the plant is in blossom, cut the plants with a sickle, bind them in moderate sized sheaves, and put them in small stacks for a few days. In this situation, the seeds that were green, when cut, will soon ripen. Let the sheaves then be carefully placed on a large cloth, to prevent waste, and conveyed to the barn, where, in a few days, they will be fit for threshing. When well winnowed and cleaned, the seed will command from five to seven dollars per bushel. One acre will generally produce from fifteen to twenty bushels of the seed, which will yield to the farmer a greater profit, than perhaps any other article he can raise.

Impressed Seamen.

The following is a copy of Mr. Wright's bill as it passed to a third reading in the house of representatives of the United States on Monday last.

A bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen.

Whereas, by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between his Britannic majesty and the United States, at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, it is agreed, that there shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, of every degree, without exception of persons or places: And whereas his Britannic majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, under the American flag, divers liege citizens of said states, and hath compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of Great Britain, and to fight against the United States, and numbers of them yet detains, contrary to the express provision of said treaty, and in violation of their natural liberty, and against the peace of the United States.

BE it therefore enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That from and after the 4th day June next, any person or persons who shall impress any native seaman of the United States from on board any vessel of the United States, sailing on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin or bay, under pretence or color of a commission from any foreign power, shall, for every such offence, be adjudged a pirate and felon, and on conviction shall suffer death: and the trial in such case shall be had where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any seaman, sailing under the flag of the United States, on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force or violence from on board any vessel of the United States on the high seas, or in any port, river, haven, basin or bay, to repel force by force; and if any person so attempting to impress said seaman shall be killed, maimed or wounded, it shall be lawful for such seaman, on the general issue, to give the special matter in evidence, which is hereby declared a perfect justification.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on information being given to the president of the United States, proving satisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the United States shall have been impressed, and shall be yet detained, or shall hereafter be impressed, to cause the most rigorous retaliation on any of the subjects of said government taken on the high seas, or within the British territories, whom he is hereby authorised to cause to be taken and seized for that purpose, any treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any seaman, heretofore or hereafter impressed, shall be and he is hereby authorised to attach, in the hands of any British subject, or in the hands of any debtor of any British subject, a sum equal to thirty dollars per month for the whole time he shall have been detained on board any British vessel or vessels; and that any sum of money so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt to said creditor; and on plea of payment or set-off the same may be given in evidence and allowed in any suit for the recovery of said debt, any treaty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States is hereby authorised to capture, by way of reprisal, as many British subjects, on the high seas or within the British territories, as may be equal to the impressed American seamen in the possession of Great Britain, and by a cartel exchange the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the president be, and he is hereby authorised, whenever sufficient testimony shall be produced that the commander of any public armed ship or other vessel of any foreign nation, shall have taken or impressed from on board any ship or other vessel of the United States, while at any port or place, not within the jurisdiction of such foreign nation, or while on her passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner or other person, not being in the military service of an enemy of such foreign nation, to prohibit by proclamation, every person residing within the United States or its territories, from affording aid, succour or provisions, of whatsoever kind, to such ship or vessel; and any pilot or other person, residing within the United States who shall (after such prohibition shall have been made known, and before the same shall be revoked) afford aid, succour or provisions, as aforesaid, to such ship or vessel, and be thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the 4th day of June next, whenever sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander or commanders of public armed vessels of any foreign nation, have impressed or taken from on board any ship or vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States, or while on her passage to or from any port or place, any seaman, mariner or other person, the president shall be and he hereby is authorised to prohibit, by proclamation, the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the foreign nation (whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid) any goods, wares or merchandise, within any of the ports of the U. States or its territories; and also to prohibit the lading of any ship or vessel of such nation within any of the ports or territories of the U. States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel of the nation whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall arrive within any of the ports of the U. States or its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board, or to proceed to any place without the jurisdiction of the U. States: And provided also, That any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have been partly laden at the time such proclamation shall be made known) shall be permitted to depart with the lading then on board, to the port of destination of such ship or vessel.

The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill to a third reading:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Basset, Blackledge Boyd, Brown, Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis Desha, Dinsmoor, Eagle, Fisk, Gholson, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall Harper, Hawes, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Little, Lyle, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Morgan, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong Troup, Whitehill, Wright—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Champion, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Gray, Hufty, Hyneman, Key, Lewis, Livingston, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Morrow, Newbold, Pearson, Porter, Reed, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, White, Wilson—28.

This bill has been since, on its third reading, in the house of representatives, recommitted to a committee of the whole.

"Spirit of the times."

The following articles (and many such are circulating through the public papers,) deserve to be read and *recorded*—

From the Boston Repertory.

"Americans!—Prepare your arms—you will soon be called to use them. We must use them for the emperor of France or for ourselves. It is but an individual who now points to this ambiguous alternative—but Mr. Madison and his cabal may rest assured there is in the hearts of many thousands in this abused and almost ruined country, a sentiment and energy to illustrate the distinction, when his madness shall call it into action."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"The present embargo will be succeeded by another, and another, until the spirit of the north, of the commercial states, shall say, in the tone of thunder, *thus far shall ye go, but no farther.* Already the signs of the times begin to shew themselves in the east, and the *misguided chief, in the recesses of his palace, trembles for the future.* Old Massachusetts is as TERRIBLE to the AMERICANS now as she was to the British Cabinet in 1775: for America, too, has her Butes and her Norths. Let then the COMMERCIAL STATES *breast themselves to the shock*, and know that to THEMSELVES they must look for safety. All party bickerings must be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism. Then, and not till then, shall they HUMBLE the pride and ambition of VIRGINIA, whose strength lies in their weakness, and chastise the INSOLENCE of those MAD MEN *of Kentucky and Tennessee*, who aspire to the government of these states, and threaten to involve the country in all the horrors of war."

From the Boston Gazette.

LOAN.—"Nothing is now wanting to the perpetuation of the system of commercial restrictions, but that the federalists should lend government the money which they are obliged to withdraw from commerce. Mr. Gallatin calculates that they will come fluttering round his books like pidgeons round a handful of corn. The opinion entertained by the statesmen of the back woods of our merchants, is the same once expressed by the Dutch—"that they would make a voyage to h—ll, if they were sure of not burning their sails." But they will find themselves mistaken. Our merchants constitute an honorable, highminded, intelligent and independent class of citizens.—They feel the oppression, injury and mockery with which they are treated *by their* OWN *government.* They will lend them money to retrace their steps, but none to persevere in their present course. *Let every highwayman find his own pistols.*"

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE ELEVEN MILLION LOAN.—We have only room this evening to say that we trust *no true friend to his country will be found among the subscribers of the Gallatin loan*:—Some observations on this subject will be submitted to the public in a day or two, proving that it is not even for the interest of monied men to subscribe on the terms proposed.

Marriage Extraordinary.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF MARCH 15.

The long talked of matrimonial alliance between Mr. Pole (now Wellesley) and Miss Tylney Long, took place on Saturday evening. The parties met at lord Montgomerie's house, in Hamilton-Place, Piccadilly, at five o'clock; and, about six, accom-

panied by some of their nearest relatives, they went in lady Catharine Long's coach to St. James's church, in Piccadilly. The marquis of Wellesley handed Miss Long out of the carriage, and conducted her through the rector's house (Dr. Andrews) to the altar of hymen. There were present at the ceremony (which was performed by Dr. Glasse, rector of Wanstead) Mr. secretary Pole, lady Catharine Long, Miss Diana Long, and Miss Emma Long: the two latter were the bride's maids. The usual forms being gone through, the happy couple retired by the southern gate, which leads through the yard into Jermyn street.—Here a new and magnificent equipage was in waiting to receive them. It was a singularly elegant chariot, painted a bright yellow, and highly emblazoned, drawn by four beautiful Arabian grey horses, attended by two postilions, in brown jackets, with superb embroidered badges in gold, emblematic of the united arms of the Wellesley and Tilney families. The new married pair drove off with great speed for Blackheath, intending to pass the night at that beautiful chateau belonging to the bridegroom's father, and thence proceed to Wanstead house, in Essex, on the following day, to pass the honey moon.

The bride's dress excelled in costliness and beauty, the celebrated one worn by lady Morpeth, at the time of her marriage, which was exhibited for a fortnight at least by her mother, the dutchess of Devonshire.

The dress of the present bride consisted of real Brussels point lace; the device a simple sprig; it was placed over white satin. The head was ornamented with a cottage bonnet, of the same material, viz. Brussels lace, with two ostrich feathers. She likewise wore a deep lace veil, and a white satin pelisse, trimmed with swansdown. The dress cost 700 guineas, the bonnet 150, and the veil 200. Mr. Pole wore a plain blue coat, with yellow buttons, a white waistcoat, and buff breeches, and white silk stockings. The lady looked very pretty and interesting.

Yesterday, the wedding favors were distributed among their numerous friends; the number exceeded eight hundred, composed wholly of silver, and unique in form; those for ladies having an acron in the centre, and the gentlemen's a star; each cost a guinea and a half. The inferior ones, for their domestics and others, were made of white satin riband with silver stars, and silver balls and fringe. The lady's jewels consist principally of a brilliant necklace and ear-rings; the former cost twenty-five thousand guineas. Every domestic in the family of lady Catharine Long has been liberally provided for; they all have had annuities settled upon them for life; and Mrs. Tylney Long Pole Wellesley's own waiting woman, who was nurse to her in her infancy, has been liberally considered.

Aerostatics.

From a London Paper of March 14.

Madame Reichard had the temerity to ascend from Konigsberg in a balloon on the 22d of January, when she ran great hazard of her life. The following is her relation:

"The ascension was rapid but regular, and without any considerable vacillation. I had scarcely passed the clouds, however, when the swiftness doubled, and a violent hurricane tossed the balloon to and fro, in all directions. I was standing in the gondola, holding, with one hand, the inferior orifice tightly closed, and with the other my barometer, suspended by a string. The balloon became on a sudden prodigiously inflated, and the mercury in the barometer stood only at eleven inches. I fainted—the cold and extremely rarified air having nearly deprived me of respiration. I, however, in a moment recovered my senses—but this moment was the most fearful of my life. I found myself lying on the gondola—my barometer I had lost.

The first object I perceived, was the balloon empty, torn through, its whole thus forming several long strips, floating in the middle of the net, which was torn in the same manner. Several detached pieces of it were likewise floating in the air. I started up suddenly, seeing death thus staring me in the face, and by this motion, a part of the net which still held the balloon, was torn with violence and I was only suspended by some threads. A moment after, another gust of wind struck the side of the taffety; and to descend through the clouds, touch the summits of some trees, and faint away again, was the affair of an instant. When I came to my senses again, I found myself in the house of the Thiermann, at Saupitz."

Thither, in fact, Madame Reichard had been conveyed, half dead, by some peasants, who had found her on a rock, with the remains of her balloon and by her side the gondola, which only held by three of eight cords by which it had been originally suspended

Miscellaneous.

Improvements in the arts.—A loom has been invented in Westphalia, which performs all the operations itself. Without the intervention of the weaver, it sets the treadles in motion, throws the shettle, and stops it at the opposite side, lowers the web when a certain portion is finished, and winds the cloth upon the axle. Every thing is kept in proper order; and the piece of stuff when finished is smoothed. An index attached to the machine, shews at any time the number of ells that are woven. This machine has as yet only been exhibited on a small scale to connoisseiurs, and has obtained the highest approbation.

Many ladies of Munich have learned to knit without needles. The inventor of this art is M. Nellirin, a native of the county of Limbury, who teaches it himself in the Bavarian capital. It is, however, yet very imperfect, as they can only knit breadthwise, not circularly.

M. Rockstrath, of Berlin, has invented a machine for cutting paper straight, with any kind of scissars, which is likely to be of use to men of business.

On the use of tea.—The Chinese first used tea as a necessary result of the badness of the water *Hoang ho*, or Yellow river. They *must* employ some corrective, to render the water of that river potable; for this purpose they used tea. This made the plant popular, hence it has been adopted where the same cause did not exist; and fashion has rendered it almost a necessary of life, in countries, in the east, distant from China; and in the west where the very existence of the Yellow river and its qualities is not so much as thought of. That the Chinese use it so much as they do, is probably owing to their having nothing better; for when the Dutch carried them *sage*, nicely dried and prepared, it appeared so far preferable, that they gave in exchange three boxes of tea for one of sage.

First critical journal.—It was Denis Sallo, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, who was the first projecture of literary journals in France. He was born in 1626 and died 1669; his publications appeared under the title of *Journal dis Cavan*, and abbe Gallois, who was a man of general information, assisted him in his undertaking. This journal appeared under the name of one of the abbe's servants. It was not then consistent with personal safety to exercise the office of a critic.

PARISIAN BOUGIE,————After the French had lost the battle of Poictiers, in which their king, John, was made prisoner, Sept. 19, 1356, Paris, being divided by factions, became a prey to troubles and anarchy. To interest heaven in their favor, the citizens made a vow which was singular enough. It was, to offer to the virgin a *wax candle long enough to surround the whole city.* In conformity to this engagement, on Aug. 14, 1357, the vigil of the assumption, the municipal corps, in full ceremony, presented to the bishop and chapter, in full assembly, this new offering for the first time.—This custom continued nearly 250 years to 1605 when Paris being considerably enlarged, the vow became annually of greater difficulty to fulfil. At length, this offering of a wax candle was changed to that of a silver lamp, which was given by the city and hung up in the cathderal. *Query.*—The length, weight, and value, of a wax candle capable of *surrounding the city of Paris* at this time?

SOUTH AMERICA. *Volcanoes.*—Mr. Humboldt states, in a memoir lately published, that in the chain of the Andes, which extends from the straits of Magellan to the northern shores bordering on Asia, there are no less than fifty active volcanoes, of which the phenomena are as singular as various. Those in the kingdom of Quito, vomit enormous quantities of water and muddy substances, which fertilize to the extent of eight or ten leagues around them; but from the most remote traditions of the natives, they have never produced masses of melted running lava. The height of these amazing mountains is five times as great as that of Vesuvius. The subterraneous noise of Cotopaxi, extends to the distance of upwards of 500 miles. The reason why melted lava it not thrown out, is supposed to be the vast depth at which it lies. It frequently throws out filth from the crater, which is 2500 or 2600 fathoms above the level of the sea.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, April 25.—Mr. Smith of Md. reported a bill supplementary to the act entitled "an act to establish an executive department to be denominated the department of war;" and the bill was read and passed to a second reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for a recess of congress from the 29th inst. to the day of next.

Mr. Pope moved to fill the blank with the 4th Monday in June. The most distant day would probably accommodate the greatest number of members; and this day would be sufficiently early to take measures on the expiration of the embargo.

Mr. Bradley moved the 2d Monday, the 8th day of June. This would afford a little more than five weeks, which he thought would be long enough,

Mr. Leib proposed to fill the blank with Monday the 18th day of May; which would afford a recess of about 20 days.

The question having been put on Mr. Bradley's motion for the 8th of June [After some remarks from Messrs. Anderson, Pope, Campbell, Bradley and Worthington] was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Turner, Worthington—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Cutts, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Leib, Smith, of Md. Tait, Taylor, Varnum—13.

So the motion was carried.

The question being put on the passage of the resolution as amended—

Mr. Bibb said it was painful for him to speak on this question, when he believed a majority of the senate were determined on an adjournment; but he entreated gentlemen to weigh well what they were about. He said he could not but reprobate the mode of arguing a question for adjournment from motives of comfort or family interest; of personal convenience alone, without reference to public interest. [Mr. Worthington disclaimed any such argument, as appeared to be attributed to him.] If any man should give a vote for adjournment from motives of that kind, he should reprobate such conduct. So far as gentlemen believed the public interest would not suffer from such a course there would indeed be no impropriety in suffering personal convenience to have weight. But the question, said Mr. B. is, whether our affairs are in such a situation as would, in common regard to prudence, permit us to depart. What is our station? We have made preparation for war, by authorising the raising an army. Is that army organized? Are the officers all appointed? No. I put it to gentlemen whether from the specimen already had of bills and supplemental bills, we may not expect other supplemental bills? Can congress reconcile it to their consciences to leave the seat of government when they see that our army is not organized, when a proposition for appointing assistant secretaries to the war department, and much other detailed business is before us? The offices of commissary-general and quarter-master-general are yet vacant; because the restrictions are such as to render them obstacles to the acceptance of persons qualified to fill those offices. This must be corrected; we must either take off some of the restrictions on these officers, or increase the salaries. There are many other defects in our present laws, which, from past experience, I am confident will require alterations. Now, sir, although I freely confess that I would not plunge the nation into war until the executive shall tell us that we are in a sufficiently advanced state of preparation; although I would not remain here with a view of declaring war before the time of the proposed recess would expire, yet I should wish to be on the spot to complete such measures as the public service appears to require. If gentlemen desired relaxation, merely, Mr. B. said he was content to set but twice a-week. But what he desired was, that a quorum of both houses should be within call of their presiding officers, ready to receive executive communications, and act whenever it should be necessary. How could they justify to their constituents a recess at this moment, if, in three weeks after they should have parted, an attack should be made on any quarter of the U. S? Much was yet to do before the United States were ready for war; and if they were now to adjourn, very serious detriment would, he had no doubt, be the result.

Mr. Pope said, if there was to be a recess, in fairness it ought to be so ordered as to consult thereby the convenience of as many members as possible. Why was there to be a recess at all? For the accommodation of members of congress. Ought not that accommodation then to be made equal? For himself, Mr. P. said, he neither liked the recess nor staying here. He could not be pleased, whether the resolution was passed or was negatived. If the resolution did pass, he wished it to pass in a shape which should afford an equal chance to all. He had understood that the executive had been consulted, and had no communications to make requiring immediate attention. If it would be no prejudice to the public interest, he had no objection to afford the longest time. On these grounds he had voted for the longest day, though he had serious doubts as to the propriety of a recess at all.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of N. Y. Turner and Worthington.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Cutts, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Tait, Taylor, Varnum—15.

So it was, on the part of the senate,

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, That during the present session of congress, the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives shall, on the 29th day of April inst. adjourn their respective houses to Monday the 8th day of June next, then to meet at the same place in which the two houses are now sitting.

The bill authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases, was read a third time and passed.

Monday, April, 27.—Mr. Lambert obtained *leave of absence* after the expiration of this week.

The bill supplementary to the act establishing the department of war was read the second time.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning merchant vessels armed for defence, and on motion for the further consideration thereof was postponed till to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 28.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning merchant vessels armed for defence, and the bill respecting associations for maritime security. These bills, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Leib submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives adjourn the respective houses of congress on Wednesday the sixth day of May to Monday the 25th of May.

And the resolution was read and passed to a second reading. It was subsequently ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 29.—The engrossed resolution authorising the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives to adjourn the respective houses from the 6th May to the 25th was read a third time and passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Smith of New-York, Turner, Worthington—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Gaillard, Pope, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Varnum, —12.

The bill supplementary to the act to establish a war department, was read a third time and passed.

The bill respecting associations for maritime security; and the bill concerning merchant vessels armed for defence, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pope reported the following bill:

A bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States.

Whereas British or other armed vessels have harrassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the United States on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the laws of nations; therefore

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, and he is hereby authorised to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws snd usages of nations, any such British or other armed vessel which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coast of the United States for the purpose of harrassing or committing depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 25.—Mr. Roberts, after some preparatory remarks, in which he adverted to the indisposition which appeared in the committee to report on the subject, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill with as little delay as possible, making an addition of an hundred per cent. to the several rates of permanent duties now imposed by law on all goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

After some remarks from Mr. Bacon, the further consideration of the motion was postponed to Monday.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making further provision for the army of the United States.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Wright to amend the seventh section, authorising the appointment of additional major and brigadier generals.

The committee rose and reported the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The said bill was then read a third time, and debated at some length. It was opposed principally, if not altogether, on account of the section authorising the appointment of additional general officers.

On the question there were

For the passage of the bill	55
Against it	56

So it was determined that the bill shall not pass.

RECESS OF CONGRESS.—The house took up for consideration the joint resolution from the senate proposing a recess of congress from the 29th inst. to the 8th day of June.

A variety of propositions for amendment were made, many votes taken, and considerable debate, exhibiting no little warmth.

At length about five o'clock, a motion was made to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the resolution with an amendment thereto proposed.

The question on indefinite postponement was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Moore, M'Coy, Morgan, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pleasants, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Smithe, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Troup, Turner, Winn, Wright—62.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bacon Baker, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Cochran, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough Gray, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Lewis, Livingston, Macon, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morrow, Moseley, Newbold, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons, Seaver, Sheffey, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson—54.

And the house adjourned.

Mr. Bacon, asked *leave of absence* through Mr. Turner, for the remainder of the session. The circumstances calling for his absence were stated to be urgent, but such as would permit his return, if required, before the end of the session. After some general objections from Mr. Newton, leave was granted.

Mr. Milnor obtained *leave of absence* for four weeks.

Mr. Potter obtained *leave of absence* to the end of the session.

The bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Illinois territory and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 38 to 33, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill for the protection and recovery of American seamen. The bill was amended and reported to the house.

Without debate—

The question was taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, as follows:

For its engrossment	52
Against it	28

So the bill was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Goldsborough obtained *leave of absence* for twenty days from Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lacock in the chair, on the bill from the senate for appointing an additional district judge for the district of New-York.

Mr. Nelson stated the urgency of the business in the district court, &c. and the expediency of the bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be read a third time to day; and was accordingly read a third time, and passed,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tallmadge in the chair, on the bill making further appropriations for the support of government during the year 1812. The bill was gone through and reported to the house.

This bill contains an appropriation of forty thousand dollars "for compensation to the marshals and assistant marshals for taking an account of the manufactures of the United States in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose."

This appropriation was objected to by Mr. Goldsborough and others, because too great an appropriation for a service which it was said had been very loosely performed. It was stated in reply that the labor had been performed in compliance with the requisition of the law, &c. and that those who had engaged in the labor on the faith of the government for payment pledged by the law, ought to be compensated, &c.

The question on concurring with the committee of the whole in this appropriation was decided in the affirmative.

For the appropriation	65
Against it	27

And the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 28.—Mr. Van Cortlandt and Mr. Gray obtained *leave of absence* for the remainder of the session; and Mr. Ridgely for ten days.

Mr. Calhoun, from the commitee of foreign relations, reported a bill making further provision for the army of the U. S. and a bill to amend the act to establish a quarter-master's department; which were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be and they are hereby instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the law passed the 16th of March, 1812, entitled "an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," and the law passed the 12th of April, 1808, "to raise for a limited time an additional military force," or in any other acts respecting the military establishment, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

[Mr. C. stated his object to be to generalize the whole system, and to insure uniformity of operation in the forces created under these different laws.]

On motion of Mr Poindexter,

Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of annexing that part of West Florida lying east of Pearl river, and west of the Perdido, to the Mississippi territory: and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

[The remainder of this territory, it will be recollected, has been already annexed to the state of Louisiana; and as Mr. P stated, this portion will in a few days be destitute of any government.]

Messrs. Poindexter, New, Goldsborough, Earle, and Alston, were appointed the committee.

The engrossed bill "for the protection, recovery, and indemnification of American seamen," was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the bill was, after debate, recommitted to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for the 11th of May next.

The engrossed bills "for the relief of John Thompson," and "making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812," were read the third time and passed.

Wednesday, April 29.—Mr. Gold presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of New-York, praying a repeal or suspension of the embargo law, which was on motion postponed to the 4th day of July next.

Mr. Macon offered a resolution which was amended to read as follows, and adopted, 104 to 1:

Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to report a bill authorising the president of the United States to cause to be purchased barrels of provisions, and to have the same exported to some port in Caracas for the use of the inhabitants who have suffered by the earthquake.

On motion of Mr. Randolph,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any and what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary islands suffering from famine occasioned by the ravages of the locust.

The resolution from the senate for a recess from the 6th of May to the 25th of the same month, was twice read. On its passage to a third reading it was negatived.

For the recess	51
Against it	59

Thursday, April 30.—The bill from the senate concerning associations for maritime security, and of the bill concerning merchant vessels arming for defence, were read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the appointment of two assistant secretaries to the war department. After passing through a committee of the whole without debate, on the question for engrossing the bill for a third reading,

Mr. Tallmadge opposed it. He saw no necessity for those officers.

Mr. Davenport moved to substitute the word *clerks* in place of secretaries. Lost.

Messrs. Minor and Williams opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be productive of more injury than benefit.

Messrs. Troup and Johnson supported it; insisting that these officers were absolutely necessary for the dispatch of public business.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

And the house adjourned.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1812,

UNITED STATES LOAN.—The books for the loan of eleven millions were opened in this city yesterday, and about *seven hundred thousand subcribed*.—It is thought this enormous sum may be doubled to-morrow. Were our citizens *fully* assured that their government would pursue such measures as they think would best comport with the wrongs of our country, the amount would be enormously increased. This city, alone, would make a *free gift* of *half a million*; such, at least, the opinion of many intelligent gentlemen.

London dates to the 28th of March are received at New-York. On the 19th of that month lord Darrington made a motion in parliament to effect a change in the ministry, but was *distanced*. Petitions against the orders in council were still forwarded to parliament—but no prospect is held out that they will be abandoned. The arrival of an agent from *Sweden* was expected in England. "It is said all the male population of France are divided into four classes and called out." The famous *Horne Tooke* has paid the debt of nature.

From the coffee-house books, of this city, we have the following interesting article—

Captain Adam, from Tenneriffe, reports, that of 4,600 inhabitants in the port of Oratavia, 3420 had the fever, 370 died, and 2690 recovered, 550 escaped the disorder—630 had left the city. The fever had ceased, the cordon was taken off, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Tenneriffe contains 95,000, and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Tenneriffe, and all the Canary islands; when he came away, they were eating horses, dogs, and other animals: a number had died of hunger during his stay there (sixty days.) The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the mayor in person, one almude or two quarts to each person. The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country, for that quantity. They pressed so hard at the granary door, that the governor ordered out the soldiers to keep them back; but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt; several American seamen were starving in the streets—captain A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for twelve days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board, and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short: the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from 25 to 35l. per pipe—Indian corn had sold at three dollars per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.

LONDON, March 22.—The funds experienced a further depression to-day. The 3 per cent. consols fell from 60 to 59 1-4, and the other stocks were affected in the same proportion. A greater panic in the stock market has not been witnessed for some time. Various are the causes to which have been ascribed the fall of the funds within these few days, and more particularly the further fall of to-day.

The loan for the present, it is said, will be of much greater magnitude than was at first expected. It is estimated at no less a sum than eighteen millions. (79,920,000 dols.)

March 23.—We (Courier) have to announce the following ministerial arrangements, which, we hear, were finally settled this morning. Lord Sidmouth is to be president of the council in the room of earl Camden. The earl of Buckinghamshire president of the board of controul, in the room of Lord Melville. And Mr. Vansittart to be one of the lords of the treasury.

Intelligence has been received of the French ships from L'Orient having positively got into Cherburgh.

A treasury journal of this day contains an article under the head of bread in which it announces the approach of *famine*, and recommends, as palliatives of this evil, a reduced consumption, the disuse of pastry, and an immediate act of parliament to prevent the eating of *new* bread.

Catholic question.—Meetings are holding in all the counties of Ireland on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. The language held up is bold and resolute; and it is thought the claims set up will be agreed to.

The merchants of Liverpool are petitioning for a participation in the East-India trade.

Eleven thousand frame work netters of the town and county of Leicester, have petitioned parliament for a repeal of the orders in council.

It is said, that at Napoleon's levee which is described as highly magnificient, the ambassadors from all nations were present, except the Russian plenipotentiary. A strong fact, and worthy serious reflection.

☞In the present number, containing the report of the committee of the house of representatives on naval affairs, we conclude the great body of the documents laid before congress at its present session; being all those deemed of such general interest as to require a full insertion in the REGISTER. On this apt occasion the editor feels himself permitted to say, that these documents, which do not make more than *one tenth* of the work already published, could not be purchased for the amount of a whole year's subscription, in their usual form. The consideration of this fact, aided by the reflection, that the very soul and spirit of the work mutually depends on the *editor* and his *patrons*, will, it is hoped, induce every one of the latter to remit the pittance due, without further delay. The post-office medium is as safe as convenient.

The *Agents* of the REGISTER will be pleased to observe, that all persons hereafter subscribing for the work, if desired from the first number, must pay the sum of $5 on its receipt—and if from the commencement of the second volume, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents. The collections will be made but once a year, and it is important, in saving time and trouble, that every gentleman's payment should be due at the same time. New subscribers will, as a matter of course, be furnished with the *current* volume. They cannot be supplied on any other terms.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, May 9, 1811. [No. 36

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Interesting to Humanity.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY, Monday February 17, 1812.

Gentlemen,—Pursuant to the power, vested in me, by the act passed April 9, 1811, Jedediah Peck, John Murray, junior, Samuel Russel, Roger Skinner and Robert Macomb, were appointed commissioners, to report a system for the organization and establishment of common schools. The system they have devised is now submitted to the consideration of the legislature.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, Feb. 17, 1812.

To *D. D. Tompkins*, governor, &c.

The commissioners appointed "To report a system for the organization and establishment of common schools of this state," beg leave to present the accompanying report and draught of a bill. JOHN MURRAY, junior, *Chairman*.

Robert Macomb, Secretary.

Albany, February 14, 1812.

The commissioners appointed by the governor, pursuant to the act passed April 9th, 1811, to report a system for the organization and establishment of common schools, and the distribution of the interest of the school fund among the common schools of this state, beg leave respectfully to submit the following

REPORT—

Perhaps there never will be presented to the legislature a subject of more importance than the establishment of common schools. Education, as the means of improving the moral and intellectual faculties, is under all circumstances, a subject of the most imposing consideration. To rescue man from the state of degradation to which he is doomed, unless redeemed by education; to unfold his physical, intellectual, and moral powers; and to fit him for those high destinies which his Creator has prepared for him, cannot fail to excite the most ardent sensibility of the philosopher and the philanthropist. A comparison of the savage that roams through the forest, with the enlightened inhabitant of a civilized country, would be a brief, but impressive representation, of the momentous importance of education.

It were an easier task for the commissioners to show, that in proportion as every country has been enlightened by education, so has been its prosperity. Where the heads and the hearts of men are generally cultivated, and improved, virtue and wisdom must reign, and vice and ignorance must cease to prevail. Virtue and wisdom are the parents of private and public felicity, vice and ignorance of private and public misery.

If education be the cause of the advancement of other nations, it must be apparent to the most superficial observer of our peculiar political constitutions, that it is essential, not to our prosperity only, but to the very existence of our government. Whatever may be the effect of education on a despotic, or monarchical government, it is not absolutely indispensable to the existence of either. In a despotic government the people have no agency whatever, either in the formation or in the execution of the laws. They are the mere slaves of arbitrary authority, holding their lives and property at the pleasure of uncontrolled caprice. As the will of the ruler is the supreme law, fear, slavish fear on the part of the governed, is the principal of despotism. It will be perceived readily, that ignorance on the part of the people can present no barrier to the administration of such a government; and much less can it endanger its existence. In a monarchical government the operation of fixed laws is extended to supersede the necessity of intelligence in the people. But in a government like ours where the people is the sovereign power; where the will of the people is the law of the land, which will is openly and directly expressed; and where every act of the government, may justly be called the act of the people, it is absolutely essential that that people be enlightened.—They must possess both intelligence and virtue; intelligence to perceive what is right, and virtue to do what is right. Our republic, therefore, may justly be said to be founded on the intelligence and virtue of the people. For this reason it is with much propriety that the enlightened Montesquieu has said, "that in a republic the whole force of education is required."

The commissioners think it unnecessary to represent in a stronger point of view, the importance, and absolute necessity of education, as connected either with the cause of religion and morality, or with the prosperity and existence of our political institutions. As the people must receive the advantages of education, the enquiry naturally arises, how this end is to be attained. The expedient devised by the legislature, is the establishment of common schools, which being spread throughout the state, and aided by its bounty, will bring improvement within the reach of the humblest citizen. This appears to be the best plan that can be devised, to disseminate religion, morality and learning, throughout a whole country. All other methods, heretofore adopted, are partial in their operation, and circumscribed in their effects. Academies and universities, understood in contra-distinction to common schools, cannot be considered as operating impartially and indiscriminately, as regards the country at large. The advantages of the first are confined to the particular districts in which they are established; and the second, from causes apparent to every one, are devoted almost exclusively to the rich. In a free government, where political equality is established, and where the road to preferment is open to all, there is a natural stimulus to education; and accordingly we find it generally resorted to, unless some great local impediments interfere. In populous cities, and the parts of the country thickly settled, schools are generally established by individual exertion. In these cases, the means of education are facilitated, as the expences of schools are divided among a great many. It is in the remote and thinly populated parts of the state, where the inhabitants are scattered over a large extent, that education stands greatly in need of encouragement. The people here living far from each other, makes it so difficult to establish schools as to render them convenient or accessible to all. Every family, therefore, must either educate its own children, or the children must forego the advantages of education.

These inconveniences can be remedied best by the establishment of common schools, under the direction and patronage of the state. In these schools should be taught, at least, those branches of education which are indispensably necessary to every person in his intercourse with the world, and to the performance of his duty as a useful citizen. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of morality, are essential to every person, however humble is situation in life. Without the first, it is impossible to receive those lessons of morality, which are inculcated in the writings of the learned and pious; nor is it possible to become acquainted with our political constitutions and laws; nor to decide those great political questions, which ultimately are referred to the intelligence of the people. Writing and arithmetic are indispensible in the management of one's private affairs, and to facilitate one's commerce with the world. Morality and religion are the foundation of all that is truly great and good, and are consequently of primary importance. A person provided with these acquisitions, is enabled to pass through the world respectably and successfully. If, however, it be his intention to become acquainted with the higher branches of science, the academies and universities established in different parts of the state, are open to him. In this manner, education, in all its stages, is offered to the citizens generally.

In devising a plan for the organization and establishment of common schools, the commissioners have proceeded with great care and deliberation. To frame a system which must directly affect every citizen in the state, and so to regulate it, as that it shall obviate individual and local discontent, and yet be generally beneficial, is a task, at once, perplexing and arduous. To avoid the imputation of local partiality, and to devise a plan, operating with equal mildness and advantage, has been the object of the commissioners. To effect this end they have consulted the experience of others, and resorted to every probable source of intelligence. From neighboring states, where common school systems are established by law, they have derived much important information. This information is doubly valuable, as it is the result of long and actual experience. The commissioners by closely examining the rise and progress of those systems, have been able to obviate many imperfections, otherwise inseparable from the novelty of the establishment, and to discover the means by which they have gradually risen to their present condition.

The outlines of the plan, suggested by the commissioners, are briefly these. That the several towns in the state, be divided into school districts, by three commissioners, elected by the citizens qualified to vote for town officers: That trustees be elected in each district, to whom shall be confided the care and superintendance of the school to be established therein: That the interest of the school-fund be divided among the different counties and towns, according to their respective population, as ascertained by the successive census of the United States: That the proportion received by the respective towns, be subdivided among the districts, into which such towns shall be divided according to the number of children in each, between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive: That each town raise, by tax, annually, as much money as it shall have received from the school-fund: That the gross amount of monies received from the state and raised by the towns, be appropriated, exclusively, to the payment of the wages of the teachers: That the whole system be placed under the superintendance of an officer, appointed by the council of appointment. These are the great outlines of the plan; the details will appear more fully by the annexed sketch of a law, submitted to the consideration of the legislature.

This being the plan devised by the commissioners, let us next enquire what means the legislature have assigned to carry it into effect. This will be explained by a reference to the report of the comptroller of the state, made to the legislature, the 11th of February inst. By this it appears that the school-fund is composed of the following items:

Bonds and mortgages for part of the consideration money of lands sold by the surveyor-general	*Dols.* 240,370	67
3000 shares of the capital stock of the Merchant's Bank	150,000	00
300 do. do. do. Hudson do.	15,000	00
Mortgages for loans	101,924	52
Bond of Horatio G. Spafford and sureties for a loan	3,000	00
Bonds of the Mechanic's Bank in the city of New-York	10,000	00
Arrears of interest due on the bonds and mortgages of the fund	35,831	13
Balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1811, belonging to this fund	3,338	37
	Dols. 558,464	69

REVENUE.

The revenue of the school-fund for this year is estimated at 45,216 dollars 95 cents arising from the following sources.

Annual interest on bonds and mortgages	*Dols.* 21,766	95
Dividends on bank stock	14,850	00
Probable collection from persons refusing to do military duty	1,600	00
Proceeds of the clerk's office of the supreme court	7,000	00
	45,216	95

It further appears, by the same report, that of the 500,000 acres of land which are directed, by law, to be sold for the benefit of the school fund, the surveyor-general has already sold 198,507 656-1000 acres, leaving 301,493 344-1000 acres yet to be appropriated to that purpose. As soon as this fund shall have produced a revenue of 50,000 dollars, that revenue by the act of April 2d, 1805, is to be divided among the different counties of this state.

It will readily be perceived by the legislature that if the common school establishment, were intended to be maintained by this fund exclusively, the fund would fall far short of being adequate to the object. A brief statement will make this fact very apparent.

Let us suppose that the school fund were arrived at that point, when by law it is to be divided. There will then be 50,000 dollars of public money to be distributed among the schools; and as, by the contemplated plan, a sum is to be raised annually, by tax, equal to the interest of the school fund, the gross amount of monies which the schools will receive, will be 100,000 dollars. There are in this state 45 counties, comprising exclusively of the cities, 449 towns. It will be very evident therefore, that the proportion of each town must necessarily be small. As, however, the school districts are authorised to raise, by tax, a sum sufficient to purchase a lot, on which the school house is to be built; to build the school house; and to keep the same in repair; and as the school-monies are devoted, exclusively, to the payment of the teachers wages, the sum, however small, which each district will be entitled to, will be from these considerations, so much the more efficacious. It will, however, be evident to the legislature, that the funds appropriated by the state, for the support of the common school system, will alone, be very inadequate; and the commissioners are of opinion, that the fund in any stage of it, even when the residue of the unsold lands shall be converted into money bearing an interest, never will be alone adequate to the maintenance of common schools; as the increase of the population, will probably be, in as great, if not a greater ratio, than that of the fund. But it is hardly to be imagined, the legislature intended that the state should support the whole expence of so great an establishment. The object of the legislature, as understood by the commissioners, was to rouse the public attention to the important subject of education, and by adopting a system of common schools, in the expence of which the state would largely participate, to bring instruction within the reach and means of the humblest citizen. And the commissioners have kept in view the furtherance of this object of the legislature: for by requiring each district to raise, by tax, a sum sufficient to build and repair a school house; and by alloting the school-monies solely to the payment of the teacher's wages, they have, in a measure, supplied two of the most important sources of expence.—Thus every inducement will be held out to the instruction of youth.

As to the particular mode of instruction best calculated to communicate to the young mind the greatest quantity of useful knowledge, in a given time, and with the least expence, the commissioners beg leave to observe, that there are a variety of new methods lately adopted, in various parts of Europe, of imparting instruction to youth, some of which methods have been partially introduced into the United States. The Lancastrian plan, as it is called, which has lately been introduced into some of the large towns of the United States, merits the serious consideration of the legislature. As an expeditious and cheap mode of instructing a large number of scholars, it stands unrivalled.—And the subjoined certificates of the trustees of the New-York Free-School, together with those of divers tutors, carry with them the evidence of its vast utility and success.—The commissioners, therefore, recommend that a number of Lancaster's books, containing an account of his mode of teaching, &c. be printed, by order of the legislature, and distributed among the several towns in this state with the annexed certificates of recommendation.

The legislature will perceive, in the system contained in the bill submitted to their consideration, that the commissioners are deeply impressed with the importance of admitting, under the contemplated plan, such teachers only as are duly qualified. The respectability of every school must necessarily depend on the character of the master. To entitle a teacher to assume the control of a school, he should be endowed with the requisite literary qualifications not only, but with unimpeachable character. He should also be a man of patient and mild temperament. "A preceptor," says Rousseau, "is invested with the rights and takes upon himself the obligations of both father and mother." And Quintilian tells us, "that to the requisite literary and moral endowments, he must add the benevolent disposition of a parent."

To enable a teacher to perform the trust reposed in him, the above qualifications are indispensible. When we consider the tender age at which children are sent to school; the length of the time they pass under the direction of the teachers; when we consider that their little minds are to be diverted from their natural propensities, to the artificial acquisition of knowledge; that they are to be prepared for the reception of great moral and religious truths; to be inspired with a love of virtue and a detestation of vice; we will forcibly perceive the absolute necessity of the above qualifications in the master. As an impediment to bad men getting into the schools, as teachers, it is made the duty of the town inspectors strictly to inquire into the moral and literary qualifications of those who may be candidates for the place of teacher—And it is hoped that this precaution aided by that desire which generally prevails of employing good men only, will render it unnecessary to resort to any other measure.

The commissioners at the time that they feel impressed with the importance of employing teachers of the character described, cannot refrain from expressing their solicitude as to the introduction of proper books into the contemplated schools. This is a subject so intimately connected with a good education, that it merits the serious consideration of all who are concerned in the establishment and management of schools. Much good is to be derived from a judicious selection of books, calculated to enlighten the understanding not only, but to improve the heart. And as it is of incalculable consequence to guard the young and tender mind from receiving fallacious impressions, the commissioners cannot omit mentioning this subject as a part of the weighty trust reposed in them. Connected with the introduction of suitable books, the commissioners take the liberty of suggesting that some observations and advice touching the reading of the Bible in the schools might be salutary. In order to render the sacred volume productive of the greatest advantage, it should be held in a very different light from that of a common school book. It should be regarded as a book intended for literary improvement not merely, but as inculcating great and indispensable moral truths also. With these impressions, the commissioners are induced to recommend the practice introduced into the New-York Free-School, of having select chapters read at the opening of the school in the morning, and the like at the close in the afternoon. This is deemed the best mode of preserving the religious regard which is due to the sacred writings.

It will naturally occur to the legislature, as the interest of the school-fund is to be divided every year among the counties and towns as soon as it shall amount to 50,000 dollars annually, that this sum must be forth-coming on a fixed day, annually, to meet the contingencies for which it is appropriated. Without a certainty in the payment of the annual appropriation, the whole system will be impeded in its operation. By a recurrence to the report of the comptroller, it will appear that the greatest part of the revenue of the school-fund arises from sources which preclude the probability of certainty in the receipt. The interest arising from monies loaned on mortgage, the net proceeds of the offices of the clerks of the supreme court, &c. cannot be counted on with any certainty as to time. This inconvenience must be in some way, remedied. And the most advisable method that occurs to the commissioners, will be, by the actual appropriation, by the state, of a sum equal to the interest of the school-fund, the state having recourse to the debtors of the fund for arrears of interest for its reimbursement.

The commissioners have deemed it proper to recommend to the legislature the appointment of an officer, whose duty it shall be to superintend, generally, the interests, and watch the operations of the common school system. They are induced to this measure by the consideration that the system is sufficiently important to justify the measure.

The commissioners cannot conclude this report without expressing, once more, their deep sense of the momentous subject committed to them. If we regard it as connected with the cause of religion and morality merely, its aspect is awfully solemn. But the other view of it, already alluded to, is sufficient to excite the keenest solicitude in the legislative body. It is a subject, let it be repeated, intimately connected with the permanent prosperity of our political institutions. The American empire is founded on the virtue and intelligence of the people. But it were irrational to conceive that any form of government can long exist without virtue in the people. Where the largest portion of a nation is vicious, the government must cease to exist, as it loses its functions. The laws cannot be executed where every man has a personal interest in screening and protecting the profligate and abandoned. When these are unrestrained by the wholesome coercion of authority, they give way to every species of excess and crime: One enormity brings on another, until the whole community becoming corrupt, bursts forth into some mighty change, or sinks at once into annihilation. "Can it be," said Washington, "that providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature."

And the commissioners cannot but hope, that that Being who rules the universe in justice and in mercy, who rewards virtue and punishes vice, will most graciously deign to smile benignly on the humble efforts of a people in a cause purely his own; and that he will manifest his pleasure in the lasting prosperity of our country.

JEDIDIAH PECK,
JOHN MURRAY, jun'r
SAMUEL RUSSEL,
ROGER SKINNER,
ROBERT MACOMB, } Commissioners.

Dated Albany, February 14, 1812.

[Here follow the documents mentioned in the report;—being letters from the president and secretary of the trustees of the New-York Free-School, and from the teachers of the schools No. 1 and No. 2, as also from the teacher of the New-York African school, all tending to prove the utility and economy of the Lancastrian system of education.]

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

LETTER I.—*To the citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

Constrained by my circumstances, to the constant and laborious management of my little farm, I can ill spare the time necessary to the examination of the state of our public affairs, and the conduct of our rulers. But, I consider my farm, my labor, and my life of small account, if our public affairs are to proceed in their present downward course. I therefore suspend my labors, in order to lay before you some facts, some truths, and some reflections, which I conceive highly important to your interests, safety and freedom; with which my own are indissolubly united. The attempt, I confess, is attended with discouragements. Newspapers are the usual means of conveying information to you: and a free press has ever been considered as the shield of our rights and liberties: but those means are perverted, and that shield is changed into a mischievous weapon of annoyance. Misrepresentations and falsehoods spread over the country in newspapers devoted, not to the public welfare, but to build up and support a party, who seek their own and not your advantage, have deceived you into a belief, that your national rulers have conducted your affairs wisely and honestly; and that they and those who are their professed admirers and abettors in the several states, are the only friends to the people, the only real patriots. And how are you to be undeceived? "how are you to come to the knowledge of the truth?" A vast proportion of the people read those papers only, which, with the fatal industry, disseminate the misrepresentations and falsehoods which have deceived you. They studiously omit and reject all those truths which would correct the errors, by which so many are influenced to their own harm and the approaching ruin of the country. If, however, my voice cannot reach you all, it may be heard by many, and contribute to their confirmation in the patriotic course they now pursue.

WAR WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

Yesterday I received from an experienced, discerning and upright member of congress, a letter dated the third instant, in which he says: "The aspect of affairs more strongly indicates *war* approaching than at any other period during the session, I believe, until very lately, some confidence has been placed in the effect of our scare-crow plan of warfare, or that the idea of our preparations would produce, on the part of Great-Britain, a relaxation in her maritime system. It has entirely failed in its intended effect; and has, on the contrary, produced union [in Great-Britain!] so that now our government has no choice left, but either to recede from the ground they have taken, or proceed to the *last resort*;" that is to *war*. "I have all along been fearful that a series of blunder and mismanagement, to give them no harsher epithet, would lead to that result. My fears are, I believe, like to be realized. The high sense of honor which the advocates of the present measures profess forbids a retreat: there is, therefore, no alternative but to *fight*. If the people at large have that high sense of national, or rather *congressional* honor, which men of this stamp profess, they have nothing to do but to shed their blood and waste their treasure, in the prosecution of this war." My respectable friend then adds, "The crisis is fast approaching. The advocates of the present war have been all along flattering themselves that it would be a popular war. That impression will, I think, prove fallacious. Great attention will be paid to the approaching elections. *Every vote given for Gerry in Massachusetts will be considered here as a vote in favor of the war measures of congress.*"

Yes, fellow-citizens, abandoning your *greatest* and *best interests*, you are to engage in a destructive war for *honor*—You are to fight for *honor*—for "*congressional* honor"—(a happy distinction of my friend's—not for national honor, but for the honor of a set of men, a majority of whom, together with the administration, and Thomas Jefferson, the master-spring at their head,) have been reviled, and figuratively speaking, cuffed, and spit upon by Bonaparte. To his own subjects, while he has grinds them to powder by his exactions for his treasury and his armies, he yet shews some respect, but to our rulers in all his words and actions for four years past, nothing but contempt. And finally, he has told them explicitly that they were "*destitute of honor!*" all which they have borne with the tameness of slaves. And yet these men now talk of *honor!* and are urging you into a war to defend it!—No, fellow-citizens! it is a war to rescue *them* from *merited disgrace*, and not to save or defend the *honor* of our country. The French emperor has contrived to twist a knot about our necks, as one of the members said, "A knot which," he added, "must be cut by the sword of war!" But war with whom? With him who twisted the knot? No, with Great-Britain! But how could Bonaparte twist such a knot about our necks without the aid, the co-operation of our own rulers? And if, in concert with them, how but by treachery? But, it is said, they have made a "compact" with him: (and this is the knot twisted about our necks) and every agreement ought to be sacredly performed. True: honest men will always fulfil their engagements; but where promises and "compacts" are *mutual*, where something is to be performed on one side as well as on the other, if one party fails in the performance, the other is discharged. The pretended "compact" was, that if France revoked or modified her decrees so that they should cease to violate our neutral commerce, and Great-Britain did not revoke or modify her orders in council in like manner, then the United States were to prohibit all importations of the products and merchandize of the British dominions. But France did not so revoke or modify her decrees: and president Madison's proclamation of Nov. 3, 1810, stating that the French decrees in question had been so revoked or modified *was false in fact*; for the emperor's declaration in the letter of his minister Champagny, to the American minister in Paris, was conditional, amounting only to a *promise* to revoke his decrees, on certain *future events*, which might or might not take place. But it was the *fact* of their *actual revocation*; not a *promise to revoke*, which the president was authorised by law to proclaim. It was this unfounded proclamation, for issuing which Mr. Madison ought to have been impeached; combined with the emperor's conditional or promised revocation of his decrees, *that twisted the knot about our necks*, to cut which, the government is now preparing to plunge our country into a war with Great-Britain. But, before this knot received the *finishing twist* by an act of congress, a new minister arrived from France. As he had left France long after the first of November, 1810, on which day Mr. Madison had proclaimed the French decrees to have been revoked, it was supposed he could settle the point whether they had been revoked or not; for the conduct of the emperor in seizing and detaining American vessels subsequent to the first day of November, had excited doubts even among credulous and devoted partizans of France, whether the decrees had been revoked. The then secretary of state, Mr. Smith, affirms that he very soon expressed his doubts to the president, even within about a month after his proclamation had been issued. He was, therefore, the more ready to seek information of the new French minister as soon as he had been received by the president. Mr. S. accordingly conversed with the French minister on the subject of the decrees and the situation of our commerce with France; concluding the interview by observing to the French minister, that he would propose in writing, the several questions which had been stated in the conversation. Mr. Smith committed them to paper, in the form of a letter to the French minister. The first question was, "were the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked in *whole* or in *part* on the first day of last November? Or, have they at any time posterior to that day been so revoked? Or, have you *instructions* from your government to give to this government any assurance or explanation in relation to the revocation or modification of those decrees?" This letter was dated the 20th of February, 1811, and congress was of necessity to close their session on the third of March. The information sought by that question was of the highest importance to the *commerce*, and now in its consequences, to the *peace* of our country. But, Mr. Madison disapproved of it! Mr. Smith "*entreated* him, but in the most delicate manner, not to withhold from congress any information that might be useful to them at so momentous a juncture." Such are Mr. Smith's own words, in his public statement of the case.

The letter was not sent. The information was not obtained. And congress, (groping in the dark, or rather walking, only by the light shed upon their path by Mr. Madison, a light that served but to make darkness visible) by an act passed the second of March, forbidding all importations from Great Britain, gave the *finishing twist to the knot*. Our commerce, consequently for a whole year and more, has been struggling for breath under the hands of the hangman, and now by the embargo it is strangled. Nothing remains but to cut down the body and burn it under the gallows. This the impending war is to accomplish. But why should president Madison oppose Mr. Smith's most important inquiry? It is the president's constitutional duty to "give to congress information of the state of the union;" and his oath of office enforces the obligation. "The state of the union" means the situation or condition of the United States in regard to foreign nations as well as among themselves.

Was Mr. Madison afraid that the real truth should be known! Did he fear that by the confession of the French minister himself, his November proclamation should be proved unfounded and false? Or was it a blind devotion to, or treacherous concert with France, which governed his conduct in this matter? I have stated the material facts: you will form your own conclusions. A series of deceptions and double-dealings, which I have witnessed in the executives of the United States for several years past, some of which I have heretofore exhibited to the public, leave *me* no choice: I can form but *one conclusion*, and that is *that you are betrayed*; that your best interests are sacrificed, and your safety, liberty and independence hazarded to enable the French emperor to extend his conquests, and finally to destroy *the only power* yet unsubdued.

I have already remarked, that where promises or compacts are mutual, where something is to be performed on one side as well as on the other, if one party fails in the performance, the other is discharged. Now if the French emperor's Berlin and Milan decrees, which so atrociously violated our rights as a neutral nation, were revoked, then the United States, were not bound to revive and enforce the non-importation law against Great Britain. But those decrees were not revoked on the 1st of November 1810, nor have they been since revoked. On the contrary, the emperor has repeatedly declared them to be the fundamental laws of his empire. Nor has he so modified them that they cease to violate our neutral rights. Many of our vessels have been captured and condemned, which were solely engaged in the commerce, which no other laws prohibited; and their condemnation proves those decrees to be still in force. But of what avail is it, if those decrees were repealed! The neutral rights and the interests of the United States, require that our commerce should be perfectly free with all nations which are willing to admit our vessels into their ports, whether they be neutral, or the enemies of France. Notwithstanding which, the armed vessels of the emperor take, burn, destroy all our vessels destined to Spain and Portugal and their dominions, which he has treacherously invaded and endeavored to subdue. But he has not stopped here. In the Baltic sea, French armed vessels make prizes of all the American vessels they can find, although bound to Sweden and Russia, nations at peace with France; their papers are sent to Paris, and all are indiscriminately condemned; his imperial majesty himself frequently sitting and passing the iniquitous sentences and condemnation. The president and congress know all this; for the facts are published in the newspapers, and admit of no doubt; yet are they driving the United States into a war with Great Britain, (for such is the avowed object of all their war preparations,) under the pretence of performing an announced compact with a faithless tyrant!

I repeat, that even if the Berlin and Milan decrees had been explicitly and formally revoked, the pretended "compact" would not be binding on the United States; seeing the French emperor thus crushes our vessels and their cargoes to be captured and condemned, or burnt, sunk, and destroyed at sea, in violation of our neutral rights: setting at defiance his own treaty with the United States as well as the law of nations. And yet this perfidious monster our government seem anxious to conciliate, to gain his good will! to perform a compact which was without a *consideration*, and which if it had been *founded*, he had violated and continues most grossly to violate on his part!

I am lost in astonishment at this state of things! Upon any fair and honorable principle, it is utterly incomprehensible.—

Hume in his History of England, vol. viii. says, "An important project was formed, not only to make the King (Charles II.) master of the city (London,) but by that example to gain him the ascendant in all the corporations of England, *and thereby give the greatest wound to the legal constitution, which the most powerful and most arbitrary monarchs had never yet been able to inflict.* All the royalists, though Englishmen, and even, to a certain degree, lovers of liberty, were yet induced, *from enmity to the opposition faction*, and *from the desire of superiority*, to concur in this violent measure."

Will this fact from Hume aid us in attempting to account for the conduct of some honorable gentlemen at Washington?

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 5th, 1812.

The war in the Peninsula.

CHAPTER I.

Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid. Second siege and surrender of Zaragosa. Heroism of the women. Palafox sent a prisoner to France. Various skirmishes between the different forces. Treaty between Great Britain and Spain. Sir Arthur Wellesley sent to the Peninsula to aid the Patriots. Disgraceful conduct of the Spaniards at Belchite. Blake is driven out of Arragon.

The public entry of Joseph Bonaparte into Madrid took place on the 22nd of January 1809: the sullen gloom and discontent which were legible in the features of the inhabitants of the capital, formed a striking contrast with the parade of the French troops, and the execrable meanness of such of the Spanish grandees as received and acknowledged him as their legitimate sovereign. While these scenes were acting at the capital, Zaragoza was suffering the horrors of a second siege. Bonaparte had not forgiven the disastrous defeat which his army had met before the walls of this city. Early in the month of January a second siege was commenced, and on the 21st of February, in the midst of ruins and dead bodies, it was compelled by all that could assail and overcome human nature, to capitulate. The heroism, patience and constancy of the Arragonese in this second siege were not inferior to those displayed in the first. Some of the particulars, selected from Mr. Vaughan's narrative, may be recounted. A considerable body of the enemy was decoyed into the town by a stratagem, which was devised by the women—*who had enrolled themselves into a regiment* to the amount of 800—within the walls of Zaragoza, a large number of white handkerchiefs waving on the battlements and ramparts, seemed to indicate that the inhabitants had at last determined on submission. The French party were defeated and almost all of them destroyed in the streets. The women in this action zealously supported their countrymen in various ways. It was lamentable to perceive, after the affair was over, how many of those heroic women were killed or wounded. When the commander of the French summoned the town declaring, that if it did not surrender on that day he would storm it and put all the inhabitants to the sword, Palafox assembled his troops and the armed inhabitants of the city in the churches, where they solemnly swore to defend the city to the last: and rather than surrender to be buried in its ruins. An unsuccessful sortie was afterwards made: the Spaniards were defeated with great loss; and the French entered the town with those who escaped slaughter. A sanguinary contest then took place in the streets, in which the French again had the advantage. Some of the inhabitants in despair sprung a mine, by which a considerable part of the city was destroyed and great carnage produced. The number that perished, French and Spaniards, was estimated at several thousands. The remainder of the Spaniards defended themselves for some time; but at last surrendered at discretion, the French having refused a capitulation. But immediately on obtaining possession, the general issued a proclamation containing a general pardon, in the name of king Joseph; and a stop was put to all hostile acts on the part of the French troops. The personal heroism that was displayed by the Spaniards in the sieges of Zaragoza and Gerona, equalled, if they did not exceed that of the 15th and 16th centuries. General Palafox, the gallant leader of these unfortunate people, was too formidable a man to be left in Spain and he was therefore sent a prisoner into France. Thousands of other Arragonese prisoners were sent to France, and on their way most brutally treated. Some of them that were unable to walk were shot. It is recorded for the honor of Bourdeaux, that they were treated with great humanity and compassion in that city. It is remarkable that the French were much more humane towards the English, as well as towards the Russian and Austrian than their Spanish prisoners.

From the period that Bonaparte left Spain to prepare for war against the emperor of Austria, the operations of the French armies in Spain become not only much less interesting, but much more difficult to be traced. His marshals were by no means distinguished for their activity, or even their skill or judgment.

About the beginning of March, the army which Cuesta commanded, was posted on the Tagus, in order to defend the passage of that river, and to prevent the entrance of the French into Portugal. But this force not being equal to this purpose, he was obliged to retreat on Truxillo, and leave the passage of the Tagus open to them. Here it was deemed prudent not to remain long, as the duke of Belluno was pushing on against him in one direction, while general Sebastiani was advancing towards Man Yanares.

The first place in Portugal against which the French directed their efforts, was Oporto. It was an object of considerable importance to make themselves masters of this city, both on account of its commerce with England, and because, by the capture of it, they hoped to have a safe road to Lisbon. At this time Oporto was defended by 24,000 men, and more than 200 pieces of cannon. It was therefore expected it would offer a formidable resistance, if it did not baffle the most vigorous and persevering efforts. But unfortunately, jealousy and distrust arose between the army and the people. Disunion and insubordination ensued. The enemy, who probably occasioned it, were thus enabled to make themselves masters of it with little loss, and after a short and feeble resistance. About the same time they advanced against Chaves. General Francisco de Silviera, who commanded there, prudently retired at their approach, though, by this conduct he exposed himself to the censure and suspicion of the people. Having collected a reinforcement he returned and retook Chaves, with 12 pieces of artillery and 1500 prisoners.

The situation of the principal Spanish and French armies in the beginning of April, was as follows: The marquis of Romana with the remainder of his forces, was at Villa Franca. General Cuesta, having been joined by a corps under the duke d'Albuquerque, had halted in his retreat before the French at Vera Cruz. General Reding, having suffered severely in an attempt to surprize Barcelona, and in some engagements near Tarragona, had been reinforced by the army of Blake, and both were employed in opposing the progress of the French in Catalonia. With regard to the French forces, marshal Soult was at Oporto; marshal Ney in the neighborhood of Corunna and Ferrol; and marshal Victor was advancing towards Lisbon, on the right side of Badajoz, after havingcompelled the Spanish forces under Cuesta and duke d'Albuquerque to retreat before him. The disposition of the British government had not been damped by the ill success of the first campaign: on the contrary, their disposition to support them, was, early in the year, expressed to the world by a solemn treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Spain. This treaty was negociated in London by Don Pedro Cevallos, as minister of the Junta, acting in behalf of Ferdinand—for the farce of using the name of this miserable creature was still preserved. The most important feature in this treaty, is the promise of his Britannic majesty "not to acknowledge any other king of Spain and of the Indies, than his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. his heirs or such lawful successor as the Spanish nation shall acknowledge."—And it was further agreed, that neither party should make peace with France without the consent of the other.

The character of the war in Spain, at this period is sufficiently illustrated, by the complete victory gained, 28th March, at Medellin, by marshal Victor over general Cuesta; and the celerity with which the Spanish general was enabled to re assemble and recruit his broken and dispersed army and again to make head against the enemy. On that day, the Spanish general found the whole division under Victor, consisting of about 20,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, drawn up in front of Medellin, a town on the Guadiana, in the province of Estramadura. The French infantry, formed into close columns presented a formidable front to their opponents for repelling an attack; and at the same time one fitted for making one, if it should be deemed advisable. The flanks of the infantry were covered by the cavalry, and in their front were raised six batteries. Cuesta commenced a rapid and general attack upon them. His infantry advanced with great steadiness and gallantry, notwithstanding a galling fire from the enemy's battery. The manœuvres which he directed for the purpose of gaining possession of these batteries, were executed with a promptitude, precision and regularity, that would have done honor to the most veteran and experienced troops. The left wing of the Spanish infantry advanced within pistol shot of the French.—The first battery was already taken. The French cavalry made a charge, in order to regain it. Two regiments of Spanish cavalry and two squadrons of chasseurs were ordered to oppose them. But instead of executing this order, the whole immediately wheeled round, fled before the enemy, and threw the left wing of the Spanish army into confusion. The French, perceiving this, directed their undivided efforts against the right and centre of the Spaniards. General Cuesta did every thing in his power for the restoration of order in his left wing, and to check and repel the attack on his centre and right. But his efforts were in vain—he was obliged to retreat. The loss of which he sustained in this engagement was very great: upwards of 170 officers were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners; and the loss in rank and file bore rather a greater than the usual proportion to this number of officers. The supreme junta issued a decree from Seville, declaring that the general of the Estramadaran army and the corps who had withstood the enemy before Medellin had deserved well of their country. Cuesta was promoted: the most distinguished officers were advanced a degree and the soldiers were decorated with badges of honor and received double pay for a month. Of the recreants who had basely shrunk in the hour of need some were suspended or cashiered, among the officers, and the pay of both officers and men was reduced for the space of one month.

After this defeat of the Spaniards, the French, under Victor, immediately entered Merida, where, and between which place and Badajoz they remained for a considerable time stationary; after which they marched from the Guadiana to the Tagus, and having forced the bridge of Alcantara, proceeded down the river, with their face towards Abrantes and Lisbon. Cuesta on the confines of Estramadura and Andalusia re-assembled and strengthened his broken army, which increased fast in numbers, although they were, for some time, greatly in want of arms. It is the noble character of the Spanish nation to rise under misfortune. Though, like all raw and undisciplined troops, they were subject to panics, and were easily drawn to follow any example of flight, they were easily rallied. Though dispersed, they re assembled. Though vanquished, the unconquerable will, remained to defend their country at the risk of their lives. It is this invincible spirit of liberty, which, by protracting the war, and keeping up a warlike disposition and warlike habits, may be favored by some of those events which we call chance, that sustains our hopes and expectations, that they may be ultimately triumphant.

In pursuance of the treaty between Spain and Great Britain and the stipulations of assistance into which the latter had entered, and also for the purpose of delivering Portugal from the French forces which infested it, sir Arthur Wellesley was dispatched to that country with an army, which, though not very numerous, was extremely well equipped and provided, and was deemed by the general himself sufficient for the protection of Portugal. The situation of Soult, indeed, began to be very hazardous; cut off as he was from any immediate and effectual communication and support, and dependent for the supply of his army upon an exhausted and hostile country. In advancing from Gallicia into Portugal, he seems to have calculated upon uniform success, and an open and unopposed route into the very centre of that kingdom. He does not appear to have taken into the account the resistance which the Portuguese were capable and disposed to make, which, though not so general and uniform as could have been wished, required great circumspection on the part of the French general, disconcerted his plans, and weakened his armies. After he had made himself master of Oporto by the pusillanimity and insubordination of its inhabitants, his intention undoubtedly was to march towards the south of Portugal where he expected to effect a junction with Victor. But after he had experienced the resistance of the Portuguese and had heard that another formidable British army had again landed on the peninsula, he attempted to retrace his steps, and to force a passage into Spain by the

way of Zamora. For this purpose it was necessary to gain the important pass of Amarante; but after five days fighting, in which all his efforts were met and succesfully resisted by general Silviera, the marshal was again obliged to retreat upon Oporto. At this period marshal Victor was at Madrid, while general Cuesta occupied a position at Monasterio, with his advanced guard at Los Santos. Conceiving that the army under Victor was sufficiently watched by the Spaniards under Cuesta, sir Arthur Wellesley determined to drive Soult out of Oporto. While he proceeded, therefore, towards this city, marshal Beresford, who commanded a body of Portuguese troops whom he had disciplined, directed his route to the upper Douro. But Soult, aware of the force that was marching against him; sensible of his own inferiority and desirous of giving Victor an opportunity to push into the south of Portugal, withdrew the main body of his army, but left his rear-guard, in order to entice sir Arther furthur in the pursuit. When the advanced guard of the British arrived at Vendasnovas, they fell in with the outposts of the enemy, consisting of about 4000 infantry and a few squadrons of cavalry. The French position was strong: they occupied the heights above Grijon, having their front covered by wood and broken ground. But their left flank was soon covered by general Murray, while their right was vigorously attacked by a Portuguese regiment: and at the same time their centre was driven in by major Way. After a short resistance they fled: and during the night they crossed the Douro, and destroyed the bridge. To assist the marshal Beresford, it became necessary that sir Arthur Wellesley should lose no time in pursuing the enemy across this river. The passage was difficult and dangerous: but it was effected with complete succes and without disorder. At first the enemy appeared not disposed to oppose their crossing; but as soon as the first battalion, under general Paget was landed, and had taken a position, the French poured down upon them, hoping, as they were alone and unsupported, to conquer them by superiority of numbers In this they were mistaken; for this single battalion bore the attack with great steadiness until it was supported by the other divisions of the British army. While the French were renewing their attacks, general Murray, having crossed the river at Ovintas, appeared on their left flank; and general Sherbrooke, having forced his way into the city of Oporto, and crossed the river at the ferry, threatened their right flank. Dismayed and thrown into confusion by these manœuvres, they retired hastily towards Amaranthe, having behind them several prisoners and five pieces of cannon. (12th may) sir Arthur Wellesley hoped to be able to cut off the retreat of Soult. The Portuguese general, Silviera, was posted upon the Tomaga. If he had been able to have maintained that position, no retreat would have been open for the French but across the Minho. On this point sir Arthur intended to press them so closely, that they would not have been able to effect the passage. But the loss of the bridge of Amaranthe, which gen. Silviera was unable to defend against Soult's army, afforded the French an opportunity of escaping into the north of Spain. The British pursued them a short distance, and in the skirmishes which took place, they were uniformly successful. Sir Arthur at length gave up the pursuit in order to march to the south of Portugal, where his presence was become necessary, in order to protect Lisbon from Marshal Victor. This general finding the capital open to his attack, commenced a rapid march towards it, and was diverted from his purpose only by the intelligence he received of the flight of Soult and the consequent return of sir Arthur Wellesley.

When marshal Ney evacuated Corunna, he at first took the road to Vigo. Thither also a body of Spaniards under the Conde de Norona forming the left at Romana's army were on their way, with the two-fold view of obtaining supplies and occupying an advantageous position. On the 17th June the opposite armies met at at the bridge of St. Jago, on the small river of Soto-major, within three leagues of Vigo. The Spanish troops amounted to 9000, of which only two thirds were armed, and they had some small field artilery, with two 18 pounders.—The French under the command of marshal Ney, and general Loison, amounted to 8000 men; of which 2500 were cavalry; and they had only five 12 pounders for their artillery. The French made several attempts to cross the river, but meeting with a vigorous opposition they gave up the design for that day. But it was renewed on the succeeding day, at first with partial success: some of them passed the bridge of Lodi, but they were repulsed in passing that of St. Jago. Foiled at this part of the river they endeavoured to conceal another meditated attack, a league and a half higher up, against the bridge of Caldenos. Here they were received with so determined a resistance that they were obliged to relinquish the attack: and on the morning of the 9th they commenced a rapid retreat upon St. Jago, throwing their dead bodies into pits and wells.—When the French had sufficient time it was their practice on some occasions, in order to conceal the number of their killed, to burn the bodies of the dead and bury the ashes. The Spaniards, in these actions, were very materially assisted by four gunboats, sent up the river by the British commodore at Vigo.

In the north east of Spain, the army of Blake was principally occupied in endeavoring to relieve Gerona. He also made an attempt to regain possession of Zaragoza, in which he not only completely failed, but exposed his army to a fatal defeat at Belchite. He was opposed by the French general Suchet. The Spanish army having been compelled to retreat, took up a strong position, on the 17th June, near Belchite. The centre was defended by a bridge; the right and left wings were covered by intrenchments; and the front was protected by deep ravines. Blake trusted greatly to the strength of his position, and received from his troops the most positive assurances that they would do their duty. The enemy at first appeared on the heights, and soon afterwards directed their attack against the left flank of the Spanish army; this attack supported by 20 discharges of cannon was completely successful. According to the account of the battle published by Blake, one of his regiments was thrown into confusion or struck with a panic by one of the enemy's grenades. The utmost disorder prevailed: regiment after regiment fled without discharging a gun and in a short time, only the general and officers were left to oppose the enemy. In their flight, the Spaniards not merely abandoned their baggages, but even threw away their arms. One regiment only, the first regiment of Valencia, rallied about two leagues from the field of battle; but they were dispersed or cut down by a body of hussars. After this defeat, so disgraceful to the soldiers, Blake was obliged to abandon Arragon: and at a distance from his enemy to endeavor to restore discipline to his army.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Things as they are."

It is not from enmity to *Great Britain*, and much less from love to France (as, by a strange association of ideas, is very *charitably* supposed by some) that we open the wound cicatrised by the lapse of thirty years, and point the public attention to the events of the revolution. We neither desire "to excite old animosities" or stir up new dissentions;—our soul is attuned to peace, if *peace* can be maintained with SAFETY—but we have an earnest wish to bring ourselves, and the people, to a NATIONAL feeling; and to the spirit of those times from which we have so widely wandered.

Mrs. *Adams*, in the very interesting sketch we extracted from her work for our 34th number, (see page 129) has emphatically observed, that "while almost every historian of the American revolution [native or foreign] has celebrated the virtues and lamented the death of *Andre*, HALE has remained unnoticed, and it is scarcely known that such a character existed" She might have gone further and said, while almost every *infant* in America was taught to pity the former, that few even of his *fellow-soldiers* remembered the latter. The cause of this will appear in the sequel; and is of great interest that the fact should be solemnly investigated.

If *we* draw a comparison between the two men untimely deceased, who most deserves commisseration—whose memory should *we* hold in grateful remembrance? HALE, though justly punished by the *laws of war*, never compromitted his *honor;* he lived and he died like a man. *Andre*, liable to death by the same laws that condemned *Hale*, superadded thereto a partnership, or chief agency, in the most detestable of *crimes*. It is no palliation of his guilt that it has been the practice of Great Britain to conquer by *treachery* for ages—the broad mantle of the *common law* itself would not screen him, and he *doubly* forfeited his life. We, Americans, are accustomed to associate the idea of every thing that is hideous with the name of *Arnold*—yet we cannot discover any honest distinction between the man who tempts another to commit a crime and he who commits it. It is a vulgar saying, that "*the receiver is as bad as the thief*"—and, indeed, he seems more to blame who deliberately projects a *treason*, than he who enters into the plan, allured by a *golden* prospect held out to him. It is true, that *Arnold* was held to *us* by ties that *Andre* knew not; but, upon the broad scale of moral justice, their offence was equal.

The *moral*, as well as the *military* law, sentenced *Andre* to death—yet, because he did not interfere on behalf of this man, the character of WASHINGTON has been harshly treated in *America* as well as in Europe—the case is adduced in proof that his heart was callous to the sufferings of his fellow creatures!—Though he allowed to *Andre* every comfort that his situation would admit of—time was granted him to prepare himself for his fate—his friends had free access to him, and he was consoled even by his *national* enemies—he was denied nothing that he could reasonably ask for.——Refer to the article, and see how the gallant *Hale* was treated—condemned to *sudden death*, and deprived of every thing, but his own virtue, that could console him! We know not that he was destitute of any private grace that *Andre* boasted—why then the grand distinction? Why should *Americans* be taught to dwell with tenderness on the recollection of *Andre*, while they treat *Hale* with indifference? The fact is, and we feel truly humbled while we confess it, that there is still a longing after things appertaining to the "*majesty of England*"—a silent and unhallowed *British influence*, that forces its way in our closets, and conceals itself in the most secret recesses of our heart.

Our language, manners and customs are British. Descended chiefly from the stock of that country, and separated, as nations, only a few years, during which we have been most intimately connected in commercial and other pursuits, it seems impossible for us to divest ourselves of an interest in her welfare, though her conduct is in direct hostility to our own peace and prosperity. When news of her triumphs are received this interest shews itself without a blush—the intelligence is called "glorious;" and, in adverse circumstances, "distressing." We extend this principle still further—an *Englishman* is not in our country two weeks before he feels himself *authorised* to condemn the president and laugh at the government; and we listen to him patiently. I think I have as little love for the *British* as most men, yet am very certain that this subtle influence has its effect upon me, "*democrat*" or "*jacobin*" that I am—I *could not* permit a *Frenchman*, though my life were endangered by it, to speak of any country and government, as *Englishmen* frequently do in my presence. On the instant that a *Frenchman* should broach a political discussion, I would regard him as a *foreigner*, and forthwith enquire what right he had to meddle with the matter? I should immediately separate *my* interest from *his*, and draw a line of demarkation between us. But, from custom, which is second nature, handed down from father to son, a certain something of the *colonial* dependance remains, and I cannot bring my mind to the same state of repulsion when an *Englishman* speaks; though he may in half an hour utter more offensive language than in my whole life I have heard from *Frenchmen*, very few of whom meddle with politics at all. I admit an *Englishman* to find fault with our constitution, though he has never seen it—to say that our turkies are not half so tender as the turkies are in England, though he never tasted one at home; and will permit him to swear that our *Champaign wine*, (which we call *cyder*) is not half so good as the Champaign *he* was accustomed to drink in "*Lannun!*"—Nay, though in one of the *pools* of my country we could drown the whole island of Great Britain, I do not know but that I would allow him to say that *Yorkshire* was larger than the United States!—For I cannot altogether divest myself of the idea that he has a right to speak on such things. I think if every man will examine his own heart and experience, and be honest enough to confess it, that he will have cause to acknowledge himself influenced by the same feelings that I am.

But the most powerful excitement of this *foreign* influence is the quantity of BOOKS with which we are inundated from *England*, whose authors, very naturally, extol the government and resources of their country, and speak of their king himself as great, intelligent and munificient! The stream of royalty flows in upon us in ten thousand channels—seizes as in "season and out of season," and generally has some effect. I believe the most palpable falsehood may be so often repeated that he who first made it shall believe it—such is the frailty of human nature; and hence the excessive foreign *British* influence that predominates amongst us;—with which, however, we on the sea board are more infected than the people of the interior, who less frequently come in contact with it, in the shape of a *bale of goods*, a newly printed British *volume*, a fresh imported *Lannun* blood, or a flippant *Manchester* rider.

We venture to assert there is not one intelligent individual in the United States that will pretend to say, solemnly and seriously, in his *private* capacity, that the multiplied wrongs of Great Britain are not just and sufficient cause for war*—yet many of them by their *public* demeanor, would make the people believe that the whole difficulty originated with and existed in their own government! It is no uncommon thing to hear Great Britain *toasted* even on the *4th of July*, so at one time was France, but not since France ceased to be a *republic*. Nay, certain persons go much further; they actually justify, as *partisans*, all that Great Britain has done and is doing, and defy our government to assert the rights and maintain the privileges that God and nature have given us. Admitting the commercial violations of Great Britain and France to be equally intollerable (though there is a vast difference between them) what shall we say of *impressment?* This is an offence for which the *Roman republic* would have laid a world in ruins, or perished in surrounding destruction. "*I am a Roman citizen,*" said Paul; and his bare assertion secured him.

At Newburyport the following toast was lately drank at a public table; it deserves to be recorded:

"Our *blood-hounds* at Washington—they *open* loudly on the British lion, but——dare they *bite* him?"

Thousands such might be selected. The feelings of many Americans appear to beat in unison with it—and war, dreadful as it is, will not be without its benefits in giving us a NATIONAL CHARACTER, and separating us from the *scrumpet governments* of Europe.

To check this baneful *foreign* influence as far as in him lies, the *editor of the Register* has held up the mirror of truth for the particular use of his junior brethren, whose early prejudices, imbibed with their mother's milk, or instilled by the deleterious effects of British publications unthinkingly put into their hands while at school, forbid them, at all times, to consider the British as *foreigners*. This endeavor, in the opinion of some, for the reason just above stated, has given to this work the character of a *partizan* paper, highly democratic—as such it was very generously denounced a short time ago in a leading gazette—though we have not, in a solitary instance, interfered with the party considerations that sever the people of the United States into two classes, further than they are connected with *foreign* nations. The words "republicans" or "federalists" have not been used, except to describe the political character of certain bodies of men, or give the simple result of an election. We have condemned no man for acting upon "federal" principles, nor approved another for guiding himself by the tenets of the "republicans." And in respect to hereditary, or other princes, established priesthoods, and the governing powers of Europe generally, we have said the truth, as even those who found fault with us have acknowledged.

We neither deprecate the wrath nor court the favor of such men. The REGISTER shall preserve its *neutrality* in respect to the parties of the *United States*—and continue, rather to furnish facts to feed the opinions of others, than affect to guide them.—But in regard to our *foreign* relations and affairs, whether pertaining to "*their majesties*" of *France*, *England* or *Hayti*, we shall stand upon *our own ground;* and, as need requires, paint the horror and contempt with which we view the things belonging to them. *France* and *Hayti*, from language, manners and color, every one recognizes as something *foreign*—and no man applauds the political institutions of either: an idea of their government is unequivocally expressed by the general declaration that their sovereigns are *tyrants;* but we are astounded with the *freedom* of Englishmen and the *liberal* and *enlightened* views of their governors.

To fix a *national* character, fathers and heads of families have an interesting duty to perform; which is, to refuse to put into the hands of children such books of *foreign* compilation as shed false lights on kings and princes. There are enough of American productions adapted to the nature and genius of our government, and they should be exclusively used, until the mind acquires sufficient strength to draw conclusions for itself. Were attention generally paid to this matter the rising generation would have a *national* feeling. Reflecting on this subject a few evenings ago, I asked one of my little sons (a boy 10 years old) what was his idea of a king?—he thought him a man that was a kind of a monster! I could have pressed the child into my very heart for his definition—reason will confirm it; and I trust, he never will become a *quiet and peaceable* SUBJECT. I would always have him believe that "rebellion to tyrants [or kings, for the term is synonimous] is obedience to God."

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* Since the preceding paragraph was prepared for the press, the following letter came into our hands, being first published in the *Boston* papers, where Mr. *Otis* resides, its genuine character cannot be doubted, as nothing has appeared to invalidate it. It is so completely in point, and of such high authority, that we could not refrain from inserting it to aid the proposition. It is, in every respect, worthy an attentive perusal.

Extract of a letter from the hon. H. G. Otis, esq. of Boston, to his friend in London, dated January 14, 1812.

"You will perceive by the papers that our government profess the intention to assume a very warlike attitude; *and that the sentiment of indignation throughout the country at the continuation of the orders in council, is loud and universal from both parties!* The motives which induce your government to continue them are *quite incomprehensible to the* BEST FRIENDS *of G. Britain in this country;* and the effect will be to make every man ODIOUS who dares to express a wish for your success and prosperity; *a sentiment still common to our best men, but which an adherence to this system will impair and destroy.*

"It is too true, that the *repeal* of the Berlin and Milan Decrees has been less formal than it should have been, and that our administration have become willing dupes to the insidious policy of Napoleon.

"But why should your government mind that? Why should they not embrace any pretence for restoring harmony between our countries, especially as it will of consequence be followed by hostility on the part of France? Napoleon will renew his outrages the moment we are friends; *and the natural ties which cement Great Britain and America will be drawn closer.* On the contrary, the scrupulous adherence of your cabinet to an *empty punctilio*, will too probably *unite the whole country in opposition to your nation*, and sever for generations, perhaps for ever, *interests which have the most natural affinity*, and MEN WHO OUGHT TO FEEL AND LOVE LIKE BRETHREN."

Mississippi Scheme.

[In common conversation the *Mississippi scheme* and *South Sea bubble* are frequently mentioned, though the facts connected with them are not very generally understood. This has induced us to select for the present number an account of the *rise* of the former, to be followed by a history of its *fall*; after which we shall notice the latter.]

Account of the rise of the Mississippi scheme; from "a sketch of the life and projects of John Law, of Lauriston"—by I. W. P.

After the establishment of the general bank, Mr. Law began to develope the plan of that great and stupendous project he had long mediated, known by the name of the Mississippi system, which, for a while, turned the heads of the French, and attracted the attention of all Europe; a project that, if carried into full execution, would, in all probability, have exalted France to a vast superiority of power and wealth over every other state.——The scheme was not less than the vesting the whole privileges, effects and possessions of all the foreign trading companies, the great farms, the profits of the mint, the general receipt of the king's revenue, and the management and property of the bank, in one great company, who thus having in their hands all the trade, taxes and royal revenues, might be enabled to multiply the notes of the bank to any extent they pleased, doubling or even trebling at will the circulating cash of the kingdom; and by the greatness of their funds, possessed of a power to carry the foreign trade, and the culture of the colonies, to a height altogether impracticable by any other means. The outlines of the plan being laid before the regent, met with the approbation of that prince; measures were taken for the establishment of the proposed company, and directions issued for making the requisite grants to enable them to begin their operations.

According, by letters patent, dated in August, 1717, a commercial company was erected, under the name of the company of the west, to whom was granted the whole province of Louisiana, or the country on the river Mississippi; from which last circumstance, its subsequent proceedings came to be included under the general name of the Mississippi system. Of this company 200,000 actions (or shares) were created, rated at 500 livres each; and the subscription for them was ordered to be paid in billets d'etat, at that time so much discredited, by reason of the bad payment of their interest, that five hundred livres nominal value in them would not have sold upon 'change for more than one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty livres. In the subscription they were taken at the full value, so that this was effectually a loan from the company to the king of one hundred millions. The interest of that sum, to be paid by his majesty to the company, was fixed at the rate of four per cent. the first year's interest to be employed for commercial purposes, and the annual rents of the following years to be allotted for paying regularly the dividend on the actions, which was fixed at twenty livres per annum on each, exclusive of the profits of the trade.

Of this company of the west, Mr. Law (who had now advanced so high in the regent's favor, that the whole ministerial power was reckoned to be divided between him, the abbe du Bois, minister of foreign affairs, and M. d'Argenson, keeper of the seals) was named director general. The actions were eagerly sought after, Louisiana having been represented as a region abounding in gold and silver, of a fertile soil, capable of every sort of cultivation. The unimproved parts of that country were sold for 30,000 livres the square league, at which many purchased to the extent of 600,000 livres; and vigorous preparations were made for fitting out vessels to transport thither laborers and workmen of every kind. The demand for billets d'etat, for the purchase of actions, occasioned their immediately rising to their full nominal value.

On the fourth of September, 1718, the company of the west undertook the farm of tobacco, for which they paid 2,020,000 livres advanced rent to the king—and on the fifteenth of December following, they acquired the charter and effects of the Senegal company; but by far the most important grant was that made in May, 1719, when an edict was published transferring to this company the exclusive privilege of trading to the East Indies, China and the South Seas, with all the possessions and effects which had belonged to the China and Indian companies, on condition of paying the lawful debts of these companies now dissolved. The company of the west assumed, on this occasion, the title of the company of the Indies; 50,000 new actions were ordered to be created, rated at 550 livres each, payable in coin, to be employed partly in satisfying the creditors of the old companies, and partly in building of vessels, and other preparations for carrying on the trade.—The price of actions quickly rose to 1000 livres, the hopes of the public being raised by the favorable prospects of a most lucrative commerce.

On the 25th of July, 1719, the mint was made over to the company of the Indies, for a consideration of fifty millions of livres, to be paid to the king within fifteen months; and 50,000 new actions, rated at 1000 livres each, were directed to be created, in order to raise that sum. On the 27th of August following, the regent took the great farms out of the hands of the farmers general, and made over the lease to the company of the Indies, who agreed to pay 3,500,000 livres advanced rent for them; and on the 31st of the same month, the company obtained the general receipt of other branches of the king's revenue. When they had acquired all these grants, and had thus concentered in themselves the whole foreign trade and possessions of France, and the collection and management of all the royal revenues, they promised an annual dividend of 200 livres on every share, the consequence of which was, that the price of actions instantly rose in the market to 5000 livres; the public ran upon the last creation of 50,000 with such eagerness, that nearly double the requisite sum was subscribed for, and the greatest intrigues and quarrels were employed to secure a place in that subscription. It was some weeks before the names of the actioners were declared, during which time Mr. Law's door was shut, and all the people of quality in France appeared on foot in hundreds before his house in the place Vendome.

The company now came under an obligation to lend to the king, that he might pay of his creditors, the sum of 1500 millions of livres, at the rate of three per cent. per ann. to which rate the interest of the 100 millions formerly lent to his majesty, (on the first creation at four per cent. was also reduced; the king consequently had to pay them, in all forty eight millions a year. To raise this sum of 1500 millions, there were in the months of September and October, 1719, 300,000 new actions created, subscription for which was fixed at five thousand livres each. The actions were thus brought to their full number of 500,000 (for it is needless to take any notice of 24,000 more, created on the 4th of October by the private orders of the regent, but at-

terwards suppressed; to answer the dividends upon which, the company had, according to some, the following annual revenue, viz.

	livres.
Interest paid by the king to the company	48,000,000
Profits upon the great farms	15,000,000
Do. upon the mint	4,000,000
Do. upon the farm of tobacco	2,000,000
Do. upon the general receipt of taxes, &c.	1,500,000
Do. upon the trade,	10,000,000

making a total of 80,500,000 livres open to be improved by the extension of their commerce abroad, and by a good administration at home. Other writers on this subject, however, computed the annual revenue of this great company at no less than one hundred and thirty one millions of livres, viz. forty-eight millions profits upon the farms, the mint, and the receipt of taxes, and forty-four millions profits upon their trade, in which case they could well afford a dividend of even more than two hundred livres on every action.

The covetousness which these fair prospects of profit, and the prodigious gains of the first proprietors, excited among all ranks, was such as no nation had ever beheld before. An universal infatuation for the acquisition of shares in the India company seemed to occupy the whole kingdom, from the lowest of the people up to magistrates, prelates and princes. This infatuation, of which, at the present day, we can scarcely form a conception, increased in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining success; for the whole 300,000 actions last created, being, by a particular agreement, kept up in order to be sold to the regent, who had also got possession of 100,000 of former creations, no more than 200,000 remained in the hands of the public, of which only a part, quite inadequate to the demand, was now brought to market. The frenzy prevailed so far, that the whole nation, clergy and laity, peers and plebians, statesmen and princes, nay even ladies, who had or could procure money for that purpose, turned stock jobbers, out bidding each other with such avidity, that in November, 1719, after some fluctuations, the price of actions rose to about 10,000 livres, more than sixty times the sum they originally sold for, taking into the account the discredit of the billets d'etat.

So much indeed were the people interested in this business, that nothing was talked of but actions, and every place echoed with Mississippi and Quinquempoix. All classes appeared to have but one object, the acquisision of shares of the India company; mechanics laid by their work, tradesmen forsook their shops, all degrees entirely neglected their employments, to embark in this new occupation; and the few that did not proceed to that extreme, conducted themselves in a manner which manifested the little concern they took in any thing foreign to the Mississippi. The courtiers, according to their usual custom of following implicitly the royal example, engaged so deeply in this business, that it was said only five persons of that description (the marechals de Villeroi and de Villars, the dukes de St. Simon and de la Rochefoucault, and the chancellor) had kept free from the contagion.

The negociations for actions were at first carried on in the Rue Quinquempoix, to the great emolument of the occupiers of houses in that street, apartments letting at the most enormous rates. At length it becoming impossible for all to procure the accommodation of a room, most of the stock jobbers transacted their business in the open air. So great was the concourse, that the street was quite choaked up by break of day, and the crowd still continued to increase till the evening bell was rung, when they were obliged to be driven away by force. It now became necessary to shift the business to a more commodious situation, and the stock jobbing was accordingly transferred to the place Vendome,* from whence it was in a short time removed, on account of the complaints made by the chancellor, that the noise prevented him from attending to the causes in the chancery. Mr. Law thereupon agreed with the prince of Carignan to purchase his hotel of Soissons, at the enormous price, as it is said, of 1,400,000 livres, and in the spacious gardens of that edifice caused about one hundred pavillions to be erected, each of which was rated at five hundred livres a month. To oblige the brokers to make use of them, an ordinance was issued, prohibiting any bargains for stock to be concluded except in these pavillions.†

Travellers in America.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 143.)

We next find Mr. A. in a cave on the Wabash with which he is so delighted that he actually takes up his residence in it; and inspired with the remembrance of "times long past" gives to his friend a long and learned treatise on the nature and origin of *hieroglyphics*, in which he proves the claim of the American Indians to all the learning and wisdom of the ancient Egyptians, and clearly demonstrates the signification of the figure of a fox, to be "craftiness and subtilty" seeing that both these qualities are conspicuous in *reynard*, whatever, may be the place of his nativity. The Shawanee Indians afford another wide scope for the exercise of our philosopher's speculations. But he does not seem to be aware that he is committing a trespass against the celebrated Hindoo legislator *Menow*, (a translation of whose code has been given to the world by the late accomplished sir William Jones) when he ascribed to those Indians the exclusive origin of certain rules and practices, evidently copied from the work above alluded to.

As we have no inclination to follow Mr. Ashe farther than the mouth of the Ohio, we shall here take leave of him as a *traveller*, and spend a few

* The memoires of the regency take notice of a hump-backed man, who acquired in the course of a few days 150,000 livres, by letting out his hump as writing desk to the brokers in the Rue Quinquempoix. A plan of Paris being about this time, laid before Louis XV. then only ten years of age, the young monarch found fault with it, because that street was not distinguished from the others by being gilded.

† The murder and robbery of a rich stock jobber, by a young Flemish nobleman, count Horn, and two associates, who, under pretence of bargaining for actions, conducted the unfortunate man to a private room in a tavern in the Rue de Venise, and there dispatched him with a poignard, March 22, 1720, was one of the reasons for this restriction.—The count, who was only twenty-two years of age, being taken the same day, was condemned to be broken alive upon the wheel; and this sentence was put in execution, notwithstanding he was allied to several sovereign houses, and related to the duke of Orleans himself. The greatest interest was made for his life, but all solicitations on that head were unavailing, Mr. Law showing the regent the absolute necessity of making an example of him, at a time when most people carried their whole fortunes in their pockets.

moments—we shall spare only a few—in admiring the beauty of his *style*, and pointing out some of his many pretensions to the title of *scholar*. We should not, perhaps, have troubled ourselves to do this, had he not been represented by the "English editor" of his travels, in a "preface" which the American publisher has thought fit also to prefix to the book; as a gentleman *every way qualified to interest and inform* all descriptions of readers.

"The moon by this time, had sunk *into* the horizon." p. 18. "At length the *day* began to dawn, and left to nature a silent solemn repose." p. 18. *Night* has been generally described, as the time of nature's repose—we recommend this change to the poets. "Remarkable fine fowls." p. 29. "When the voice of prudence dispels the charm, they *resume* their vehicles," p. 30—i. e. get into their *carioles* again. "Unfaithful *delineators* have written." p. 31. "*Recollections* must have *recurred* to the mind" p. 32—i. e. a revival in the memory, must have revived in the mind. "His wife and *himself* could no longer suppress their horror." p. 34. Mr Ashe and *himself* did not study grammar together, or we have the charity to think, *him* or *himself* would have corrected this blunder. "The *malignant ordeals* of the middle states." p. 35. A new and elegant figure, put for unwholesome climate. "Those who *migrate* down the rivers" p. 38. A new word which sounds better than the old one of *travel*. "I perceived a *large projecting* stone, a *port on* of the *upper surface* of which was not entirely concealed in the bank." p. 42.—Query, how did he know it to be a *large* stone, and why does he call it a large *projecting* stone, when only *a portion* of its *upper surface* was perceptible? "In proportion as I removed the obstruction, *I paused to dwell* on the nature of the discovery," as we are not told in what proportion he removed the obstruction, we cannot exactly say in what proportion he paused to dwell. We are sorry for this omission. "Indentions" p. 41, formerly *indentations*. "This neighborhood *cultivates* hemp, flax and hops; but *is not favorable* to cotton, indigo, &c." p. 61. in the former member of this sentence, *neighborhood* is put for *the people*; in the latter for the *soil*—at once the subject and the adjunct. "Whose *fragrant* smell and *aromatic* taste *prove* that they possess medicinal qualities with which *we are unacquainted*." How do their fragrant smell, and aromatic taste *prove* that *we are unacquainted* with their medicinal qualities? "A great deal of the ice will *sink*, and get thinner as it *progresses*" p. 72. The Americans have been sorely handled by the wise reviewers of Edinburgh, for their transformation of the *substantive progress* into a *verb*—it will sound better, perhaps, from the mouth of Mr. Ashe—but we should really be glad to know how the ice will *progress* or proceed, or *push on* after it has *sunk*. "The method to *run the boat ashore* is, *jump hastily out*, and fasten a line round a stump." By my great grandfather's nose, this is a new way of *running a boat ashore!* we rather think a sailor would call it *hauling* the boat ashore—the method *is, jump* hastily out—indeed Mr. A. you *jumped out* of your syntax there. "*Stained* by the languid *colors of death*" p. 79.—we wonder if Mr. West *stained* his *pale horse*—if he did not, we advise him to *retouch*. "The sun *sets* towards the *south* in the *vigor of the day*." p. 103. "I was about to give you a chain of philosophical reasoning and evidence to bear me out in the opinion," but upon reflection the opinion appears untenable—no evidence can be had of the sun's *setting* in the *south* or in the *vigor of the day*. After this you will not be surprised to hear of "the *putrid* and *fiery* particles of death," p. 109. or that "the vapor lay *densed* on the place." p. 110. "You may ask how a *valley* can *at times* be so *insufferably hot*" but if you do, you will only expose your own ignorance, for "I am well persuaded you do *not* expect a *descriptive voyage* down a river *to pourtray* every *striking prospect*." "What in truth is more tiresome." It would certainly be very foolish to expect the *voyage to pourtray* any prospect at all; but not quite so ridiculous to expect it of the *voyager*, particularly of a *descriptive voyager*, at least, every *striking* prospect, though, *in truth*, we doubt not, it would be "more tiresome than a continued *strain of luxuriance*." "It would be unpardonable, however to omit mentioning" that "*Cuff* had just begun a *solo* so exquisite in judgment, that the very *dæmons* of the woods awoke and *joined* him." P. 112. "Astonishing country!—the *force* of nature *smiled*," p. 121. "Taking *this* for *data*" p. 146. "I calculated the *rays* of the sun *could not strike* the surface of the floods *till they darted* from the sun's rise of four hours." p. 172. "They sunk their means in giving the town a *plethoric* rise" p. 179 "quelle abomination!" "No state in the union *progresses* more in prosperity" p. 182. "The *simple* and *sophisticated* principles of the governor pervade the whole state." p. 182. "My landlord accommodated me with a tolerable good horse, but I had to lead him up the hill *for* fear of *blowing* him." "A most *infatuated impression*" p. 186. "But shewed no inclination to *putrization*." p. 197. "Diffused *an* agreeable *effluviæ* which *scented* the air, but with *no* particular *fragrance*." p. 198. "Weary of *grave digging bones*." p. 211. "Astonishing country! that even the bones found in it, should be able to dig graves! "The next relic of antiquity is a *spherical* stone, twelve inches in *every* diameter"—p. 212. How extraordinary! "As night advanced, the din was horrid, and appeared to defy the *langour of lassitude* to the strong dominion of an *oppressive sleep*"—p. 219. This may be very beautiful, but it transcends our powers of comprehension. "I discovered the object to be a *snake tortoise* (a species of animal unknown to Buffon) nothing of him was to be seen but a strong coat of mail, into which he drew his head and legs till pressed to bite, when he *prolongated* his jaws, and snapt with a *clangour* to be heard one hundred yards"—p. 224. "*Extraordinary* fine!"—p. 244. "*Extraordinary* cheap." "The United States should order such *appearances* to be *analized*"—p. 248. "*Peach orchards* thrive well, as *do* every *other exotic*"—p. 249. "The facts are too glaring to invite belief"—p. 254. "The gloom visibly receded from the rising light." Miraculous event! Surely this fact is worth the future speculations of the learned. "A spot which *portended indications* of lead ore"—p. 264. Why not indicated indications, or portended portensions? "Mystical *scrupularity*"—p. 276. "Several years have elapsed since the fires were suffered to *extinguish*"—p. 320. These specimens will be quite sufficient, we trust, to shew the classical purity of our traveller's language. We sincerely hope that his labors have met with a recompense proportionate to their importance; that he may have no future temptation to travel, but be suffered to pass the remainder of his days, in the undisturbed serenity, enjoyed "under the auspices of his own mild and paternal government;" far from the savage bloodhounds of the western country, and beyond the influence of the "putrid and fiery particles of death" which array themselves in the terrific forms of *malignant ordeals* throughout the "middle and southern states."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, April 4.—The bill to continue and amend the militia act, was read a third time and passed unanimously.

It is declared in this bill, that every man between the age of sixteen and fifty is a malitia man, and as such is obliged to enroll himself in the month of April each year.

In case of an invasion or imminent danger thereof, the governor has power to call out the whole or any part of the militia of the province; and to keep them for such time as he may judge expedient, during such invasion.

The governor is authorised to call out, by ballot or command, TWO THOUSAND unmarried men between the age of eighteen and thirty, and them to keep during ninety days, between the first of May and the fifteenth of August, under the command of such officers as he shall appoint; and to march, train, and exercise them at such place or places as he shall appoint; provided it be at a distance of six miles from any cities, boroughs or ports where troops are quartered, except in case of war. At the end of one year one half of the 2000 are to be discharged and to be replaced by a new draft of 1000; and so every year successively. In case of war in the province, they may be kept in service during two years.

The governor may accept any number of volunteers who may offer their services, who shall be embodied and be subject to the same rules, orders and articles of war as the embodied militia men. But such volunteers as may be of the age, and description fixed for the embodied militia, shall not be exempt from ballotting or being commanded for the said corps.

No substitutes to be allowed.

The governor is empowered to apply £12,000 sterling yearly for militia purposes.

Sketch of the Portuguese.

(From MURPHY'S *general view of Portugal.)*

"Among the middle and subordinate ranks, the females especially, there is very little intercourse, except fortuitous meetings in the churches and streets. Every class of tradesmen has a distinct oratory, supported by the voluntary contributions of their society; here they assemble every evening before supper, to chaunt vespers. They rarely visit each other's houses but on particular occasions, as weddings and christenings; and then they entertain very sumptuously, or rather satiate with profusion.

"Jealousy, and an innate disposition to secrecy, are assigned as the chief causes of this separation. They hold it as a maxim, that he who talks least thinks best; and that the perfect man is not he who has most good qualities, but fewest bad ones. Pride might also operate as they wish not to shew their apartments, no more than their wives and daughters, unless they be arrayed in their best attire.

"Yet, however we may regret the many innocent enjoyments which the females are deprived, their seclusion is productive of much domestic felicity. Their bland and simple manners are not liable to be corrupted, nor their attachments dissipated by an extensive communication with the world. The fond husband thus solaced, is happy, supremely happy in the society of a virtuous partner, whose sole affection is concentered within the narrow circle of her family.

"As to their persons in general, the women are rather below than above the middle stature, but graceful and beautiful. No females are less studious of enhancing their attractions by artificial means, or counterfeiting by paltry arts, the charms that nature has withheld. To the most regular features, they add a sprightly disposition and captivating carriage. The round face, and full fed form, are more esteemed in this country, than the long tapering visage and thin delicate frame. Most nations entertain some peculiar idea of beauty in the lineaments and cast of the face; that of the Portuguese will be best understood by their own description of a perfect beauty, which is as follows:

"The forehead should be broad, smooth and white. The eyes large, bright, and quick, but at the same time still and modest. With respect to the colour, there are divers opinions; some prefer the blue, some the black, and others the green. A Portuguese, named Villa-Real, wrote a treatise in praise of the last. The eye brows are large, of a black colour, and form an arch concentric with that of the eye-lid. To be properly adjusted to the rest of the face, the nose should descend in a direct line from the forehead, and form a regular pyramid.

"The mouth, the portal of the human structure through which the messengers of the intellect have constant egress, ought to be rather small than large. The lips rather full than thin; rather relieved than sunk, and the edge of a pure carnation. Teeth are accounted beautiful when they are white, regular, and of equal size, resembling a row of pearls set in an arch of ruby.

"The cheeks must be smooth and somewhat relieved; the centre of a pure carmine colour, fading insensibly into a lily white; both colours so perfectly blended and proportioned, that neither should predominate.

"With respect to the neck, there is great majesty in one which is large and smooth, rising from the shoulders like an alabaster column.

"But among all the female charms, the most transcendant are the breasts. In form they should resemble a lemon; in colour and smoothness the orange blossom.

"The most beautiful hands are long and white, the fingers full and tapering. Feet are not accounted pretty if they are not small."

A Miser.

Believing that some account of *Michael Baird* (or *Baer)* who lately lived near Little York, Pennsylvania, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Repository, I send you the following statement of facts relative to that singular personage.

Mr. B. was of German extraction. His father left him a valuable farm of five hundred acres, in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years—married a wife and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously, that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash, for any article he might be in want of; he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey

and flour to Baltimore, which when he could not sell for money at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessaries for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth *four hundred thousand dollars*. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend or credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never vested one dollar in any of the public funds. Neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes, "from whose bourne *no traveller had e'er returned*," *yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars*, in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars per bushel for 110 bushels of clover seed; but he would not give it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole, five hundred and fifty dollars less than the Virginian had offered for it.—On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people.—He then went to his waggon house and hanged himself. *(Belmont Rep.*

Storm.

QUEBEC, April 2.

Extract of a letter from Carleton, Chaleurs Bay, dated January 11, 1812.

On the night between the 20th and 21st Nov. I believe the same time that so much damage was done by a storm at Quebec, the wind, which had also been very strong here, came round suddenly, to the north west and continued to blow, with great violence, till daylight. During the whole night, horrid bellowings and howlings were heard, a thing without example in these parts. The darkness of the night and fury of the tempest the roaring of the sea, and the melancholy noise of the conflicting waves joined with the extraordinary howlings, had a wonderful effect on many of the good people of Bonaventure. Several ladies took refuge in their cellars; others whose minds were already agitated by the appearance of the comet, were persuaded that they were now arrived at the period of the final destruction of the world.

Next morning, the beach was found strewed with an unknown fish, which were at the first thought to be young whales. One hundred and seventy two of them, were found, from the middle of the parish of Bonaventure to New Carlisle.—The sight of so rich a prize soon dissipated the remaining fears of the inhabitants, who, each armed with his axe and knife, half clothed, half awake, fell to work upon the stranded fish.

In the course of the day a large one was discerned at about 20 or 30 arpents from the shore, bellowing as if in extreme pain, and to the astonishment of all present, instead of following the course of the tide, making straight for the shore on which he threw himself high and dry, and was immediately dispatched. Another which had only its head on the bank of a river, and the rest of its body afloat, let itself be killed without making any attempt to escape.

No one can tell what fish they are; none similar having ever been seen on the coast. They are of the cetacco species; the largest are about twenty feet in length, with a proportionate thickness; the head which is as large as a tierce, is rounded at the top and covered with a lump of fat of about ten or twelve inches in diameter; it has a blow hole like that of a whale; the lower jaw resembles that of the hog. The back and sides are as black as those of the whale, the belly white. The blubber or fat is between three and four inches thick, and of a firm texture. Excellent oil, of an unusual transparency was made of it. The blood of these fish is uncommonly warm. I could not discover the nature of its food; the stomachs of all those that I saw opened being empty.

Where can these fish have come from? None of the kind have ever been known in these seas. I am inclined to believe that they are a species of sea-hog, which earthquakes, the tempests, &c. have frightened from their abodes and that afterwards they have been attacked by some terrible enemy. Several of them appeared off Paspibiac, and were apparently insensible to the shot and nails which were fired at them, and even undismayed: lead and nails were however found in the lump of fat on the head, of those which were found on the other side of the bay. At Nipiscicuit 14 large ones were found. This affair, upon a moderate calculation, has been worth upwards of 300*l.* divided amongst only a few of the inhabitants.

French Navy.

[The following is given in the *London Star* of March 3, as a correct amount of the naval forces of France:—]

To G. JOHNSON, Esq. M. P. &c. &c.

Sir—In the debate on the navy a few days ago, you advised the admiralty to reduce the number of our ships, because the enemy's fleet was annihilated. Mr. Yorke answered you very pertinently; he instanced only one station of the ships hostile to us. I will take the liberty, through the medium of the Star, to lay before the public a list of the French ships alone, without taking into the account those of Holland, of Italy, and those of other naval powers, which may shortly be under the subjection of France. Should you reply that those ships cannot be manned, I will refer you to arguments and facts, which may convince you, and those who love to shut their eyes to the public dangers, that our continental foe does not want the means of producing a sufficient number of sailors to man two hundred ships of the line.

In the following list, A, expresses the ships at Antwerp; B, at Brest; C, at Cadiz, which we may hope will not soon be in the power of their original masters; G, at Genoa; O, at Orient; R, at Rochefort; and T, at Toulon. NAUTICUS.

SHIPS OF 120 GUNS.					
Austerlitz	T.	Invincible	B.	Ocean	B.
Commerce de Paris	T.	Majestueux	T.	Ville de Paris	R.
Grand Napoleon	T.	Monarque	T.		
SHIPS OF 80 GUNS.					
Ajaccio	T.	Foudroyant	B.	Sceptre	T.
Brulot	T.	Neptune	C.	Wagram	T.
SHIPS OF 74 GUNS.					
Ajax	T.	Dantzic	A.	Patriote	B.
Albanoix	A.	Danube	T.	Phaeton	T.
Alcide	O.	Desaix	B.	Pluton	C.
Algesiras	O.	Donawert	T.	Polonais	O.
Alliance	B.	Duguesetin	A.	Pultusk	A.
Annibal	T.	Eole	B.	Regulus	O.
Anversais	A.	Eylau	O.	Revolution	B.
Argonaute	C.	Friedland	A.	Souverain	C.
Atlas	T.	Gaulois	R.	Stettin	A.
Audacieux	A.	Gemappe	R.	Suffrein	T.
Batave	B.	Genois	G.	Superbe	B.
Bellone	T.	Guillaume Tell	O.	Thesee	A.
Borce	T.	Hau polt	O.	Tourville	B.
Breslau	T.	Heros	C.	Trajah	A.
Brutus	B.	Illustre	A.	Trident	T.
Castor	B.	Impregnable	T.	Teteran	B.
Cæsar	A.	Indomptable	T.	Ulm	T.
Charlemagne	A.	Jean Bart	B.	Ulysse	B.
Commerce de Lyon	A.	Josephine	A.	Union	B.
Conquerant	B.	Konnigsberg	A.	Vainquer	C.
Constitution	B.	Marengo	R.	Valereux	B.
Cossart	B.	Marengo	B.	Ville de Berlin	A.
Courageux	O.	Mexandre	O.	Wattigny	B.

FRIGATES.

	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
Adriane, of	40	Elise of	44	Nerede of	44
Amazone	48	Eleonore	36	Niemen	40
Amelia	40	Emilie	36	Nymphe	40
Argus	28	Enterprenante	36	Palinure	44
Artemise	36	Eugene	36	Pallas	40
Aspic	44	Experiment	50	Pauline	40
Astree	48	Favorite	36	Penelope	40
Bellone	44	Flore	40	Poursuivante	40
Brave	44	Floride	40	Proserpine	40
Calypso	40	Hermione	40	Renome	40
Ceres	40	Hortense	40	Revanche	48
Circe	36	Incomparable	36	Semillante	36
Clorinde	40	Incorruptible	36	Sibylle	40
Comete	44	Iphigenie	36	Sirene	44
Constance	48	Italienne	44	Themis	36
Coruna	38	Josephine	44	Thetis	36
Corneille	40	Julienne	44	Torche	32
Creole	36	Manche	36	Unique	40
Cybele	44	Medusa	40	Uranie	43
Dame	36	Mignonne	32	Valencienne	44
Diane	40	Miranese	32	Valeureuse	44
Diligente	36	Minerve	44	Venus	44
Dryade	40	Muron	36	Victorieuse	33
Elbe	36	Naiade	40	Zephyr	28

RECAPITULATION.

8 ships of	120 guns.	960
6 ——	80	480
69 ——	74	5106
72 frigates averaging	40 guns	2880
Total number of guns		9426

Simulated Papers.

It is an undeniable fact that the greater part of the difficulties our commerce has felt from the continental powers of Europe have had their origin in the frauds and forgeries of the *British*. Protected by the cannon of their navy, five thousand voyages have been annually made with ships bearing the *American* flag and completely provided with *counterfeited papers* which may be purchased in *London* and elsewhere as unceremoniously as a *package of pins*. The vessels thus furnished, and in many instances laden with the productions of the United States, are safely convoyed to the neighborhood of places to which a simple clearance, from a real American custom house, would render the vessel liable to seizure and condemnation, the moment she left the waters of the United States! Here is the operation of the *orders in council*. Englishmen in America begin to blush at the outrageous falsehoods they told in maintaining that these orders were *intended to retaliate* on the Berlin and Milan decrees.—They were originally designed for the simple object of destroying the trade of the United States; or, more extensively speaking, of forcing the commerce of the world through *British* ports.

The manufacture of simulated papers has become a regular business in England. The *workmen*, like *other mechanics*, publicly recommend themselves to notice for their great experience, &c. and in this they are countenanced by the ministry.

In the course of his late speech in parliament, Mr. *Broughman* read the following circular letter from a "*house*" in Liverpool, announcing that the persons by whom it was subscribed, after laboring some time as apprentices, and being well versed in the craft, had commenced as masters for themselves:—

"LIVERPOOL, ———.

"*Gentlemen*—We take the liberty herewith to inform you, that we have established ourselves in this town for the purpose of making simulated papers—*(Hear! hear!)*—which we are enabled to do in a way which will give ample satisfaction to our employers, not only being in possession of the original documents of the ships' papers, and clearances to various ports, a list of which we annex; but our Mr. G—B—having worked with his brother, Mr. J.——B——, in the same line, for the last two years, and understanding all the necessary languages.

"Of any changes that may occur in the different places on the continent, we are careful to have the earliest information, not only from our own connections, but from Mr. J——B——, who has proffered his assistance in every way, and who has for some time past made simulated papers for Messrs. B—— and P——, of this town, to whom we beg leave to refer you for further information. We remain, &c. Then follows a list of about twenty places, from and to which they can forge papers, having all the clearances ready by them, from the different public agents, the moment they receive intelligence that any merchant may need their assistance in this scheme of fabrication."

In noticing this matter Mr. *Stephens* said, "he would ask gentlemen *sincerely* were they prepared to abandon all trade to the continent of Europe on account of these objections *in point of morality* which had been stated by the hon. mover? [Mr. Broughman]. He felt himself perfectly ready to meet any gentleman upon this ground; and he really believed that he would find few who had *weakness* enough to think or *hypocrisy* enough to assert, that the whole trade of Europe ought to be abandoned on account of the immorality of FRAUDS *necessarily* practised in the carrying it on.—As to the *forgoing* papers and French consuls' certificates of origin, he was convinced that neither this, nor shewing *false colors* to the enemy, would be supposed so serious an immorality as to make us consent to abandon all our trade." Mr. *Stephens* is the author of the pamphlet entitled "*war in disguise*"—or the FRAUDS OF NEUTRAL FLAGS!"—

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 1.—Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, pursuant to order, reported a bill for the relief of the citizens of Venezuela; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Poindexter from the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to annex a portion of West-Florida to the Mississippi territory; which was twice read.

[The bill proposes the annexation to the territory of Mississippi of all that part of West Florida which lies west of the Perdido and east of the Pearl river.]

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

The bill "supplementary to the act" entitled "An act to establish an executive department to be called the department of war," was read a third time.

Mr. Randolph opposed the passage of the bill, and Mr. M'Kim supported it.

Mr. Tallmadge made a speech against the bill, and concluded with a motion to commit the same; which was negatived, ayes 39.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken and determined in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Green, Grundy, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lyle, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kim, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sevier, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Troup, Turner, Widgery, Wright—58.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bleecker, Boyd, Brigham, Champion, Clay, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Goldsborough, B. Hall, O. Hall, Huf-

ly, Jackson, Kent, Lefevre, Lewis, Macon, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morgan, Moseley, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Reed, Sammons, Seybert, Shaw, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Williams, Wilson.—43.

Mr. Stow offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire whether any and if any what regulations are necessary to prevent abuses growing out of the employment of persons as waiters to the officers of the army of the U. States.

The resolution after some remarks, was agreed to by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Reed,

Resolved, (49 votes to 30) That the committee of ways and means be directed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of suspending the payment of all such bonds in the custom houses of the U. States on goods entitled to debenture as are or shall become due during the existence of the embargo; also of extending the time of issuing debentures for the same, with leave to report by bill.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend the act "to establish a quarter masters general's department, and for other purposes."

[This bill contemplates the appointment of two assistant quarter-master generals; gives the quarter master general command in the line according to rank, when thereunto specially assigned; authorises the appointment of a barrack master and assistant barrack-masters; authorises the allowance of office-rent, fuel, candles, &c. to the offices of quarter-master-general; and repeals the 6th section of the former law.]

The first and second actions of this bill, going to appoint assistant-quarter-masters with ranks of colonel, and to authorise the quarter-master-general to take rank in line were, on motion of Mr. Williams and Mr. Wright, after debate, successively stricken out.

Further amendments were proposed but the committee rose and the house adjourned, without having gone through the bill.

Monday, May 4.—[After some minor business was disposed of]—

The engrossed bill to annex to the Mississippi territory that part of West-Florida east of Pearl river, was read a third time.

Mr. Pitkin asked for information as to the intention in relation to the future state of this territory; whether it was to be held subject to future negociation, &c. and in what light that part of the territory near Mobile, now in the occupation of a Spanish garrison, was to be considered, &c.

The bill was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act for establishing a quarter-master's department, &c.

The question pending when the subject was last under consideration, to strike out the third section of the bill, was again put. This section proposes to render less rigid some of the restrictions on the quarter-master and commissiary-general. Some debate took place on this question, in which Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Grundy supported the section, and Messrs. Wright, Tallmadge and Pitkin supported the motion to strike it out. On the one hand, it was said that the restrictions were so rigid that no competent men would accept the offices; and on the other hand that the restrictions were necessary, usual and moderate, and therefore ought not to be dispensed with to gratify any particular person or persons who might be candidates for office.

The motion to strike out the 3d section, was negatived, 38 to 35.

Some further amendment was made to the bill, and the committee rose and reported it to the house.

The amendments made in committee were concurred in.

Mr. Lacock renewed the motion which had been negatived in committee, to strike out the 3d section of the bill; and Mr. Nelson spoke in support of it.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, to give further time to reflect on the provisions thereof.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela.

[The bill authorises the president to cause to be exported such quantity of provision as he may think proper, for the relief of the inhabitants of Venezuela, suffering by the effects of an earthquake.]

Mr. Newton proposed to fill the blank for the appropriation with the sum of 30,000 dollars.

Mr. Pitkin enquired for the official information, which might have been laid before the committee, on the subject of the distress existing at Caraccas.

Mr. Newton in reply said that there were many private letters in confirmation of the facts, and also a letter from our consul, &c. Some of which were read.

Mr. Calhoun moved to fill the blank with *fifty thousand* dollars, which he thought would be little enough to effect the object in view.

The question on the latter motion was decided in the affirmative, 45 to 29.

The committee rose and reported the bill; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ringgold, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act for regulating and laying out a road from Cumberland in Maryland to the state of Ohio. [The bill authorises an additional appropriation, for this object, of 30,000 dollars] No objection being made to the bill, the committee rose and Mr. Lacock reported the bill; which was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house then took up, in committee, the bill making further provision for the army of the United States. No objection was made to the bill, which in its present form merely relates to the minor details of the army; and Mr. Lewis reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, May 5.—Mr. Wright, from the military committee reported a bill relative to the defence of ports and harbors, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

The engrossed bill, making further provision for the army of the United States; the bill for the relief of Thomas Reddick; the bill to authorise the election of sheriffs in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes; the bill to incorporate the trustees of Washington college; the bill to carry into effect an act of the legislature of the state of Maryland; the bill from the senate in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohio; and the bill to annex a portion of West Florida to the Mississippi Territory; were severally read a third time, and PASSED.

Wednesday, May 6.—Mr. Bleecker presented the petition of eight hundred citizens of Albany, in New-York, and its neighborhood, stating the deleterious effects of the embargo on their interests, and the reasons of their disapprobation of the measure, praying that the embargo act may be repealed or so modified as to afford them relief.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the further consideration of these petitions to the 4th day of July next, assigning as a reason his disposition to see them follow the same course as other papers of a similar tenor, and to avoid encouraging in the breasts of the petitioners a groundless hope by a reference.

Mr. Gholson moved that they should lie on the table. Motion negatived, 42 to 29.

An animated and interesting debate took place on this question, involving the course of policy pursued during the session and the course now to be pursued by the nation. The speakers were Messrs. Rhea, Bleecker, Randolph, Johnson, Calhoun, Grundy and Wright.

About half past 3 o'clock the question on the postponement of these petitions was taken and decided in the affirmative.

For indefinite postponement	58
Against it	30

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, May 7.—[*The house did no business worthy of record, and adjourned until Monday.*]

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1812.

The United States loan.—The sanguine expectations held out in our last number as the amount of stock that would be taken, were not realized. But we yet hold the opinion expressed in the latter part of the paragraph: so far as we have heard the following are the amounts subscribed—At Boston, $ ———at New-York, 824,000—at Philadelphia, 1,625,000—at Baltimore, 821,000—in the district of Columbia, 700,000.

☞ Another account says that two millions were subscribed in New-York.

Bank of America.—John Martin, indicted for offering bribes to certain members of the legislature of *New-York*, to induce them to vote in favor of the incorporation of this bank, has been tried and convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for *ten years* in the penitentiary of that state, at hard labor. The jury were out only fifteen minutes.

New-York election.—As far as we have heard the returns for members of the assembly, give 63 federalists, and 42 republicans. Two counties, sending 7 members, are yet to be heard from.

The bill for appointing two assistant secretaries of war passed the house of representatives with some amendments, which coming before the senate —the whole business was *postponed* to the first Monday in June.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that the late banking-house and lot of the bank of the United States, was sold a few days since to Mr. Stephen Girard for $115,000.

We have many accounts from the westward and southward of Indian hostilities. Several murders have been committed, and there is an appearance of a general war with most of the tribes. The *effect* will never cease until the *cause* is removed.

A bloody war rages in Hayti between king *Henry* and president *Petion*. In a late action, which terminated in the favor of the former, they each lost about 1000 men.

We have nothing very important from Europe since our last. The king of England was rather improving in bodily health. He is esteemed a confirmed madman.

Thirty-seven thousand inhabitants of Lancashire (Eng.) have petitioned parliament for a revocation of the orders in council, a motion for which purpose was again to be made in the house of lords.

A vessel, (the only one, we believe, for two or three years) has arrived at a port of the United States [New-York] from Amsterdam, laden with 400 pipes of gin, and a large quantity of cloths and bale goods. She passed through the British blockading squadron in the night.

Wheat, at Liverpool, was selling, March 26, at 19*s.* 4*d.* per 70*lbs*—equal to $2 94 for the American bushel. The stock is scanty, and there is a loud talk of a *famine;* the foreign supplies being generally cut off, from various causes. There is also said to be a scarcity in France.

Two vessels arrived at *London* from Havre *(France)* laden with 500 bales of silks. The trade between the two belligerents is represented as being very brisk!

CHAMBERSBURG, (Penn.) April 28.

Governor Hull was in this place last week on his way from Washington city, and we are told, stated that he was to repair to Detroit, whence he was to make a descent upon Canada with 3000 troops.

BATAVIA, N Y. April 18.

☞ We stop the press to announce the intelligence of an armed British and Indian force on the Canada side of the Niagara river, apparently with an intention to make a descent on the American side.

It is stated that the Indians are receiving supplies of arms and provisions from the British military stores at Newark, and that boats are in readiness to transport their men across the river. We learn that intelligence has been transmitted to Messrs. Porter and Barton from some of their friends in Upper Canada, stating that it is advisable for them to remove their families from the river.

A messenger has been sent express from Lewistown on Niagara river to general Hall of Ontario county to call out the militia immediately. The companies in this place are embodying to march at a moment's warning.

From the Ontario Messenger.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.—We confess it is with an anxious heart and a gloomy foreboding mind that we detail to the public, information received from a gentleman just from Buffalo. The British in Canada, are making and have made vast preparations for attack and defence.—They have collected a large body of *savages*, [*holy allies!*] supposed to be above fifteen hundred, with which they are ready to pour down upon our frontiers, the moment the din of war is heard. Gentlemen in Canada have repeatedly called upon their friends on our side of the lines, warning them of their danger in the most interesting and affectionate manner.——The inhabitants of our frontiers fully believe these facts, and not a night do they lay their heads upon their pillows, without the dreadful apprehension of being awakened by the savage war whoop! God knows we are not trifling with our readers, by electioneering stories. We refer to major-general Hall, who has within these two days received an express from Niagara calling upon him for advice and protection.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, May 16, 1812. [No. 37

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Interesting Debate.

We have made considerable exertion to lay the following debate before our readers in a single number; that, at one view, they may be the better enabled to judge of many things of the highest interest to them. We hope its length will not deter any person from reading it, for its contents comes home to every man's concern.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 6, 1812.—Mr. *Bleecker* having presented a petition from a number of citizens at Albany; and Mr. Rhea having moved to postpone the same to the fourth day of July next—

Mr. *Fisk* said he hoped they would not be postponed. When the people suffered, they would complain, and it was soothing to their feelings to be answered rather than heard in silence. There was no doubt but the embargo operated severely in some quarters, and particularly on these people. The petition was couched in respectful language: and he thought it would be well to refer it, and have a detailed report made on it.

Mr. *Bleecker*. Mr. Speaker—I hope the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Rhea) will not prevail. A memorial of this nature couched in such respectful terms, and from so respectable a quarter, deserves to be treated more courteously and respectfully. For, sir, what is the answer proposed to be given to the memorialists by the gentleman from Tennessee? They ask you to relieve them from impending beggary and ruin; if this motion prevails, you will tell them, "good sirs, we will attend to your call when your beggary and ruin are complete." Whatever, sir, may be thought of it in this house, to the memorialists such an answer to their respectful prayer will have the appearance of offence and insult.

The motion of the gentleman from Tennessee is to postpone the consideration of the memorial till the fourth day of July next.—This is a flat denial of the prayer of the memorialists. The propriety and policy of continuing the embargo, are of course now proper subjects of discussion. Why has an embargo been laid? It is avowedly the precursor of war. Its object is to keep our property, our vessels, and seamen at home safe from the grasp of our enemy. Being the precursor of war, war must begin where the embargo ends. If it does not, the embargo is improper and premature. Now, sir, unless you are prepared to go to war in less than sixty days you cannot justify a measure which operates with such cruel severity on the state of New-York, and particularly on my immediate constituents, who state to you the immense loss they must sustain if it be continued. I ask gentlemen, how they will justify themselves to the memorialists for denying their petition. Sir, we cannot go to war within sixty days. I mean not to offend gentlemen, or to rouse their feelings, but it is impossible that we can go to war at the expiration of the embargo. I speak, sir, of active offensive war; such a war as that is wholly out of the question. This being so, is it wise, is it just, to distress and ruin so many of your people by suffering the produce which they pray your permission to export, to moulder and perish in their granaries? Certainly not, sir; you ought to grant their petition. There is no escape from this argument. And, sir, am I not correct in saying that you are not prepared to go to war? What is the state of your fortifications? Where are your armies, your navy? Have you money? No, sir, rely upon it there will be, there can be no war, active offensive war, within sixty days. Whatever may be thought of it here, the people *know* that we cannot go to war, at the expiration of the embargo. The petitioners do not believe that you will attempt it. They think with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) that for the government to go to war in our present unprepared state, would be little short of an act of treason. Thinking as I do, sir, of the intelligence and patriotism of the gentlemen who are now the lords of the ascendant in this house, and respecting the intelligence and patriotism of the cabinet, I cannot believe, that we are to commence the war without any of the necessary means for carrying it on; without an army, without a naval force, without money. To go to war under such circumstances would necessarily bring upon us shame, disgrace, and defeat. The people are unwilling to believe that you are going to war immediately. You are not prepared now, and long before you can be prepared the produce of the country may be exported and the avails of it brought home. The alleged policy and necessity of an embargo, therefore, do not exist, and the memorialists ought to be relieved. You may *declare* war at the expiration of the embargo or sooner; but what then, sir? Rely upon it, I repeat it, you will have no war, active offensive war. But, war declared, the produce of the country that may be fit for exportations will still be embargoed by the fear the owners will of course have of the enemy's cruisers that will then hover on our coast. Sir, gentlemen will find it impossible to satisfy the petitioners that congress can be justified in refusing to listen to their prayers. The gentleman from Tennessee asks, what the price of wheat in Albany. I have understood that there are no sales at all, and that it is not considered worth more than a dollar a bushel.

When petitions of a similar kind were before the house a few days ago, it was said that the sufferers under the embargo must charge their loss to the members on this side of the house, who by their speeches in the house and their conversation out of doors had deceived the people as to the intention of the government to go to war. I thought this rather an ungenerous observation. No speeches had been made on this side of the house on the subject of war. No, sir, if any false impression respecting the war has been made on the public mind, it is to be charged to the proceedings of this house. The people knew that you were not, that you could not soon be prepared for war. They knew that your coffers were exhausted, that you had neither fleets nor armies. Of course they could not suppose that you were going to war with nothing but paper preparations. It was therefore impossible for them to foresee the embargo. It came upon them suddenly as a stroke of thunder. But, sir, there are other important considerations to induce you to relieve the memorialists. Is it wise, sir, to induce the people into distress and ruin, first to impoverish the country and then to go to war, and that very country too, sir, in and through which the war is to be carried on. Isn't not better to have the hearts of the people with you when you are about to enter into the conflict, than to alienate them from you? You cannot go to war without the people. No sir, it will be better to conciliate a people, who must necessarily bear so much of the privations, burthens and calamities of the war, the people of a state so much exposed to the enemy. I hope the house will seriously consider this memorial and not reject it in the manner proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee, which cannot fail to offend and wound the feelings of the memorialists.

Mr. *Boyd* said he wished to make a few observations on the motion now before the house to postpone the further consideration of the petition until the fourth of July next. I did not intend to advocate such a measure, nor do I think that the congress can grant the prayer of the petitioners; but there is a propriety in observing a decent respect to so respectable a petition, with others of the same tenor already referred. We should do well to consider what the feelings of the petitioners will be if treated in this manner. We all know, at least a great many of us, what were our feelings on the information of our petitions [prior to the revolution] being treated with contempt and disrespect? Sir, my intention in laying that embargo was with a double view, one one to save and secure our property from the grasp of the proposed enemy, the other to keep from her those supplies that will, or would enable her to be better able to prosecute a war. I think that this petition with the others on the same subject of the embargo ought to be committed to a select committee or the committee of commerce and manufactures with instructions to report to the house their opinion—not to repeal the embargo, but assign the reasons why it was expedient to lay it and the reasons of the impropriety of a repeal at this time. Such a course is due to the petitioners; it would be treating them with the respect due to numerous and decent petitions. If you cannot grant them their prayer, at least deign to assign your reasons. This they expect and I think have a right to, and I also think it would be the soundest policy; I therefore move that this petition, together with all the others on the same subject, be committed to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and that they be directed to report to the house their opinion.

[The speaker decided that the motion was not now in order, another motion being pending.]

Mr. *Rhea*.—The objects and design of the memorial are to persuade and obtain a repeal of the embargo law. Is this house prepared to repeal that law? or are the members there of prepared to excite a continuance of the delusory hopes which seem to prevail? from whence have these hopes arisen? Let those, if any such there be, who excited those hopes, be responsible for the effects. If any section of citizens will in such case act, with themselves be it, if injury occurs by a conduct bottomed on particular opinion—an opinion contrary to the reason of things, persevered in also against evidence, the laws are not censurable.

In this memorial the word *rulers* is used. If by this word is meant the congress, executive and judiciary of the United States, or either of them, it is apprehended that the use of that term in that signification, however well it may apply to any foreign government, can have no relation to the government of the United States, or to any departments of that government. They who administer the said several departments, and perform the duties belonging to each of them, are the representatives, not the rulers, of the people. The people are sovereign, from them emanates all power; they are the true rulers—they create and annihilate the power held by those whom the memorial designates rulers. It appears difficult to eradicate ideas springing from monarchical principles, and more especially if the mind is habituated to the contemplation of them. The word rulers in the sense used in the memorial is adverse to the constitution of this government—and it would be well if the use of it in that sense was omitted.

That all popular governments are bottomed on the people, and ought to be exercised for the good of all, is a general axiom as

old as the existence of popular governments. Whatever the number or periods of popular governments heretofore have been, the government of the United States at the present day appears to be the only existing popular government; consequently, to it is applicable in a peculiar manner, that it ought to be exercised for the good of all. The interest and benefit of the greatest number are therefore to be contemplated and cherished, although that might produce some partial ill. This will apply to nearly every law enacted, and such application is not new. The embargo law has been for several weeks in operation; and if the opinion of the citizens relative to that law is to be formed by a comparison of the numbers petitioning against the embargo law, with the numbers of those who have not petitioned, the inference is, that the great body of the people are satisfied that the law is expedient, because the number petitioning is small indeed, and bears little proportion to the numbers who have not petitioned. Hence it follows that there is evidence manifesting that the embargo law contains a principle operating for the general good. At the time the law alluded to was enacted, they who were in favor of it believed that it would operate for the interest of this nation; that it would to a certain extent be a means of preserving American seamen from slavery, and the property of American citizens from robbery; that it might operate as a cautionary notice to mercantile men, warning them that the times were dangerous, and advising not to hazard men or property on the ocean. Since the day that law was made, no circumstance has occurred to alter or change the reason of the law, or to shew that it ought to be repealed. Almost every day brings information that seamen are impressed and property, neutral property of this nation, unlawfully and wrongfully taken. It is in the mean time admitted, that the law will more or less affect every section of the union. But it is presumed, that its operation will effect a national benefit, more especially when it operates as a preparatory to war. It is urged, that the language used in the memorial is respectful and that the memorialists are very respectable. All that is admitted, but that will not go to prove that the prayer of the memorial ought to be granted. It prays for a repeal or modification of the embargo law, because of the great quantity of produce shut up in a particular section. It would be gratifying indeed if the case was otherwise. But this is one of those circumstances which generally are consequential to laws of a similar nature, and which when put in competition with the general safety will partially remain until the proper remedy is applied. It is true, that the motion goes to set aside the memorial, but for that it is not a denial generally of relief; the national legislature will no doubt give that relief which the present state of things requires, and it is hoped that the memorialists will confide in the legislature of this union, that the proper remedy at a proper time will be applied. Whether this nation will be ready or not to go to war within 60 days, is not at present necessary to undertake to show: This consideration is respecting a motion to postpone a memorial, and does not necessarily involve the question for being prepared to go to war. Little by me, said Mr. R. as yet has been said on the subject of war—and at present it is not deemed necessary; a day may be when it may be otherwise.

It is urged that *they do not believe the United States can go to war.* Well, if they do not believe, and will act accordingly, with themselves be it, on themselves be the consequence. Several laws have been enacted during the present session, bearing strong evidence in themselves, that they are preparatory to war, carrying with them also evidence that the United States can go to war at a time when the unprovoked injuries inflicted by a foreign nation renders war necessary—but they will not believe that the constitutional government of this nation is sincere in respect to war—well then, that they who will not believe may be convinced if possible, let the further consideration of the memorial be postponed until the fourth day of July next. Let this evidence of sincerity, in addition to all those already offered, be afforded.

The agreeing to this motion will not ruin the people. If I thought, said Mr. R. it would have that effect, far from me would be a disposition to persist in it. Several memorials of a similar nature have been postponed to the same fourth day of July next, and certainly the memorial ought to go the same way. I have no inclination to injure any person; the memorialists are all believed to be worthy, but that consideration affects not the question.

Mr. *Randolph* said that to a stranger to the proceedings of the American house of representatives it might appear strange that a discussion of the merits of an act similar to that now under consideration, of an act so important in its consequences, should first take place on a motion to refer a petition from people complaining of the grievances of that act; and yet he believed substantially such was nearly the fact—for it could hardly be said that the act was passed on the ground of any information properly derived from other co-ordinate branches of the government, or from any arguments advanced in its favor on this floor. To one to whom the character of the times was unknown, it would appear astonishing, with the general apathy prevailing in this house and out of it, that a slumbering legislature and a people stupified under the effects of this powerful political narcotic, the embargo, should have their dreams disturbed by the thought of war. War! when, as a gentleman has justly asked, where are the means to carry it on! Not that I doubt, sir, said Mr. R. that there will be war; for I am myself precisely in a situation similar to what would have been that of one of the unfortunate people of Caracccas, if preadvised of the danger which overhung his country—I know that we are on the brink of some dreadful scourge—some great desolation—some awful visitation from that power whom I am afraid we have taken, as yet, in our national capacity, no means to conciliate.—Rather civilized people, if the other nations of christendom, have not escaped, what reason have we to suppose that we shall be preserved from the calamities which Providence has thought fit to inflict on those nations which have ventured to intermingle in the conflict now going on in Europe?

But let me, sir, if I can, confine myself to the merits of this petition; and, that I may be strictly in order, bring my discourse to the level of the insipidity of the court Gazette. Amidst this fresh cry of war, the sound "restrictive system" struck my ear with dreadful apprehension. Restrictive system! Yes, sir, there's the rub. The embargo, engendered from a fortuitous concourse between the executive and the committee of foreign relations, has been laid as the precursor of war and not as a restrictive measure; and yet it is defended in this house, if not by the same arguments certainly by the same feeling which supported the celebrated embargo of Mr. Jefferson's administration. In this there is in my judgment the most manifest inconsistency. An embargo laid on the same principle as that laid by Mr. Jefferson might be defended by such as deemed it constitutional and wise, and might be stretched to the utmost extent to give a fair trial to the experiment.—But not so with that laid on a recent occasion. That was a sort of chance medley; it came nobody knows whence, and nobody knows how. Now, for its operation—I say that as a precursor of war its operation is manifestly detrimental to the best interests of the country. In the character under which it affects to pass, it is, if not an imposture, at least utterly inadequate to the purposes for which its friends say it is intended. It is nothing more than a sort of never-end to the old system of restriction—it is something like what the Rump Parliament in the days of Cromwell was to all the parliaments which preceded it—it is pork still without even changing the sauce. I shall not step out of the way to prove, as unquestionably I might, that the operation of the other part of the restrictive system has been manifestly injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests; for, although flour was before the embargo at ten dollars, but for the non-importation it would have been at twelve—because our merchants, being prevented from bringing return cargoes, sustain a loss of 20 per cent. in exchange, and of course cannot give so much for flour by 20 per cent. as if the restriction did not exist; indeed by more, because the merchant not only suffers by the difference in exchange, but by the loss of his usual profit on a return cargo. That very difference of exchange against Great Britain, which has been vaunted as shewing the balance of trade in our favor, was in fact a dead loss to the American people. I have heard it whispered on this floor that flour yet bears a good price; that a dollar used to be considered a good price for a bushel of wheat. Is this an answer to be given, when government reduces its price 50 per cent. in a night? But, sir, what is it that keeps wheat at a dollar and flour at seven dollars and a half? It is this: the whole operation of this system is entirely upon the grower of the commodity, upon the miller and upon him who purchased previous to the laying of the embargo and was unable to get his commodity out. It diminishes the price here two, three or four dollars a barrel, it has the effect again to raise the price abroad perhaps as much, making a difference, between the price before and after the embargo, of from five to seven dollars a barrel. I speak from no theory, but from as authentic commercial information as any in the nation when I say, that if any persons wish to export flour, vessels from the eastern states can be got to clear out coast-wise, take all risks on themselves, and put that flour in any port named by the person chartering the vessels, for a less sum per barrel than the difference in price between flour here and abroad; in some cases for less than the difference in price here before and since the embargo. This is the actual state of things. The original grower of the article and the miller therefore suffer almost exclusively.

Let us take it in another point of view. It is true, as the petitioners have stated, and pity it is that it is true, that the Hudson and northern rivers have been blocked up all the spring by ice, whilst the southern rivers have been open. But, sir, is that all the difference in the relative hardship of the embargo? For my part, I can conceive nothing more iniquitous in principle than the law in operation. The embargo is at Baltimore and Alexandria for 90 days; in New-Orleans for how many? It is here in its full operation from the day of its imposition to the 3d day of July; in New-Orleans it went into operation perhaps about four weeks after it went into operation here. The people here are suffering under the pressure of the embargo for 90 days, whilst the people of New-Orleans, to whom you are lavishly giving almost every thing you have, will be embargoed for only sixty days. This is a most unjust, and as respects the federative system, a most iniquitous distinction.

For my part, sir, I cannot help looking at the signs of the times. I see a parallel that runs almost on all-fours between these days and the days of the administration of Mr. Grenville and lord North in England, and the last days of the administration of John Adams. I see the same disrespect to the voice of the people—the same contempt with which their humble remonstrances are treated; for I pronounce it to be a contempt to say that we will take their case into consideration at a time beyond which it will be of no avail to consider their petitions—like a physician, who, when sent to by you for advice and relief in a dangerous disease, should send you word he would come and see you in the next century.

But are the effects which I have endeavored to pourtray the only ones suffered from the operation of this blister plaister the embargo? Look at your export of provisions: the last year but one it was ten millions—the last year more than double that amount. Is there any man at all acquainted with the nature and the course of trade who does not believe that the first quarter of the year 1812 has far exceeded any other quarter of any preceding year? He cannot. And in this situation, in the most flourishing trade ever carried on in these great commodities, in the staff of life, in the principal article we have to sell; in a period when commerce is more flourishing (except as far as it is impaired by our own restrictions) than for years before, we have been called upon to commit this political *felo de se.* The operation of the measure has been what I have mentioned, and it has the effect to enable speculators to combine and obtain produce at their own prices to ship at the end of ninety days. The annual list of our exports of bread stuff

of itself a conclusive argument. In the year 1807 the bread stuffs of this country exported amounted to 14,400,000 dols. a greater amount than they had ever before attained. In the succeeding year, although for a part of that year the embargo was not in operation—I speak of the custom-house year and not of the year from the 1st of January to the 31st of December—although the embargo was not during the whole year in operation, yet such was its effect that these exports fell down to three and a half millions. In the year 1809 they partially recovered and got up to eight millions; in 1810, when trade began to breathe a little from the effects of our own statutes, they mounted to ten millions. In 1811, as I said before, they were upwards of twenty millions; and in the first quarter of the present year, I have no hesitation in saying they exceeded the export in the same period of any year from the commencement of the government to the present day. And in this situation we have laid an embargo—as a precursor to war, it is said. If so, it should be shewn how it adds one single man to our army, a single gun to our forts, a single sailor to our navy, or a shilling to the treasury. As the reverse is self-evidently true, it follows of course if we do not mean to go to war, that we ought to shake off this nightmare which is palsying all the operations of the government and the feelings of the people. All the excitement we see in this nation, all the talk of war, is that produced on the people in consequence of the oppressive acts of the party in power, of the pressure produced by their own government—like that produced by the sedition act, the alien act and the eight per cent. loans of Mr. Adams's administration, the excitement is among those who are opposed to them. Go to war, without money, without men, without a navy! Go to war when you have not the courage, whilst your lips utter "war," to lay war taxes! When your whole courage is exhibited in passing resolutions! The people will not believe it. The gentleman from New-York has well said that it is not the conduct of the minority, but of the house itself and of the government—and I might go on and add of the government prints—of the most violent government prints, which have impressed the people with an idea that there was to be no war. I said on a late occasion on this floor with much diffidence of the state of my information when I differed from the very extraordinary man at the head of the treasury; that I could not be brought to believe that he could obtain money at the legal interest; and experience bears me out in that opinion. The first loan, only for eleven millions, has failed, and in so far as it has failed, has cast disgrace on the credit of the country. If the first loan at the commencement of your war, when trade is embarrassed, and monied men not knowing what to do with their money, cannot be filled, how will you obtain the succeeding loans? The reason why the public mind is impressed with an opinion that there will be no war, is, because the public are totally unaware of the high price at which this house holds its own consistency—that the ruin of the nation weighs nothing in the scale against it. The reason why the public mind has been impressed with an idea that there would be no war, is not the breaking up or down of this or that system of restriction, but they must have been blind and deaf not to have seen that there has not been, from the beginning of the session to this day, any system at all. It is notorious, and is as well known to the well informed gentlemen in this house as to any gentleman in this nation. There has been nothing like a system; and the bill that passed this house a few days ago in relation to the war department, proves there has been no system. Passing resolutions to lay taxes by overwhelming majorities, and letting them lie on the table and relying on the scanty resource of borrowing, which has failed, proves that you have no system—and yet, sir, I do not mean to say that you will not have war; but with the gentleman from New-York I will say, because I know it, that you have neither army, ships, seamen nor system. Under these circumstances, sir, you may have war.

That one of the two great belligerents with whom we are about to come into contact, can have no objection to see all our ships and seamen driven by the operation of this law within her grasp; for sailors who have received fifty-four dollars a month to go to sea, will not receive fifty-four dollars a month to come back; a[illegible] be very little need of a hot press on the river T[illegible] Lilly to man the British navy. She co[illegible] our property all driven by our own [illegible] sor to war; nor can she, if her ord[illegible] fear of rivalry in trade from ou[illegible] jection to see that spirit laid, [illegible] ver of embargo.

My own opinion decid[illegible] to war, we should have [illegible] and worthy chairma[illegible] home. We shoul[illegible] the supply wante[illegible] graceful situati[illegible] borrow mone[illegible] taxes should [illegible] taken after [illegible] war which sh[illegible] vernment, and [illegible] seemed that a[illegible] for a war by la[illegible] protection of th[illegible] these circumstan[illegible] rapine, and all th[illegible] to eventuate in n[illegible] ed if, when we re[illegible] forthwith to build [illegible] in an army, and we [illegible] carried on by the e[illegible]

I venture to affir[illegible] the spring of 1800 w[illegible] ther after very soon e[illegible] portentous of the des[illegible] support you in whate[illegible]

done so in 1799 and 1800. They would then have gone with the government to war, if they had been sensible that the national interest required it. But you cannot stem the current of popular sentiment; you cannot drive the American people into measures which they see, and which they feel to be subversive of their best interests. They will speak and you must hear. It has been the case from time immemorial with all governments—they have always exhibited a proneness to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the people. Some monarchs have even shut themselves up in their palaces, and refused to let the people see their faces. What was the consequence? Every thing without was discord and confusion; and one of the most remarkable of whom we read had to set fire to the house over his head, from the effects of his effeminacy and deafness to the voice of the people over whom he presided.

I have seen one revolution in the councils of the nation, and I do not want to see another brought about by the operation of laws, as cruel, as impolitic and wild, as destitute of rational policy as the one now under consideration. Whatever may be the determination of the government, whether peace or *quasi* war, I believe we shall consult the interest of the people, of the nation, and consequently of the government by an immediate repeal of the act in question, which every man sees is inadequate to the purposes which it ostensibly undertakes to answer.

Mr. *Johnson* said, however parliamentary a discussion of our foreign relations might be upon the postponement of a petition to a certain period, he could not believe it either timely or interesting. If the house were notified of such a debate, or could anticipate it, then members would not be taken by surprise. He said he did not rise with a view to answer all the remarks that had been made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph,) as he had taken no memorandum, nor did he expect to have made a single remark; but the character of some observations would compel him to ask, the indulgence of the house a very few minutes. The gentleman from Virginia has reminded us of the signs in the north, the elections of Massachusetts and New-York. He supposed, the change which had been alluded to would not give any uneasiness to the gentleman, if we judged from his opposition to the measures of the present administration. He presumed, therefore, that the house was not reminded of these political signs as admonitions to change their course of measures, with a view of sustaining the popularity of the present majority in congress and the administration—but to give a greater impulse to that opposition which is manifest from those places—as to those elections he would state that the people had their rights, and he did not wish to encroach upon them, and he hoped they would elect whom they pleased. This was a government of the people, and if a majority of the nation thought with the gentleman from Virginia, then indeed the time would soon come when he and those in the opposition, with whom he seemed in most cases to act, would come into power, and they might pursue a different course of measures, as they seemed to agree very well in what course that should be—*retracing our steps*. But if the gentleman from Virginia should be disappointed, of which Mr. J. said he had little doubt, that the present majority would not only retain their present popularity and pursue the course they had marked out for themselves, but meet the support of the people.

But the same gentleman says, we have failed in negociating the loan—and therefore disgrace has fallen upon us He did not not know, whence such information was derived. Sufficient time had not elapsed to know the extent of the success in obtaining a loan, and only two days had been given to try the experiment. But, Mr. J. said, he would venture the assertion, that the loan had succeeded well, and beyond expectation, taking into view the violent opposition that had been made to it by certain men in the United States, discouraging every individual and institution, that could be operated upon by their misrepresentations, not to subscribe. It was a tory opposition, of which he spoke, in the cities and sea-ports; and an opposition which would not be quite so bold and powerful in a time of war; and he trusted in that heaven, to which the gentleman fro[illegible]

not be[illegible] the voice of the people was disregarded, but consulted. [illegible] it was directed by the minority—and while the opposi[illegible] exceeded the [illegible], and he never wished to curtail [illegible], he would recollect that the majority had rights also, and could not [illegible] upon with any propriety to abandon them, because the constituents of a minority in the house wished it. Such a principle would totally destroy the great fundamental maxim of all good and rational governments, that a majority should govern. He was willing therefore, that the impartial world should judge of the propriety or correctness of such a charge, and he would proceed to offer remarks of the gentleman from Virginia against the embargo. He would ask, whether the gentleman supposed that a measure so well understood would be abandoned by the house to-day for any argument which could be urged—a measure so recently adopted, and one which had been the subject of examination, of applause and invective for more than three years? He presumed that no such calculation could be made. But the gentleman from Virginia not only reprobated this measure in the strongest terms as a coercive measure, a system of restrictions, but as a preliminary, the precursor of war, it was equally improper, and a destructive measure; and, as a war measure, it could not be defended by its advocates. Mr. J. said he recollected to have read a speech of the gentleman himself on the subject of an embargo before he had the honor of a seat in congress, in which it was asserted that this nation could never go to war without having an embargo previously, and for a limited time. Here, then we have the authority of the gentleman himself many years ago, who declared that an embargo was not only wise but indispensable as a precursor of war; and now, it is the most iniquitous system that could have been adopted, even if war is intended upon its expiration; and not only this, but it subverts the views of France. How can these sentiments and opinions be reconciled with former declarations and opinion as to an embargo? And who is most consistent, the gentleman from Virginia who believed in 1806, an embargo must always precede war, and now denounces such a measure as unwise and destructive of the best interests of the people; or those who believed with the gentleman in 1806, and who continue of the same opinion to this moment, and who have actually made the experiment recommended by the gentleman himself. Mr. J. said he had adverted to this circumstance on account of the charge which had been made upon those who had voted for the embargo.

It was said by the same gentleman, that our proceedings reminded him of the days of '83, '99, &c. He would here again enquire of the gentleman now it happened that he was in most cases found acting with those very gentlemen who approved the measures of 98—9 and not with those who disapproved them?

Is not this state of things calculated to make us doubt the similarity of these proceedings notwithstanding the sincerity of the contrary belief? But, to proceed—The gentleman thought he had a presentiment of some great calamity, which was hanging over this nation. Mr. Johnson did not pretend to prophesy of events, more especially of any calamitous visitation of Providence, but he would state that in his opinion, the annals of the world could not give an instance equal to that of a free people in the successful enjoyment of all the blessings of character, property, rights, honor and liberty, with means to maintain them and their independence, meanly, unreasonably and ignominiously skulking from the danger of such a contest and submitting to a system of insult and injury, of encroachment and foreign domination which would end in the annihilation of every object for which a free government was instituted. And although he thought a republic should love peace and encourage an attachment to that desirable state of things above all earthly blessings except that of liberty, he hoped that when that most valued jewel was the prize of contest every other consideration would yield to its influence. In fact this is the real situation of the United States.—A love of peace brought them to the brink of ruin; it is [illegible] in danger; and necessity now drives them to take [illegible] to avenge wrongs and regain their lost reputation. He [illegible] opposed to [illegible] measures to [illegible] governments, particularly the American government. He [illegible] ed a republican government was the strongest on earth, and [illegible] was the opinion of the illustrious Jefferson, one of the greatest and best men on earth. He knew the people were ready, able and willing to defend their rights and maintain their independence.

But calculations have been made, by the gentleman of Virginia, as to the influence of the embargo, as to the prices of our produce, flour, &c. It will not be denied, that the embargo ought not to have been laid without a most evident necessity; nor ought any other restrictions without the very best reasons. But because the embargo had an influence upon produce, was that alone a good argument against it? The same argument would have applied with double force in the time of the revolution, when the 3 pence upon a pound of tea was the immediate cause of opposition to his Britannic majesty in the revolution. He would not say it was the sole cause of the revolution. No, it was part of a system of oppression, which had commenced many years before; much like that which has been pursued ever since. Principle and not profit determined the patriots of that day. They might have been told of the high price of produce and the blessings of peace, and the perils of war: and indeed they might have anticipated the 80,000 lives which were lost in that great conflict, and the 80,000,000 dollars of public debt, and the depreciation of paper money and property to the amount of 100 million of dollars more. But these arguments would not avail when the alternative was political slavery on one hand, and liberty and independence on the other. Had this policy governed, the independence of the United States would never have existed. He said, as much as he was opposed to war it it could be avoided, and as much as he valued life, and he had numerous friends and connections which made existence as valuable to him as any other man—still he set a double value upon it in the hope anticipated that he should have an opportunity before many weeks of voting for war or letters of marque and reprisal against a nation which had attempted for more than 20 years to destroy the happiness and liberties of the people of the United States, and who seemed determined not to be satisfied with any thing short of absolute subjugation. The gentleman from Virginia says the majority have no system; that they have not voted the taxes; that if war was the object, the taxes should first be laid. As the gentleman was opposed not only to all preparation for war, but to the ways and means to carry on the war, he could not suppose that his plan as recommended to the majority would carry any obligations with it. If indeed the gentleman had been in favor of the measure, his opinion might have had great influence. But as to the taxes, it would be recollected, that there was a distinct resolution that no taxes should be laid until a declaration of war. It is known to all that the taxes proposed are war taxes, and as war taxes they remained, in their proper place, in possession of the committee of ways and means. Mr. J. said, if the bill for laying the taxes was before the house, he would not vote for them until a declaration of war or letters of marque and reprisal. He had no idea of fixing the burthen of taxes upon the people, unless it was for the purposes of supporting a war to maintain their own rights and independence. He did not wonder therefore at the suggestion of the gentleman that the taxes ought to be laid, which would be another theme of complaint and denunciation. When war is declared, taxes will be laid if necessary, and not without. A government which cannot protect itself and its citizens from outrage and plunder, does not deserve the name; and freemen who will not fight for their rights, do not deserve to enjoy them.

Mr. *Calhoun*.—Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to discuss the merits of the embargo law, or to follow the gentleman from Virginia in that maze of arguments and assertions, through which he has thought proper to wander. The house must be wearied, and can receive no additional light on a subject which, through the zeal of some gentlemen in opposition, has been so frequently dragged into discussion. I cannot suppose that our opponents, in their importunity, are governed by an expectation that a change will be made in the opinion of any individual of the majority. This they [illegible] see is hopeless. The measure has been too recently adopt[illegible] much deliberation, to leave to the most sanguine [illegible] To reply, then, to the arguments of gentle[illegible] of the embargo, would be an useless [illegible] unwarranted intrusion on the patience [illegible] already stated, is not my intention; [illegible] the motion now under discussion, [illegible] prove that it cannot be justly con[illegible] with contempt. Can aware that [illegible] by the constitution, and [illegible] to receive petitions, [illegible] ject.

[illegible] to the disposition of [illegible] committee—the other, [illegible] other consideration [illegible] It is contended, [illegible] would have been [illegible] it us to conjec[illegible] more respectful? [illegible] dma as great infl[illegible] men know that it [illegible] wishes to give the [illegible] very motion which [illegible] of reference, debate [illegible] red, the committee, [illegible] s it sleep. But, sir, I [illegible] tition to a committee? [illegible] ceive them to be two—[illegible] and the other, when a [illegible] dig it and arrange the [illegible] comprehend the whole [illegible] prations; and therefore [illegible] r of these furnish a good [illegible] t petition. The facts ar[illegible]

not denied, and, as to detail, there is none—it ends in a point, the repeal of the embargo law—and has been so argued in opposition. This house is as fully competent to discuss its merits now, as it would be after the report of any committee; and the mode to postpone, admits of the greatest latitude of discussion on its merits.—This, the speech of the gentleman from Virginia has proved. He has argued not only on the merits of the petition, but the embargo, and almost every subject, however remotely connected. I know that the motion is tantamount to that of rejection in the present instance. In fact, it has been vindicated by the mover on that ground. He has justly said, as we cannot grant the relief prayed, we ought to act with promptitude and decision, so that the petitioners may know what to expect. This motion has that character: it leaves no expectation where there can be no relief. I know, sir, we might have acted very differently; we might have spun out the hopes of the petitioners. Some may think that it would be sound policy, but in my opinion it would be unworthy of this house. Candor in our government is one of the first of political virtues. Let us always do directly what we intend shall finally be done.

Since there can be no objection to the motion now before the house, it remains to be considered whether the relief prayed ought to be granted. I am sensible that the maxim is generally correct, that individual profit is national gain; and that the party interested is the best judge of the hazard and propriety of a speculation. But there are exceptions; there are cases in which the government is the best judge—and such are those where the future conduct of government is the cause of the hazard. It certainly is the best judge of what it intends; and in those cases where it foresees a hazard, it ought in humanity to the merchants to restrain their speculations. Such is the present case. Many of our merchants labour under a delusion as to the measures of government: nor can this seem strange, since some gentlemen, even in this house, have taken up such mistaken views of things. With such conceptions of the course of events as the gentleman from New-York thinks will take place, I am not surprised that he should advocate the prayer of the petition. He believes that the embargo will be permitted to expire without any hostile measure being taken against Great Britain; and that in the present state of our preparation it would be madness to think of war in sixty days or any short period. When I hear such language on this floor, I no longer wonder that merchants are petitioning you to make speculations, which in a short time must end in their ruin. I ask the gentleman from N. York, who are the true friends to the petitioners—the majority who, foreseeing the hazard to which they would be exposed, restrain them from falling into the hands of the British cruizers; or the minority who, by suppressing the evidence of danger, induce them to enter into the most ruinous speculations? By the one, the merchants still retain their property, depreciated, it is true, in a small degree; by the other, it will be lost to themselves and their country, and will go to augment the resources of our enemy. For, sir, let me assure the gentleman that he makes a very erroneous estimate of our preparations, and the time at which we will act. Our army and measures are not merely on paper, as he states; but were this the proper time and subject, it could be shewn that very considerable advances have been made to put the country into the posture of defence, and to prepare our forces for an attack on our enemy. So far from being unprepared, sir, I believe that in four weeks from the time that a declaration of war is heard on our frontier, the whole of Upper and a part of Lower Canada will be in our possession. We will not, I hope, wait the expiration of the embargo to take our stand against England—that stand which the best interest and honor of this nation have so loudly demanded. With such a prospect, I again ask, would it be humanity or cruelty to the petitioners to grant their prayer, and, by relaxing the embargo in their favor, to entice them to certain destruction?

The gentleman from Virginia stated, to induce us to repeal the embargo law, and to make it odious, I suppose, with the community, that it operated less severely on the merchant than on the farmer and miller. He did not prove very distinctly how this unequal pressure was produced. But I understood him to say, that each vessel could be had with so much facility to make shipments to any European port, and that flour had risen so much alively in consequence of the embargo, that the rise in the price nearly compensated for the additional risk and price of exportation. I observe the gentleman shakes his head in disapprobation of the statement. I suppose I mistook his statement. However, I could not mistake the conclusion which he drew, that the merchants, by eluding the embargo, had prevented the depreciation of the price of wheat and flour on hand. This sir, is sufficient for my purpose. The gentleman from Virginia must know, that from the character of trade, the profit of such trade, if it really exists, cannot be confined to the merchants. It would soon raise the price of bread stuffs in the hands of the other classes of the community, and would prove that his statement of the distressed condition of the millers and farmers cannot be correct.

In his zeal against the embargo, the gentleman from Virginia says, it was engendered between the committee on foreign relations and the executive. Engendered! The gentleman must be sensible of the impropriety of such language, as applied to the executive or committee of this house. No, sir, it was not engendered; but adopted by both the executive and committee, from its manifest propriety as a prelude to war. There is no man in his senses, and in influential party relations, but must know, that a war in this country ought almost invariably to be preceded by an embargo. The very persons most loud against that measure, would be the most clamorers had it not preceded the war. There, sir, has been much false statement in relation to the embargo. I remember, when it was under discussion on a former occasion, that a gentleman then observed, he had certain information that the French minister had been importuning our government to stop the exportation of bread stuffs to the Peninsula. I know not whether he intended to insinuate this as one of the causes of the embargo. But it as I may, I do assert, from the highest authority, that no such application has ever been made directly or indirectly on the part of the French government. The assertion was of such a nature, as induced me to enquire into its correctness; and the result is such as I have stated. I can scarcely suppose, that the gentleman intended to convey the idea that French influence had any thing to do with the measure. He well knew that the executive or majority of this body would resist with the greatest indignation any attempt to influence the measures of government; and as has been the use made of it by certain principles, which, the manner in which it was connected in debate with the embargo, or the very imperfect and indifferent part of the subject, evinces.

On would suppose, from the language of the gentleman from Virginia, that he was much in the secret of government. He says the plan now is to disband the army, and carry on a predatory war on the ocean. I can assure him, if such is the plan, I am wholly ignorant of it; and that should it be proposed it would not meet with my approbation. I am decided, on my part, that the best interests of the country will be consulted by calling out the whole force of the community to protect its rights. Under this course, the next best would be to submit to our enemy with as good a grace as possible. Let us not provoke where we cannot resist. The mode I state, whether war or peace, is much the wisest.

The gentleman from Virginia has told us much of the signs of the times. I did hope, that the age of superstition was past, and that no attempt would be made to influence the measures of government, which ought to be founded in wisdom and policy, by the vague, I may say, superstitious feelings of any kind, whether it may be the physical appearances which gave rise to them. Are we to renounce our reason? must we turn from the path of science and experience, because a comet has made its appearance in our system, or the moon has passed between the sun and the earth? If so, the signs of the times are bad: Nay, I fear—it would mark a fearful retrograde in civilization—it would prove a fearful descent towards barbarism. Sir, if we must examine the aspects of the times, must inspect the entrails of the times, I would pronounce the omens good. It is from moral, and not from astral or physical omens that we ought to judge; and what more favorable omens we desire than that the nation is, at last, roused from its lethargy, and that it has determined to vindicate its injured and honor. In the contrary, a nation so sunk in apathy, so degenerate in corruption, as to be insensible to the greatest injuries, and to bear to be dependence, would be a sight more portentous than comets, earthquakes, eclipses, or the whole catalogue of omens, which I have heard the gentleman from Virginia enumerate. I trust, and confident know, if we submit to the pretensions of England, now openly avowed, the independence of this nation is lost—we will be, as to our commerce, re-colonized. This is the second struggle for our liberty; and if we but do justice to ourselves, it will be as glorious and successful than the first. Let us but exert our powers, and we must meet with the prosperity of heaven. Sir, I meet it with confidence, a war just and necessary in its origin, wisely and vigorously carried on and honorably terminated, would establish the integrity and prosperity of our country, for centuries.

Mr. *Randolph* rose to explain. He must have been misunderstood by the gentleman from Kentucky, when he supposed him to have expressed an unwillingness to see a change effect in the administration of the government. He certainly had not expressed him, of to that effect; he had no such feeling. On the contrary (for he was not in the habit of making a secret of his political opinions) he could scarcely conceive of any change which would not be for the better: since, in his judgment, the affairs of this country (whatever be the object of our policy—whether war or peace) could not have been more miserably conducted than they had been since the 4th of November last. It was not to the change, but to the means by which it seemed likely to be brought about, that Mr. R. had expressed any thing like repugnance. It was to the particular caucus and not the object that he had expressed dislike. He did not wish to see a change effected by the oppressions and exactions of the government itself, which should embody and bring into power a long depressed party, with all its feelings of resentment, or of another description, in full vigor or operation. He had no wish to see a change brought about by means like this. He deprecated whatever might contribute to nourish a narrow and rancorous party spirit, which had been too long the curse of the country.—And whenever it should be found, to use the language of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Johnson) that he was *acting with this* or *that party*, indiscriminately justifying their follies and their crimes, he should feel himself obnoxious to the observations made by the gentleman from Kentucky, and not merit them. No, sir, said Mr. R.; I can inform that gentleman that there is not a greater moral impossibility conceivable by the mind of man, than that I should stand in such a relation to any party whatsoever.—Woe be unto that man who consigns himself over to so slavish a bondage!

There was one remark made by the gentleman from Kentucky which he would not affect to misunderstand. The gentleman had very strongly said, that ere the 90 days should elapse, those in opposition to the measures of government would be brought to be more silent: that once fairly entered on the war—Mr. Johnson said the gentleman would understand him rightly; it was to the sort of opposition made to the loan, which in his mind was little less than treason, that he had applied his remarks. He had no basis to the proceedings of that house.] Mr. Randolph in continuation said he did not very well understand the gentleman's explanation, because he was ignorant of the species of opposition to which the gentleman refer d. He had always considered a loan to be a *voluntary thing*. He had heard, indeed, of *forced loans*, but if by a loan was meant a voluntary act on the part of the lender, he could not comprehend the nature of an opposition to a public loan. He had said seen it more than hinted by some of those who will be hereafter patriots of the revolution, by some of those who had escaped from the justice of their own country in Europe—that after war was

declared all the *tories* should be tarred and feathered. For it had been pronounced that this was to be a second war for independence—in order (he supposed) to enable the patriots aforesaid to enrol their illustrious names among those of the heroes of the revolution No. 2. As long as he retained a seat on that floor, and heaven knows how long that will be—he should not hesitate to express himself with the utmost freedom notwithstanding any invidious personalities to which it might subject him. He disclaimed any allusion in this remark to the gentleman from Kentucky.

That gentleman had endeavored to convict him of the charge of inconsistency on the subject of embargo, quoting a passage in a speech of his as far back as March 1806, when the ground was first broken which has since produced so many successive crops of restrictive measures. To such a charge of inconsistency as that, he should hardly take the trouble to make a defence. But surely the gentleman would recollect, that since that period we had been under the discipline of an embargo for almost 18 months. If that be not sufficient to cure the embargo mania, if that dose has failed in its effect on any man, he would only say he was an incorrigible subject, and ought to be dealt with accordingly, by being dismissed to the hospital of incurables. But for the last embargo, an embargo for 60 days preparatory to war, would have had the effect of which Mr. R. had spoken six years ago, and for which this was ostensibly laid. But the doleful experience of the embargo of 1808—9, drove the people one and all—whig and tory, monarchist and democrat, federalist and republican, to escape as from a house on fire. Suppose in a certain state of disease a regular physician were to prescribe the warm bath, and his sturdy nurse should persist in throwing him into a cauldron and parboiling him for 48 hours? Do you think that you ever could prevail upon the sick man (supposing him to survive the operation) or the physician, to agree to another exhibition of the remedy? No, sir; a burnt child dreads the fire. The word embargo has become more ominous than the croaking of a raven. It affects all classes and descriptions of people, and all the fruits of the earth perish before it—like the desolation of those locusts we hear of in Teneriffe. It is the most compendious system of devastation and self-destruction ever invented—a masterpiece of human ingenuity. At the time referred to by the gentleman from Kentucky this experiment had never been made, or (he believed) thought of by any human being in the world.

The remarks made on the subject of *majority* and *minority* were in their character so much like those to which he had been accustomed to listen to in the spring of 1800 from the members of the then majority, that they reminded him (as well as other circumstances which forced themselves on his observation) of old times. There was the same incessant talk of the majority speaking the sentiments of the people then as now—and that the minority must submit—accompanied by threats by no means unintelligible. They were as confident of their strength as the majority now is and with as much reason, for they had some system—they would persist in running counter to the public sentiment under an idea of swimming with it—and like them, these gentlemen, with all their patriotism and honor, and gallantry and zeal, will sink beneath the wave of public opinion, never to rise again, unless they rise under some other name.

You cannot go to war with the people divided on the subject—and the elections in New-York and New-England are decisive on that head. This is a different question, sir, from that of our independence; it is differently brought on; under different auspices; by different men, and far other councils. The war-spirit is principally stimulated at this moment by those who have escaped from the tyranny or justice (as it may be termed) of the British government long since the war of independence. Almost every leading press in the United States is conducted by persons of that description—the two leading presses in the city of Philadelphia, one in the city of Baltimore, and I might add another in a third city, if it deserved the name of a leading press. This is the description of persons who, in resentment of the wrongs they have recently received from the Irish and British governments, are now goading us to war—talking about *American* spirit—the spirit of *our revolution*, and of tarring and feathering the *tories*, as they have the matchless audacity to term the whigs of the revolution. Let them beware—I have a "tory" in my eye (col. Stuart) who will not undergo the discipline of tar and feathers from these second founders of the republic, without resistance.

We may talk of war as we please—but what approximation have we made to it? We are so much the nearer to it, that our main reliance, our principal staff—the loan to raise a revenue to carry on the war, has proved to be a broken reed. We complain of the embargo, and gentlemen tell us of war. It is not of war we complain, but of embargo. We contend, indeed, that war cannot be waged under present auspices without defeat, disgrace and disaster to ourselves. We see that it will be disastrous and ruinous; but our present complaint is not of it, but of its precursor, its *avant courier* the embargo.

One gentleman has said we have adopted every measure which the situation of the country requires, in case we meant to go to war. We have not adopted two of the most important and indispensable. We have not passed the bills for raising the supplies.—Mr. Randolph said that he would candidly apprise the gentleman from Kentucky, that he should have voted against the gentleman's taxes, because he was opposed to the war. But this was no apology for the advocates of war. The taxes ought to have been laid (if war was their intention) in time to meet the expence; in time for the proceeds to meet the public exigencies; since they could not be productive until at least twelve months after they shall have been imposed. Instead of which a burthen greater in amount and far more unequal in its operation, had been laid on the country in the shape of an embargo, destroying our resources and diminishing the already small receipts of the treasury.

There is another measure, one advocated most zealously by the gentleman from S. Carolina himself, and by his learned and amiable colleague who usually sits before him (Mr. Cheves) by the honorable speaker of this house, and by most of those who have displayed the greatest zeal for war. I mean measures for maritime defence and offence. It is perfectly obvious if we go to war with a great maritime power, we must resort to measures of naval preparation. We are told of the sound being sealed against us, (as it is by Danish privateers under French orders) and how is the seal to be taken off? By calling out the militia? or by adding two additional secretaries to the department of war? I am no navy man, sir; but I have long ago declared and I now repeat it, that this nation is destined to be one of the greatest naval powers on earth. Our progress towards this stage, in my opinion, has been materially retarded by the measures of our own government, and I speak in reference particularly to the measures of Mr. Adams, who attempted to force the growth of our navy prematurely. But if we go to war with a maritime nation, it is absolutely necessary we should have a fleet. Yes, sir, and after all is done towards preparation for war that is now proposed, we shall be just as far from our object as if Great Britain had not a single subject in North America.

With respect to our trade, its present state may be described in very few words. England takes all our ships bound to France; France takes all our ships wheresoever bound. The licenced trade between us and France is prohibited or about to be interdicted by the United States, and the unlicensed trade is prohibited by France. And for this trade thus prohibited by France and ourselves, we are to go to war. I shall not attempt to urge any argument against war; indeed I feel ashamed, after the masterly argument of my colleague (Mr. Sheffey) now absent on leave, to say any thing on the subject. But the business on hand is embargo, not war; and upon a proposition which is equivalent to a rejection of the petition, unquestionably the whole subject of embargo comes up and is open for discussion.

With regard to the design of the majority of this house from the commencement of the session to the present time, it is not my intention to say any thing, for this plain reason—that I am acquainted with their designs only from their subsequent acts; but I have no hesitation in averring that if the session was to go over again, those gentleman who have, from a yielding disposition or a respect to the opinions of their violent friends, been swept down the current, would make an efficient and manly resistance—for I see no one, unless it be a very few, some one or two individuals for whom I profess to have the highest esteem, who will not be glad to get out of the scrape. But they have advanced to the brink of a precipice, and not left themselves room to turn. They will be balked in their leap, and will unquestionably be found in the bottom of the pit below.

I am sorry, sir, to worry the patience of the house—but I understood the gentleman who usually sits on my right, to make some allusion to the declarations made by me during our secret session—certainly to none which I made when the doors were open. How the proceedings of this house in secret session became public it is not for me to say. I can only declare that I was in no wise privy to the act; and I believe those gentlemen who will take the trouble to read the debate, and see the miserable figure which the few remarks I made cut there, would have absolved me from any hand in making those proceedings public. As far as they have gone to the public, I have felt myself individually injured and aggrieved; but I have no hesitation in repeating, when the doors are open, the observation to which I presume the gentleman from South Carolina referred. I shall not stop to enquire how far such an allusion was in order. I did say when the doors were closed, and from the source of my information I have no more doubt of the fact than I have that Mr. Barlow has gone our minister to France—for I did not see him go, and it may be a false report—that I had the best reasons to believe that, from his first coming to this country, the French minister had pressed the American government to cut off all supplies to the Spanish peninsula, and that our government had resisted that pressure. Why, sir, is there any man who knows any thing of the designs or policy of the French emperor, that thinks he is so little sensible of his own interest as not to have desired it? Can it be believed that Monsr. Serrurier was sent here without powers and without instructions to press our government to put an end to trade between us and the Spanish and Portuguese? Is the French cabinet so little enlightened as not to endeavor to attain that object so desirable to France, when that endeavor could cost them nothing? What did I say? That these attempts had been made, and I believe the precise expression was "hitherto eluded," or parried, by an argument that might satisfy even a Frenchman; that if the emperor wished not to excite the universal execration of the people against France, he must not touch our trade to Spain and Portugal; that the people of this country would send their vessels wheresoever they could get a market. I stated these facts, and I stated them on my own responsibility. The gentleman from South Carolina has different impressions. I presume the gentleman has had an opportunity of investigating the subject and ascertaining whether such a proposition was ever made? The gentleman bows assent. Without trenching on his privileges I would be glad to know whether the gentleman qualifies that denial by the term "official?" Because, sir, I know rather too much of diplomacy to believe that there is black and white for it, that there is any correspondence *on file* on the subject. I do not believe it; but I have no more doubt of the fact than I should have if you (Mr. speaker) or the gentleman from South Carolina himself, were to tell me he had received it from the president or from a cabinet minister. I can have no more; and if the information of the gentleman from South Carolina came from the same source as that which I possess, all I have to say is, that one story has been told to the gentleman from South Carolina and a different story to myself. But I presume that that cannot have been the fact. As the old people say, *it stands to reason* that such a proposition should have been made by Mr Serrurier. It was too desirable an object to be overlooked. Why not ask? He could but meet with a refusal, and then he would be as well off as before. Why not as well press our government on that point as to put an end to the trade

of St. Domingo? We know that our government was so pressed and acceded to the requisition. I was one who joined in so doing, not because France wished it, but because I thought all the slave-holding states were deeply interested in cutting off all sort of communication with that devoted island. It was upon that ground and no other that I voted for that law.

With respect to submission. I know of no species of submission to the pretensions of the belligerents more complete than the embargo: It it direct and unequivocal submission to the interests and wishes of France that all trade between us and Spain and Portugal, should be at an end. It is direct and unequivocal submission to the orders in council, because they tell us we shall not go to France, and we will therefore go no where. We have received notice from an enemy not to travel a particular road; to avoid submitting to the requisition we keep close house—for all nations know how to compromise what are called their rights. We have practised it on more occasions than one, and shall again when the occasion occurs. There is but one nation at present in the world that does not frequently, and there never did exist in my recollection but one other—the ancient Romans were the one; and the modern Romans, as they called themselves, the other—and yet the Cæsar of Cæsars knows well how to compromise his rights.—It is very fine talking about rights, but the question is *remedy*, and you must at last be governed by circumstances. Will you pronounce that all who have gone before you have been dastards? Will you say that Washington submitted? That Adams submitted? That Jefferson's administration was a long continued course of the basest submission? That the best act of the administration of Adams, his accomodation with France, was submission? I have been for a pacific policy; but if we are to go to war, take off the embargo! Do not, in the stile of Sangrado, deplete us by way of preparation for battle. Give us beef-steaks and porter if we are to fight, and not water-gruel and lancet. It is a well known fact that five out of six of the men who perished during the revolutionary struggle, perished from the consequences of our refusal to receive foreign manufactures. Thereby depriving ourselves of the supplies and revenue requisite for carrying on the war.

With respect to the public opinion about war, from persons of all politics I have received this answer when they have been questioned on the subject—How can you expect to make your enemy believe that you are in earnest when you cannot make your own people to think so? Some of the most violent jacobin prints in this country, some of those which have gone furthest in denouncing *the tories*, are those which have had an agency in producing this impression on the public, or those who countenance them have produced this impression. It is a well known fact that the case is as I have stated it.

Mr. *Calhoun* said that the gentleman was correct in supposing he had been alluded to, when he (Mr. C.) had spoken of the declaration made by a member during the secret sitting. Whatever may have been the source of the gentleman's information, said Mr. C. it cannot have proceeded from a higher source than mine. I went to the highest source and received the information that no such application, however probable, was ever made to this government. I think myself fully authorised to say that no such application was ever made by the French minister, or by any person for him, directly or indirectly, officially or otherwise. I do not attribute to the gentleman the intimation of the existence of any French influence on the acts of the government, because, sir, I am sure the gentleman would attribute no such motive to the executive or to a majority of this house; but unfortunately such an use has been made of his remarks as to convey that impression. I am, therefore, glad to-day to hear the gentleman's opinion that such a demand was resisted by our government. Misrepresentations frequently creep into the public prints, and it is well that they should be corrected. I take this opportunity to say, that the report of the debate in secret session, as published, is mutilated, partial, and entirely incorrect.

Mr. *Randolph* said no doubt the gentleman believed what he had said; but the source of his (Mr. R's) information was such as could not have failed to have produced in him a conviction of its truth. I stated, said Mr. R. when the embargo bill was under consideration, that our government had been pressed by the French minister here—that I had such knowledge of it as I could not doubt of—in substance to cut off the trade between this country and the Spanish dominions; that our government had hitherto—hitherto, in reference to the time when I spoke, resisted the pressure, as unquestionably they must have done, because if they had not it would have taken place. That was the amount, I believe, of my statement. I differ, however, from the gentleman from South Carolina as to the accuracy of the report of that debate—I wish we had as good a stenographer in the boxes—for some of the speeches were reported with accuracy which astonished me—more accurately, I believe, than I have seen reported by persons who attend here for the purpose. This observation certainly does not apply to my own remarks—because I feel myself in this point aggrieved and injured.

Mr. *Bleecker*—In answer to one of the arguments urged for the relief of my constituents, who are now suffering under the visitation of their own government, by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) and myself, that we are not prepared for war, and cannot go to war by the time the embargo will expire, and that therefore the prayer of the memorialists ought to be granted, it is said, by the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) that war will be declared in 60 days, and by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Johnson) that he will vote for a declaration of war within that time. If, sir, this be so—if gentlemen will have the hardihood to plunge the country into a war in its present unprepared state, without an army, without a navy, and without money, and bring upon us the defeat and disgrace and ignominy which must inevitably result, then will the people, whose complaints you now refuse to hear, then will the people who are to bear the privations, sufferings and calamities of the war, whose blood is to be spilt, whose houses are to blaze, whose towns are to be demolished, speak in a tone that shall, and will, and must be heard—they will speak in thunders that will ring the heavens from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. I rejoice, sir, in the signs of the times; and I wonder that gentlemen are not sensible that the opinion of the people is against their measures. Before many weeks shall have elapsed, I believe they will be satisfied of it. It may be but a fond delusion; I may deceive myself; but, sir, if gentlemen persevere in their course, if they go as far as they say they will, I believe the people will put a stop to their career, and that I shall soon hail the day when the reign of theory, sophistry and false philosophy, which has for several years past oppressed this country, paralised its industry, checked its enterprize, retarded its prosperity and degressed its spirit, will come to an end; when that commerce to which we owe so much of our prosperity, which is the friend of civilization and the companion of christianity, will revive, will again "vex every sea," and penetrate every bay, river and inlet where human beings and human wants can be found.

Mr. *Grundy*—Mr. Speaker, I had cherished a hope that the sound of war would not again have been heard within these walls until the *main question* was presented, when every gentleman might have taken a latitude in debate called for by the occasion, without a fear of violating those rules by which our discussions are regulated and restrained. The course pursued by the opposition to our measures of preparation for war calls upon us to meet an investigation into the propriety of our proceedings, upon the mere presentation of a petition for the relief of a supposed grievance. In this manner, the whole subject of our foreign relations can be thrown open at the will of any individual. I own it would the better comport with my views of dignity and decorum to meet the ultimate question of peace or war directly—to examine it with freedom, and decide with manly firmness. But as we have been thus unexpectedly assailed, I ask the indulgence of the house while I attempt to justify our conduct, and to shew the incorrectness of the course pursued by our opponents. For this purpose I have risen to reply, to some of the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) and the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Bleecker). Sir, those gentlemen have, with much apparent gravity, predicted the downfall of the men who now administer the government, and have hailed this as an auspicious day, in which sophistical theorists were to be put down, and expelled from the public councils; and other men were to rise on their ruins who would establish a new order of things. It was, said of old, sir, "that false prophets would arise in the latter days"—they have come amongst us, and should the result prove the gentlemen from Virginia and New-York to be of that description, I believe it would not be a public misfortune. They attempt to alarm us with the signs of the times, and warn us of a gathering storm in the east, which, they say, threatens destruction to the present majority of congress in the event of war with Great Britain. Sir, these gentlemen have not consulted the "*true signs of the times*"—there is no storm gathering in the east; the great body of the people in that quarter, as well as every other, are only waiting to see the constituted authorities of the country lead the way in an honorable course in vindication of the nation's rights, and they will be with us. It is only while the public mind is held in suspense; it is only while there is doubt as to what will be the result of our deliberations; it is only while we linger in this hall, that any manifestations of uneasiness will shew themselves. Whenever war is declared, the people will put forth their strength to support their rights. Sir, the people of this country too well understand the value of national independence and civil liberty; they remember too well the price of their acquisition, to hesitate how to act when a contest takes place between their own government and a foreign nation whose *deadly hate* has pursued us, from the day when America said she would be free. Sir, we are admonished that public sentiment is against us; of this what evidence have you? The gentlemen from Virginia and New-York have said it—and there the proof ends. Let each member, Mr. Speaker, look to the people who sent him to this place—he knows them and their manner of thinking on important subjects like the present: let him examine that correspondence which is kept up between his constituents and himself—there he will find a sure and sober expression of opinion; and, I ask, what member on this floor has been advised by his constituents or any considerable portion of them, *meanly* to retrace his steps and give up the contest? I have heard of none: I cannot, therefore, against my better knowledge, believe that public sentiment is against our proceedings, although the gentlemen from Virginia and New-York have said so. No, sir, public opinion condemns delay—it calls for decision—it demands a firm and determined course to be taken by the national legislature, and to be persisted in until foreign nations are compelled to respect our rights. If we change our policy from day-to-day; if we *talk of war*, and *tamely submit*, then, indeed, public opinion will and *ought* to be against us. If one day you lay an embargo, and on the next repeal it, without any cause which was not foreseen, public confidence must be withdrawn. It is in the instability of your conduct that the danger lies. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) has charged the majority in this house with not having made the necessary preparations to place the country in an attitude of defence. I ask that gentleman, are his own skirts clear of this charge? Who have exerted themselves to place the nation in a condition to defend itself against any attack from a foreign enemy? The majority have. Who has thrown every obstacle in the way? The gentleman from Virginia and those with whom he generally acts on this floor. If then, any national calamity should take place (which is an event I cannot expect) from the want of preparations, I ask whether it should be attributed to those who have exerted every nerve to provide against it or to those whose opposition has occasioned that delay which may produce it. Sir, let not the gentleman believe that he can succeed in placing burdens on others which he himself should bear. The American people have intelligence enough to put down to each public man his due. Sir, when has not the gentleman from Virginia opposed measures of preparation? He must at the thresh-

ed on the original resolutions to provide for an additional military force, and in every step since taken, and does it now become him to censure us for the want of preparations, which we have occasioned? But, sir, I am satisfied, notwithstanding the means which have been employed to prevent it, the country will be prepared before the expiration of the embargo. Upon this point I wish to be explicit and to leave nothing to implication which may mislead. On the first day of April we received the President's message recommending an embargo for 60 days; the views of the executive and the motives which led to that step were duly explained to the committee on foreign relations; and that information was communicated to the house. The gentleman from Virginia was present, heard and partook in the conversations, and has a perfect knowledge of the whole transaction. The embargo was advised as a preliminary to war with Great Britain; it was so understood by every member of the committee, and with that impression the executive recommendation was received in this house.

Congress on various occasions, during the present session, had manifested a determination to go to war. The executive had seen this—he recommends an embargo for 60 days, commencing on the first day of April. Can any man believe, that he had not an eye to what would be the state of the country, as it relates to preparations, at the expiration of that time? Who, sir, is to make the preparations? The executive. Congress decrees the measure, and provides the means; the executive is to employ the means furnished to carry the measure into effect. I consider it the duty of the executive, and he, no doubt, is well acquainted with the true state of the nation. He is to prosecute the war; he is responsible for all the great military movements of the armies of the United States; of course, it would be his privilege to determine at what *time* hostilities should commence, so far as it depends on this government. He has exercised this privilege; and by recommending an embargo for 60 days, has declared that he would be prepared to act at the termination of it. Gentlemen deceive themselves, when they suppose that we shall find ourselves as unprepared at the end of the embargo as we now are, and endeavor to prove this by showing that preparations have hitherto progressed slowly. It is not correct to argue respecting the future from the past, where circumstances are essentially different. Until lately, the officers were not appointed, the recruiting service for the new army had not commenced; the case is now different; most of the officers are at this time at their respective posts, and the recruiting service proceeds with such rapidity as to promise a competent force in a short period. Your fortifications on the sea board are daily strengthening: and where so many are actually engaged, much may be done in a short time. The militia, who constitute our great national defence, have been called for from the different states. From all this, I infer, that we may safely ere long bring before this house a subject which will put an end to this embargo—not by a bare repeal of it, but by open and avowed hostilities, or by granting letters of marque and reprisal, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

Gentlemen affect to believe that we shall relapse into the old commercial *restrictive system* as a substitute for war. There can be no ground for such apprehensions; no such wish or intention has been expressed on this floor or elsewhere, (so far as I have learned the sentiments of others) by a single member. For myself, I can say that I feel an entire aversion to such a system, with a view to coerce both or either of the belligerents to respect our rights. It has been tried, the experiment has failed to produce the desired effect; we ought not longer to rely on it, but take the only stronger measure that remains. I voted for the embargo, as so I believe a majority of congress did, as a fair warning to commercial men, that war was to follow it—to enable them to secure their property from the grasp of the enemy, and to restrain any further adventures under the delusive expectation of peace. This sir, is conformable to the long established usage of all wise nations; and had congress declared war, without such a precaution, it would have brought on us the merited censure of every enlightened citizen.

But, sir, we are exultingly told, that the loan required by the government to prosecute the war, has failed. This, to a certain extent, I admit, but it has not failed to such a degree, as to impede our progress. It is a fact much to be lamented, that there exists in this country an organized opposition to the constituted authorities, whose influence is seen and felt on this floor; and whenever an appeal is made to the patriotism of the people, its effects are transposed from one extremity of the United States to the other, for the purpose of defeating the measures which are adopted to maintain the honor of the nation. Yes, sir, every exertion has been made to weaken the arm of the government by means the most disgraceful. The people have been admonished to withhold their resources from us, in an hour of great public difficulty and danger. Sir, on the eve of a war with a foreign power, it is surely no subject of congratulation to see a set of men combining together to weaken their own country, and thereby indirectly give an advantage to the enemy. Sir, I venture to predict, that if war is once begun, the difficulties, which now present themselves to this proposed loan, will vanish. The distinction of federalists and republicans will cease; the united energies of the people will be brought into action; the enquiry will be, are you for your country or against it?

The gentleman from Virginia said, that *he came down to the house* today, to advise us to treat this petition respectfully. Sir, had the gentleman *not come down to the house*, we should not have treated this or any other petition with disrespect. The petitioners ask for that which cannot be granted; we answer them plainly and promptly. Is it not more respectful to treat them thus, than to excite hopes and expectations which it is not our intention to realize? Sir, I humbly conceive it is. To grant the prayer of this petition, and, thereby enable the petitioners to hazard their property on the ocean, would be to inflict on them a signal injury. I cannot believe if these petitioners seriously thought that war was to commence in less than 60 days, between Great Britain and the United States, that they would venture their property abroad in the manner which seems to be wished for. They have been induced by a total perversion of the real intention of the majority of Congress, to think that such an event was not in contemplation. It is time they should be undeceived.

The gentleman from Virginia supposes, that with a very few exceptions, the majority in this house are anxious to get *out of the scrape* into which they have been precipitated. I imagine that gentleman did not consult his usual accuracy of expression, when he permitted himself to employ this phraseology. Does the gentleman mean to say, that the majority would surrender the national rights, and tamely submit to the wrongs and insults which have been heaped upon us by Great Britain? If so, he is in a gross error of which I hope in a few days to see him convinced. But if he means that we are anxious to be relieved from our present embarrassments by a just and honorable peace, the sentiment corresponds with the wishes of every friend to his country. War is not desired by any one. Necessity, not choice, has induced us to resort to this last appeal of nations. There is no prospect of an adjustment by amicable negociation. Shall we then submit or go on? There is no difficulty in the decision, and I trust that every member of the majority will do his duty without fear or trembling.

The gentleman from Virginia charges the majority with not having courage enough to lay the taxes, and says we have turned our backs upon them. In this he is also mistaken. The resolutions reported by the committee of ways and means, and adopted by the house, on the subject of taxes, made them contingent on a state of actual war. Whenever that point is finally settled, the necessary taxes will be imposed for supporting the public credit; and I did suppose that the intention of the house upon this subject could not be easily misunderstood. In the event of war, taxes will be indispensable; and I have no doubt the people will cheerfully submit to them. We have not then turned our backs upon the taxes, as the gentleman may have imagined.

Permit me now, sir, to call the attention of the house to the subject of our secret proceedings, while the bill laying an embargo was under discussion. The world was then shut out; none but select men, choice men of the people was in this hall—and, strange to tell, a mutilated, unfair and false representation of our proceedings, shortly appeared in the public prints! Sir, I would use stronger terms, did I not know that the report must have been furnished by some member of this house. Among other misrepresentations contained in that report, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) was stated to have said on this floor, that the Secretary of state had observed to the committee of foreign relations, that should New-York or some other cities on the seaboard be destroyed by the enemy, it would not materially affect the great interests of the nation. Sir, the secretary of state made no such observation to the committee, nor did the gentleman from Virginia make any such statement to this house. The same gentleman is also made to say, that he knew the embargo was not intended as a precursor of war; thereby conveying the idea that he had a knowledge of the secret intentions of others, which were at variance with their professions. In this respect injustice was done to his statements. He only said (to the best of my recollection) that war was not the necessary consequence of an embargo.

The gentleman from New-York admonishes us that if we go to war, we ought to take the hearts of the people with us. Sir, we all know that without this nothing effectual can be done. But is this object to be attained by a variable policy, which is to-day one thing, to-morrow another; no, convince them by a firm and determined conduct of your intentions, and they will go with you in every extremity, against any foreign foe with whom you come in collision.

Sir, every member on this floor must feel for the situation of the petitioners; they are suffering; it is a misfortune that this should be the case—but certainly it is some alleviation, to reflect that this sacrifice is not made wantonly, but with a view to secure national independence, individual liberty and a permanent security for property.

I regret, sir, that I have trespassed so long on the patience of the house in discharging what I deemed to be my duty. I hope the motion of my colleague will prevail.

Mr. *Wright*—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph), in the large range he had taken in this case, has passed in review before us all his objections to the embargo, and arraigned the majority of this house for the adoption of so ruinous a project. He tells us that the embargo forced our seamen into the power of Great Britain at upwards of fifty dollars per month, and that without a very hot press in the British ports, where he insinuates they will be left by their American captains, they will be impressed into the British service. The embargo itself did not produce this effect, which it was in reality intended to remedy, but the disclosure of the secret intention of congress to lay it, in which the breath of suspicion has never implicated me. But if the embargo, or rather the disclosure of its being about to take place, forced our seamen into the power of our enemy, and was therefore objectionable, how can the present proposition to export, without restriction, in an abandoned state, our productions, be secured from the same objection? Our ships that carry our products to market must be manned; and how, I ask, are these men to be secured from impressment? But, sir, we are charged by the same gentleman with being governed by certain ministerial priests in our congressional messes; that the Aurora, the Democratic Press, the Whig, and the Intelligencer, are edited by foreigners who have come here to disturb our repose by goading us on to war. Sir, I feel a conviction of the impropriety of that suggestion, as implicable not only to myself, but to the whole house. We, sir, have been governed by an honest zeal to represent our constituents in avenging the wrongs of our country, and a firm conviction of the wisdom and policy of the measures adopted for that purpose. But,

I feel it due to those printers who cannot be heard in their own defence, to say that they have just claims on the gratitude of their adopted country for their patriotic exertions in supporting the principles of our glorious revolution, and defending the measures of the executive and legislative departments from the abominable slander, of the enemies of our liberties and independence, those miser and native printers, who have evinced the strongest disposition to plant daggers in the vitals of the liberties of their native country under a foreign golden influence, I have no doubt. Sir, I wish the representatives on this floor, elected by the American people, would test their devotion to their country's cause, with half the practical patriotism of these foreign printers, we should feel much less difficulty in preparing and progressing to avenge our wrongs. Sir, the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Bleecker) has told us that he is pleased with the signs of the times, and that ere long there shall come a voice from the east in the language of thunder, that shall make itself heard from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. What, sir, does that gentleman expect to alarm congress, and by this threat of civil war to coerce a majority of this house to submit to be governed by a minority? If he does, sir, he will find himself mistaken; nor can I believe that such a disposition exists in the east to any considerable extent, any thing the slanders of a Henry, and the predictions and maledictions of the gentleman from New-York, to the contrary notwithstanding. But sir, should the signs of treason and civil war discover themselves in any quarter of the American empire, I do not believe they will produce that effect; and I can tell that gentleman, that in such an event, I have no doubt, the evil would soon be radically cured, by hemp and confiscation; and to assure him of my exertions to effect their immediate application. The gentlemen talk of signs and tokens abroad, and of the influence of the planets. Sir, the archives of our own house, the vote on the bill for the protection of 6257 impressed American seamen on board the British ships of war, groaning under a worse than Egyptian bondage, furnish a strong sign of the times, and show that a certain portion of the representatives of the American people are under the influence of a British planet.

Mr. *Bleecker* said that the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Wright) had altogether misunderstood him. He, (Mr. Bleecker) had no reference to any particular section of the union; but said, that if gentlemen persevered in their project of going to war within sixty days in the present unprepared state of the country, the people, in whatever part of the union they might be, who are to suffer the privations and calamities of the war, would soon put down all their measures.

The question was then taken, and decided in favor of postponement of the consideration of the petitions to the fourth day of July.

Major-general Henry Dearborn,

Commander-in-chief of the Northern Army.

Courage and alacrity in armies are principally inspired by confidence placed in the commanders. However dangerous the position of a corps may be in the field of battle, if it is convinced the dangers encountered are for the general good of the army, they will be endured not only with firmness but cheerfulness. This truth obtains with regard to the plans, arrangements and operations of an army. The duty of a soldier is peremptory; he is not permitted to inquire into its expediency, or to doubt its propriety: in order, therefore, that he perform it with alacrity, it is necessary that he have unlimited confidence in the source from which it flows.

To doubt in the hour of danger, is to be destroyed. All consummate commanders have made it a principal object to gain the confidence of their troops, and to restore it whenever startled by action or misfortune, by masterly strokes of address and policy. When Cæsar, with a view to surprise, advanced rapidly on Arisvistus, the German chief, his soldiers from accounts of the strength and ferocity of the Germans, became alarmed, and under various pretences muttered their resolution not to obey, if ordered on such an unprepared for service. ———Cæsar assembled them, and informed them he had understood that some of them had disguised their fears under the difficulties of the ways and want of provisions. I am not *now* to be told (says he) what is due to my trust, or that an army must be subsisted. At precisely two in the morning, I shall decamp; if followed with the tenth legion, alone. His troops, humiliated and impatient to retrieve their reputation, advanced with confidence to victory.

The battles of Trenton and Princeton were not very important in their impression on the enemy, but were of essential consequence, as they served to illustrate the fortitude and intrepidity, and develope the resources of the American commander.

The subjoined sketch of the revolutionary services, rendered by gen. Dearborn, is imperfectly collected from his brothers in arms.

When the British sent a detachment to destroy the military stores in the vicinity of Lexington, Mr. Dearborn, then a young gentleman in the study of medicine, resided at Nottingham, in New Hampshire. Animated by the patriotic resistance of the Americans, immediately on being informed of the battle by express, he assembled the inhabitants, and observed that the time had now arrived, when the rights of the American people must be vindicated by arms, or an odious despotism would forever be rivetted upon them. The militia had already gathered and impressed with these sentiments, a company of sixty five men armed and accoutred, paraded at one o'clock of the next day after the Lexington battle. Dearborn advanced with them in such rapidity, that they reached Cambridge Common, a distance of fifty miles, in 20 hours.—After remaining at Cambridge several days, there being no immediate occasion for their services, they returned. Dearborn, was soon after commissioned a captain in one of the New Hampshire regiments under the command of col. Stark, and such was his popularity, and the confidence of the people in his bravery and conduct, that in ten days from the time he received his commission, he enlisted a full company and marched again to Cambridge. On the morning of the glorious *seventeenth of June*, information was received at Mystic, [now Medford] where Dearborn was stationed, that the British were preparing to come out from Boston, and storm the works which had been thrown up on Breed's Hill the night before, by the Americans.

The regiment to which he was attached was immediately paraded, and marched to Charleston Neck. Dearborn's company composed the flank guard to the regiment. They crossed the neck under a galling fire from the British men of war and floating batteries, and having sustained some loss, arrived at the heights. The action soon commenced and the Americans stood their ground until their ammunition was expended, and they could no longer beat off the British bayonets, with the butt ends of their muskets. Dearborn carried a fusee into the battle of Bunker's Hill, and fired regularly with his men. The next arduous service in which he was engaged, was the expedition to Canada, through the wilds of Kennebec, under the command of general Arnold. He was not ordered on this dangerous and difficult service, but persuaded a captain who was drafted to exchange places with him.—Thirty two days were employed in traversing the hideous wilderness between the settlements on the Kennebec and the Chaudiere, in which every hardship and fatigue of which human nature is capable, was endured indiscriminately by the officers and troops. On the highlands between the Kennebec and St. Lawrence, the remnant of provisions was divided among the companies, who were directed to make the best of their way in separate divisions to the settlements of the Chaudiere. The last fragment of food in Dearborn's company was shortly consumed, and he was reduced to the extremity of dividing a large dog which accompanied him, with his comrades. When they reached the Chaudiere, from colds, extreme hardship and want of susten-

ance, his strength failed him, and he was unable to walk but a short distance without wading into the river to refrigerate and stimulate his limbs.—With difficulty he reached a poor hut on the Chaudiere, when he told his men he could accompany them no farther, animated them forward to a glorious discharge of their duty, and would suffer no one to remain to attend him in his illness. His company left him with tears in their eyes expecting to see him no more :—Dearborn was here seized with a violent fever, during which his life was in danger for ten days, without physician or medicine, and with scarcely the necessaries of common life. His fine constitution at last surmounted the disease, and as soon as he was able to mount a horse he proceeded to Point Levi, crossed over to Wolf's cove, and made his unexpected appearance at the head of his company a few days before the assault on Quebec.—At four o'clock in the morning on the 31st of December, in a severe snow storm, and in a climate that vies with Norway in tempest and intense cold the attack was commenced. Dearborn was attached to the corps under general Arnold, who was wounded early in the action, and carried from the field. Morgan succeeded to the command, and "with a voice louder than the tempest" animated the troops as they stormed the first barrier and entered the town. Montgomery had already bled on immortal ground, and his division being repulsed the corps under Morgan was exposed to a sanguinary but unavailing contest. From the windows of the store houses, each a castle, and from the tops of the parapets, a destructive fire was poured upon the assailants. In vain was the second barrier gained by scaling ladders; double ranks of soldiers presented a forest of bayonets below, and threatened inevitable destruction to any one who should leap from the walls.—Dearborn maintained for a long time this desperate warfare, until at last he and the remnant of his company overpowered by a sortie of two hundred men with field pieces who attacked him in front and rear in a short street, and compelled him to surrender. The whole corps originally led on by Arnold were killed or made prisoners of war. Dearborn was now put into rigid confinement, with a number of other officers, who were not allowed to converse with each other, unless in the presence of the officer of the guard. While in prison he was urgently solicited by the English officers to join the British : was promised a colonel's commission if he would accept, and was assured if he refused, that he would be sent out to England in the spring and inevitably hanged as a rebel. The only reply he made to their solicitations or menaces was, that he had taken up arms in defence of the liberties and rights of his country ; that he never would disgrace himself or dishonor his profession by receiving any appointment under Great Britain, but was ready to meet death in any shape rather than relinquish the glorious cause he had espoused.

In May, 1776, col. Meigs and himself were permitted to return on their parole. They were sent round to Halifax in a ship of war, and treated with the usual contumely and hautcur of English officers, who would not deign to speak to Am[illegible]ns, nor even allow them to walk the same side of the quarter deck with themselves. They were put ashore in Penobscot bay, and returned by land. In the March following, Dearborn was exchanged, and appointed major to the third New Hampshire regiment, commanded by col. Scammell. In May he arrived at Ticonderoga, and was constantly in the rear guard, skirmishing with the British and Indians, in the retreat of St. Clair, when pressed on by Burgoyne's army. When the advance of Burgoyne was checked, and he encamped on the heights of Saratoga, Dearborn was appointed lieut. colonel commandant of a partizan corps of three hundred men, stationed in front, to act as a corps of observation in concert with Morgan's riflemen. In the famous engagement of the 19th of September, colonel Morgan himself commenced the encounter by driving in the out posts and picket guards of the right wing of the British army, which was commanded by general Burgoyne in person. In the hard fought battle of the 7th of October, he was in the division of general Arnold, who commenced a furious and persevering attack on the right wing of the British forces. Whilst Arnold pressed hard on the enemy, Dearborn was ordered to pass the right, and take possession of eight heavy cannon which played over the British into the American lines. In executing this order, he was charged by a corps of light infantry, which he repulsed with fixed bayonets, gained the eminence, took the cannon and corps of artillery attached to them, and having disposed of them, made a rapid movement into the rear of the British lines, and gave a full fire before his approach was discovered. The British were soon after forced into a precipitate retreat, and Dearborn assisted in storming their works through the whole extent, under a tremendous fire of grape and musketry. Arnold was wounded in the same leg which suffered when Dearborn followed him to the assault of Quebec, and was repulsed from the works after having gained a temporary possession of them ; but lieut. colonel Brooks having gained the left of the encampment, was enabled to maintain his ground. During the long contested battle, which decided the fate of Burgoyne's army, Dearborn was unable to rest, or take any refreshment from daylight until late at night. The succeeding winter he passed in camp at Valley Forge, with the main body of the American army, commanded by Gen. Washington in person.

At the battle of Monmouth, the spirited conduct of col. Dearborn, and a corps, under his command,* attracted particularly the attention of the commander in chief. After Lee had made a precipitate and unexpected retreat, Washington among measures which he took to check the advance of the British, ordered Dearborn with three hundred and fifty men to attack a body of troops which were passing through an orchard on the right wing of the enemy. The Americans advanced under a heavy fire with a rapid step and shouldered arms. The enemy filed off and formed on the edge of a morass :—The Americans wheeled to the right, received their second fire with shouldered arms—marched up until within eight rods, dressed, gave a full fire, and charged bayonet. The British having sustained considerable loss, fled with precipitation across the morass, where they were protected by the main body of the army.—"What troops are those," enquired Washington, with evident pleasure at their gallant conduct :—"Full blooded Yankees from New-Hampshire, sir," replied Dearborn. He accompanied general Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians, and in the battle was attached to general Poor's brigade. When the disaffection and treason of Arnold transpired, he was stationed at West-Point, and was officer of the day at the execution of major Andre. In 1781, he was appointed deputy quarter master general with the rank of colonel, and served in that capacity at the siege of

* Col. Gilley was also attached to this corps.

Yorktown. In short, there was scarcely a battle between Yorktown and Quebec during the long protracted war, in which colonel Dearborn did not take a brave, active and conspicuous part.

Soon after the peace he moved into the District of Maine, where he was engaged for several years in agricultural pursuits. He was appointed major-general of the militia, and elected to represent the district of Kennebunk in the congress of the United States. No man was ever more popular in the district in which he resided, or will be longer remembered by its inhabitants, than general Dearborn.—On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, he was appointed secretary of war. During a long and arduous discharge of the important duties of this office, his political enemies have given him credit for the economy, dispatch, and punctuality, which he introduced to the department. In the discharge of the duties of the war department, general Dearborn has had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the improvements in modern tactics, and the economy of war, and to keep alive and add to his former stores of military knowledge. When we consider the strength of his constitution, the decision and promptitude of his mind, his great military acquisitions, his tried patriotism and long services so honorably rendered; we are induced without hesitation to say, that in no person could be confided with more hope and assurance, the destinies of the northern army.

The war in the Peninsula.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 158.)

Junction between general Cuesta and sir Arthur Wellesley. Battle of Talavera. The British march to Oropesa. The French advance from Placentia. Sir Arthur Wellesley retreats to Badajos.

In the mean time sir Arthur Wellesley, after his return from the pursuit of marshal Soult, had remained long inactive in the vicinity of Lisbon; not from his own disposition, which was full of ardour and activity in the cause, and adventurous in quest of personal reputation. He was as anxious as possible to strike some decisive blow; but before this should be attempted, it was necessary that some plan of co operation should be concerted between him and the Spanish generals, particularly general Cuesta. He was not more solicitous to obtain the co operation of Cuesta, than desirous that the Spanish general should not make any attempt of importance without that of the English army. He therefore obtained a promise from him that he should suspend his operations till the English had reached the Tagus. It appears from the correspondence between the marquis of Wellesley and Mr. Canning, that sir Arthur had to encounter many obstacles in managing and coming to a clear understanding with the central junta, and that the junta found as much difficulty in calling forth the means and energies of the nation; in guiding general Cuesta, who was a crusty old gentleman, of undoubted bravery and decision of character, but who was considered by most military men as not fitted in any other respect for the command of an army. He was partial to a kind of harrassing warfare, and not very willing to run the risk of any great and decisive battle. At length, however, a plan of co-operation was concerted between the Spanish and British generals, and both began their march towards Madrid. A complete junction of their armies was effected on the 20th July, and immediate measures were taken for carrying into effect the plan that had been adopted. Sir Robert Wilson, who commanded a body of Portuguese troops to the number of three or four thousand men, which he had brought into a state of excellent discipline, was ordered to proceed to Escalona on the river Alberche, and the corps under Venegas advanced to Argonda. The main strength of the allied army marched on towards Ollala, where the enemy was posted. After these preparatory and auxiliary movements had been made, the main British and Spanish army proceeded to Talavera, where the right of the enemy's outposts were turned, and driven back by the Spanish guards, under the duke of Albuquerque, aided by two British regiments under general Anson. Early on the morning of the 24th it was discovered that the French had retreated towards Torrijos, in order to form a junction with general Sebastiani. The British army not being able to continue the pursuit on account of the great deficiency of the means of transport, they were followed by Cuesta as far as Santa Ollala. In the mean time, all the French forces in that part of Spain were united, consisting of the divisions of marshal Victor and general Sebastiani, the guards of Joseph Bonaparte, amounting to 8000 men, and the garrison of Madrid. This force was commanded by king Joseph in person, aided by Jourdan, Victor and Sebastiani. With this force, the advanced guard of Cuesta was attacked, and compelled to fall back upon the British with very considerable loss.

Sir Arthur Wellesley perceiving that it was the object of the enemy to attack the combined armies, chose a position in the neighborhood of Talavera del Reyna, a town half way between Placentia and Madrid, and about 60 or 70 miles distant from both; and general Cuesta having consented to take this position, on the morning of the 27th the British general, Sherbrooke, was ordered to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving general Mackenzie, with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood on the right of the Alberche, which covered the left flank of the allies. The position of the troops at Talavera, extended rather more than two miles. The ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which there was drawn up in echelon and in second line, a division of infantry under major general Hill. Between this height and a range of mountains still further to the left, there was a valley which was not occupied, as it was commanded by the height just mentioned, and the range appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action. The right wing of the allied army, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered with olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high wood leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues of the town were defended in a similar manner, and the town itself was occupied. In the centre between the English and Spanish armies, there was a commanding ground, on which the English had begun to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear: here was posted a division of infantry, supported by a brigade of dragoons and some Spanish cavalry.

On the 27th of July the French made a sudden attack upon the advanced post under general Mackenzie, who withdrew in excellent order though not without some loss, on the left of the position of the combined armies. Towards the evening the French made an attempt to overthrow the Spanish infantry, which formed the right wing of the army, but without success. They then commenced a general attack upon the allies, by a cannonade on the left of their position, and by an attempt with the cavalry, to overthrow the Spanish infantry, in which they failed. A division was then pushed along the valley on the left of the height occupied by major-general Hill, of which the French gained a momentary possession: but that officer quickly regained it by an attack with the bayonet. The attack was repeated in the night, and again at daylight on the morning of the 28th; but without giving any advantage. The French were not more successful in their attack on general Campbell.—They were completely repulsed by that officer, supported by a regiment of Spanish cavalry and two battalions of Spanish infantry. The next attack was upon general Sherbrooke's division which formed the left and centre of the first line of the army; but it was repulsed with great slaughter by the British bayonets. The brigade of guards which formed part of this division, in their eagerness to pursue the enemy, advanced too far, and were thrown into a temporary confusion, by exposing their left flank, to the fire of a battery. A part of general Cotton's cavalry observing this pushed forward and covered their retreat. The French being thus completely foiled in every attempt, having lost 20 pieces of cannon and some prisoners, retreated in the most regular order across the Alberche.* Their loss in killed and wounded was supposed to be nearly 10,000 men.—The loss of the British was proportionally severe, amounting to nearly 6000 men, among whom were major-general Mackenzie, and brigadier-general Langworth: as the Spanish troops were only partially engaged, their loss was comparatively small, not exceeding 1000 men, in killed, wounded and missing.

The joy of victory was but of short duration.—The British troops had scarcely time to congratulate themselves and their allies on this brilliant achievement, when they heard that Soult, Ney and Mortier, having formed a junction, had advanced through Estramadura and were already in their rear. No time was left for delay or hesitation: the army could be saved only, to use the words of sir Arthur Wellesley, "by celerity of movement." The bridge of Alvarez, by which one of the divisions was to have crossed the Tagus, was destroyed, so that the whole troops were obliged to be conveyed over the Arcobispo. As no doubt could be entertained that the army of Victor, though defeated at the battle of Talavera, would again advance, as soon as he heard of the approach of the forces under Soult, Ney and Mortier, it was necessary that part of the combined troops should remain at Talavera, as well for the purpose of checking Victor as to take care of the wounded. Gen. Cuesta accordingly proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other should remain at Talavera. Sir Arthur said that if by half the army he meant half of each army, he could only answer, that he was ready either to go or stay with the whole British force, but he could not separate it. General Cuesta then desired him to choose which he would do: and sir Arthur determined to go, because, as he states in his despatches, he thought his force would "most likely do the business at once and without contest." On the 3rd of August the British left Talavera, and marched to Oropesa. On the evening of the same day, advice was received that the French, stated to be 30,000 strong, having advanced from Placentia, were between the British and the bridge of Almarez: and almost at the same time sir Arthur was informed that general Cuesta was on the point of quitting Talavera, leaving the sick and wounded, to fall into the hands of their enemies.—To this he was compelled by the want of means of conveyance. As soon as Cuesta's march was known, it was to be expected that Victor would advance with 25,000 strong, leaving 10,000 to watch Venegas. The British army, if unsuccessful in a contest with this force, or with that of Soult and Ney would be without a retreat—and if the latter, avoiding an action, should wait the arrival of Victor, it would be exposed to a general action with at least 50,000 men, and be equally without a retreat. In this embarrassing situation the most rapid retreat was unavoidable, though the troops were very unequal to it; having been without their allowance of provisions for several days. Sir Arthur Wellesley deemed it adviseable to retire by the bridge of Arco Bispo, and to take up a strong position at Deleytosa. General Cuesta also retired to the same bridge, where he crossed the Tagus, on the following evening (5th August.) He brought with him about half the sick and wounded from Talavera; the other half remained there and were treated by the French with great humanity. The reason which Cuesta assigned for abandoning the important position at which he had been left, was that the enemy was moving upon his flank and had returned to St. Ollala in his front; and further, that without his assistance sir Arthur would not be sufficiently strong to cope with the force that was approaching from Placentia. These reasons did not appear sufficient to sir Arthur, as we learn from his despatches of the 8th, to justify him in giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear, and for abandoning his hospital. But sir Arthur did not state the whole of Cuesta's reasoning. That general represented to sir Arthur, "not only that he thought it his duty to fly to the assistance of his good ally, but lest, in the case of a defeat of the British army, the Spaniards should find themselves between Victor and Soult, with the most perfect certainty that they must share the same fate if they should remain at Talavera." Under these impressions, following the same route with the British, he arrived at Oropesa, where he was surprized to find them, as he had supposed that sir Arthur Wellesley had gone in quest of the French, who was still at Naval Moral. He was still more surprized to learn that the British general was determined not to hazard an action with Soult, without securing a retreat in case of discomfiture, and for this end taking up a position beyond the Tagus. The reasoning which he employed to induce sir Arthur to come to battle would, no doubt, have had its effect upon the mind of the British commander, if he could have reckoned on the prompt and steady co-operation of his allies, military and political. But his uniform experience on this head had taught him to make a just estimate both of the one and the other. He remained some time unmolested by the French at Deleytosa, and was enabled to recruit his army: but finding that the junta were by no means

* See sir Arthur Wellesley's letter to lord Castlereagh, 29th July 1809.

disposed to supply the wants which had prevented his pursuit of the French before the battle of Talavera, he deemed it prudent to retreat to Badajoz. Here, during the remainder of the year his army remained not only inactive, but exposed to the ravages of disorder, produced by the unhealthiness of the situation. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Cultivation of the Vine.

Mr. Bernard M'Mahon, of Philadelphia, well known to the public for his treatise on gardening, &c. gives the following interesting information in reply to an anonymous writer in one of the Philadelphia papers.

To the editor of the Daily Advertiser.

Having observed in your paper of the 17th inst. above the signature of "COLUMELLA," some observations on the variety of *grape*, known for many years in the vicinity of Philadelphia, by the trivial name of the "Cape of Good Hope," which are evidently intended to discourage the cultivation thereof, and have a pointed allusion to an advertisement of mine, respecting the sale of cuttings of said grape, &c. I am induced, by the interest I feel for the independence and welfare of my country, and fellow citizens, and by no other motive (for the cuttings offered for sale, are not my own, but I know them to be genuine) to state some facts, which may probably satisfy Columella, himself, as well as those upon whom his observations may have made an impression.

For several years previous to the month of January last, I had been one of the managers of the Vine Company of Pennsylvania, when the increase of my own concerns rendered it necessary for me to decline a re election, during which time we had cultivated at the company's vineyard, every variety of grape we could procure from Europe, or elsewhere; and the result was, that in open-field or vineyard culture, no variety of grape succeeded to our entire satisfaction, but that called *Cape of Good Hope*, which bore fruit abundantly, and of which excellent wine and brandy have been made.

The president and managers of that institution, which was originally founded for the purpose of making a fair essay on the practicability of cultivating the grape vine with us, to *national* as well as individual advantage, will not hesitate to say, that after many years experience, they find that variety. known here by the name of the Cape of Good Hope grape, to be more likely to answer their expectations, than any other which they have or had under cultivation, and that they are now fully satisfied, it will answer the end of giving wine and brandy in abundance, to the citizens of the U. States, if disseminated and cultivated with that spirit and care which it deserves. They have consequently given orders to their vine dresser, to propagate and cultivate this kind with avidity, in the company's vineyard.

From whence it came originally, I will not pretend to say, nor is it of much importance, but Mr. Peter Legaux asserts, that the original plants, from which the present have been propagated, were brought to him many years ago, from the Cape of Good Hope. If it be indigenous, is it to be despised on that account? if foreign, and likely to answer the end, why discourage its cultivation? but I can inform Columella, that it is not that species of grape, known to us by the trivial name of Fox grape the *Vitis Labrusca*, of Linnæus, the *V. taurina* of Walter, and *V. vulpina* of Marshall, nor any variety of it "slightly improved" or otherwise, as he insinuates; and when Columella writes again on the subject, I would advise him, to come out under or above his own proper signature, that the public may know what respect to attach to his experience and judgment.

That there are more palatable grapes, and a great variety of them, is a fact: but I would ask *Columella*, does the sweetest apple make the best cyder, or the sweetest grape the best wine? Had he given himself the trouble of visiting Spring Mill vineyard, last autumn, he would have seen such a profusion of fruit on those vines, and of such quality, as might reasonably be expected to obviate his apprehensions; and had he tasted of the *wine* made of this fruit, now in the company's vault at Spring Mill, and of the *brandy* distilled from it, now in Philadelphia, this probably would have cured him of his scepticism.

I will now take leave of *Columella*, by observing, that he has taken more notice of the progress of the grape in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, than in the country parts, where it only can be cultivated upon an *extensive* scale. It is well known, that European grapes, generally thrive much better in our cities and large towns, than in the country, especially under field vineyard culture; and *domestic* wines, sufficient for the consumption of the United States, can never be expected, from the few vines that can be raised in city gardens and back yards.

I wish Columella as good and delicious grapes in his back yard, as any in Europe; but before he touches on the subject again, I would advise him to consider it more maturely.

BERNAND M'MAHON.

Aqueduct of Alcantara.

We are indebted to a friend (says a New-York paper) lately returned from Lisbon for the following:

The building was commenced in the 5th, and completed in 1712.—So admirable is the construction of all its parts that it appears to have received no damage during the great earthquake. Manuel da Maga was the name of the Architect; and its dimensions in the most depressed part of the valley are as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Height of the arch from the ground to the intrades	230	10
From the vortex of the arch to the extrades exclusive of the parapet	9	8
From the extrades to the top of the ventilator	25	4
Total height from the ground to summit of the ventilator	263	10
Breadth of the principal arch	107	8
Breadth of the piers of the principal arch	28	10
Thickness of the piers in general	23	8

The number of arches across the valley is 35, 14 of which in a range are pointed, the rest semi circular. Over the arches is a vaulted corridor, 9 feet 6 inches high by five feet broad, internally—A continual passage runs through the centre of it for the people who attend to keep it in order, and a semicircular channel of 13 inches diameter on each side through which the water flows.—Lisbon is supplied with water which is conveyed by means of this aqueduct into reservoirs in different parts of the city, from which a laborious class of its inhabitants are employed in filling barrels and vending their contents through the city.

British Statistics.

We have been obligingly furnished with the following important and we are assured, accurate table. We have taken special care to have it carefully corrected to agree in every point with the office copy which was handed to us. *Dem. Press.*

A TABLE

Shewing the progressive increase of the taxation, expenditure and national debt of Great Britain, from the accession of queen Anne, 1702, to the 5th of January, 1810. Also the amount of debt redeemed from the first operation of the redemption act, 1786, to the first of February, 1810. Together with the amount of all the loans from 1776 to 1810.

	Taxation.	*Expenditure.*	*Debt.*
1702. Death of William III. accession of Anne, - -	£4,212,353	£5,610,987	£16,394.702
1714. Death of Anne, accession of George I. - -	6,762,643	6,633,581	54,145,363
1727. Death of George I. accession of George II. - -	6,522,540	5,141,257	52,092,235
1760. Death of George II. accession of George III. -	8,744,682	24,456,940	146,682,814
1784. After the close of the American war and at the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, -	13,300,921	21,657,609	257,213,043
1802. After the close of the last war commonly called the French revolution war, - - -	36,728,971	61,278,018	579,931,447
1810. 5th January - - - - - -	70,240,226	82,027,283	811,898,081

The National Funded Debt £761,117,455 18*s.* 0*d.* 3-4. *Unfunded Debt,* £50,780,625 14*s.* 3*d.* *Redeemed Debt,* £163,679,089, January 5, 1810.

The Funding System commenced 1696, eighth year of William III. The first monies raised were laid as duties on salt and stamps, to the amount of two millions. At the death of William III. whose reign was one continued scene of warfare, the debt amounted to £16,394,702. At the death of Anne, 1714, whose reign, the last year excepted, was war, the debt had increased more than three fold, being £54,145,363. At the death of George I. 1727, the debt had decreased more than two millions, being at that period £52,092,235. At the death of George II. 1760, a period of thirty three years from the death of George I. in which two wars had taken place the debt had nearly doubled, being £146,682,814. In 1784, after the close of the American war, and at the commencement of Mr. Pitt's first administration, a period of twenty four years from the accession of George III. the debt almost doubled itself, being £257,213,043 —At the close of the year 1802, the termination of the French revolution war, a period of eighteen years, the debt had more than doubled itself by sixty-five millions, being £579,931,447. From the close of the year 1802, to the beginning of the year 1810, a period of seven years only, the debt had increased two hundred and thirty-two millions, the whole amount of the National Debt, Funded and Unfunded, on the 5th January, 1810, being 811,898,081.

Amount of Loans from the commencement of the American War to the present time.

AMERICAN WAR.			FRENCH REVOLUTION WAR.			PRESENT WAR.		
Date.		*Interest.*	*Date.*		*Interest.*	*Date.*		*Interest*
1776.	£2,000,000	£3 9 8	1793	£4,500.000	£4 3 4	1803.	£12,000,000	£5 2 0
1777.	5,000,000	4 5 2	1794.	11,000,000	4 10 9	1804.	14,500,000	9 9 2
1778.	6,000,000	4 18 7	1795.	18,000,000	4 15 8	1805.	22,500,000	5 3 2
1779.	7,000,000	5 18 10	1796.	18,000,000	4 14 9	1806.	18,000,000	4 19 7
1780.	12,000,000	5 16 8	1796.	7,500,000	4 12 2	1807.	12,000,000	4 14 7
1781.	12,000,000	5 11 1	1797.	18,000,000	5 14 1	1808.	8,000,000	4 14 6
1782.	13,500,000	5 18 1	1797.	14,500,000	6 6 10	1809.	11,000,000	4 12 0
1783.	12,000,000	4 13 9	1798.	17,000,000	6 4 9	1810.	13,500,000	4 4 3
1784.	6,000,000	5 6 11	1799.	3,000,000	5 12 5			
			1799.	15,500,000	5 5 0			
			1800.	20,500,000	4 14 2			
			1801.	28,000,000	5 5 5			
Total,	£75,500,000		*Total,*	£175,500,000		*Total,*	£111,500,000	

Interesting Scraps.

"GATHER UP THE FRAGMENTS."

LAW CASE,—An *important decision* was made at Doctors Commons, London, on the 4th of December last. The cause was *Watson* and *Watson*, vs. *Faremouth* and *others*. This was a proceeding originally instituted in the Episcopal court, at Exeter, but appealed from thence by the defendants, to annul the marriage of Samuel Watson with his present wife, on the ground of affinity, she being the sister of his former wife. Considerable property is given by the will of Mr. Watson's deceased mother to the parties promoting the suit in the event of her son's death without lawful issue—by his first wife he had no issue, but had by the last.

The object of the present suit was, to obtain a sentence declaratory of the invalidity of that fact—thereby illegitimatising the children, and enabling themselves to lay claim to the estate.

The trial occupied several hours of the court and excited much interest, and the marriage was ultimately declared illegal. *Lond. pap.*

ARABIC MS.—A late London paper mentions that count RZEWUSK, of Vienna, is translating an Arabic manuscript written in the time of the Crusades which mentions particulars relative to the use of gunpowder in war; and which contains a genuine receipt of the Greek fire.

RIGHT SIDE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.—On the 9th of last month a trial came on in the admiralty court, Doctor's Commons, wherein the owner of a vessel from one of the Yorkshire river ports were the appellants, and Mr. John Mountain, of the Angle Inn, in Boston, and others, were the respondents. The cause arose out of the circumstance of Mr. Mountain's vessel the *Johns*, of that port, and a vessel of the appellant, called the *Engineer*, being obliged by adverse weather in prosecuting their voyage to London, to ply to windward; and in one of their courses it became evident, that the vessels would come in contact unless one of them bore up and put about on a different tack. Neither of them being disposed to haul to wind, the vessels, as had been foreseen, ran foul of each other, and the *Engineer* was overwhelmed in the shock, and immediately sunk; allowing just time enough for the crew to save themselves on board the *Johns*. When the surviving vessel reached London, she was seized by the court of admiralty, on the complaint of the master of the *Engineer*, to abide the trial of the case; which trial came on the day we mentioned, nearly a year after the accident. The case resolved itself into an enquiry as to the tacks on which the vessels were sailing: and the judgment was pronounced in favor of the *Johns*, the court of admiralty, declaring that the vessel on the larboard tack is bound to bear up or heave about to avoid danger, or must be answerable for any injury the vessel on the starboard tack may sustain by their coming in contact. We understand the decision is important, and requires to be promulgated for the information of masters of vessels generally. The expenses attending the trial have been more than 300*l.* to the parties, besides the loss of one of the vessels, and the long detention of the other.

RECEIPT TO DIE HATS.—For the benefit of hat manufacturers, and others concerned in dying—please to publish the following receipt for dying black without verdigris.

American Daily Ad.

For forty hats, take one pound Roman or blue vitriol pounded, and one pound pearl ash, dissolve in a small quantity of water, taking care not to put the whole in at once, least it should ferment and overflow; this is to be used as Verdigris usually is, that is by pouring the usual quantity of the liquor into the kettle at each suit. The quantity of copperas and logwood may be the same as when Verdigris is used. By this method a most excellent bright and glossy black may be made equal if not superior to any made with Verdigris and with considerable saving of expence as verdigris at the present price, (3 dolls per lb.) would cost at least 1 dollar 50 cents whereas the above articles will not cost fifty cents.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—In some parts of Scotland bordering on the sea, where the people are more than usually industrious and frugal, oatmeal is used instead of soap for washing, commixed with the sea water. I am not chemist enough to describe technically how it acts, but I will be easily understood, when I affirm that the meal decomposes the oily portion of the marine element, and renders it as fit for washing as the finest soft water with soap. This discovery is of very great importance to passengers on board a ship, as the captains are always sparing of fresh water, and scarcely ever permit it to be used for washing. I have many a day at sea, found the most luxurious refreshment in a bucket of sea water with a handful of oatmeal; and no one should go to sea without a supply of it.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Friday, May 8;—Mr. Pope submitted the following motion for consideration:

Whereas, the conduct of the French government, in failing to make compensation for the property of the citizens of the United States, seized and confiscated under the Rambouillet decree, in the year 1810, in excluding from France, by enormous discriminating duties, our tobacco and cotton, the principal articles of export in the southern and south-western parts of the United States, contrary to our just expectations, authorised by the assurances of her minister; besides granting licences to carry on a trade from certain ports of the U. States, so disrepectful to the feelings, so derogatory to the sovereignty of an independent nation; and the recent and repeated aggressions of her public and private armed vessels, on the lawful commerce of the United States demand, from the impartiality, honor and dignity of this government, a disavowal of the arrangement made with her, which took effect on the 2d day of November, 1810, a measure calculated to inspire general confidence and respect, and to convince every true American, that the object of his government is to unite the people in a manly American effort to resist foreign aggression. And whereas, many of our citizens, under an expectation or at least a hope of a change in our relations with Great Britain, have, in the course of trade, acquired property abroad not admissible by existing laws, into the United States, the importation of which it is reasonable and expedient to permit; expedient, because it will not only prevent injuries and losses to many of our citizens, but aid our finances, cheapen the public supplies, until a sufficiency can be procured of home manufacture, and lessen the necessity of internal taxes to carry on the war in which we may be engaged in with Great Britain:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the first May, 1810, except the section thereof, all the force and effect of the president's proclamation, issued in virtue thereof, on the day of in the same year; and the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," passed on the second day of March, 1811, ought to be repealed, annulled and set aside, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose.

☞ *Vote in the senate on the preceeding resolution.*

For the resolution.—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Pope, Worthington—8.

Against it.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner and Varnum—15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Having devoted so much of this number to congressional proceedings—and as the time of the house has been occupied, for the present week, with private petitions and matters of little interest, indeed, to the greater part of our readers, we dismiss them merely with noticing, that on Wednesday last a resolution was passed *directing the speaker to*

request the attendance of each member of the house in his seat forthwith, From this it would appear as if some important question was about to be agitated immediately.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, MAY 16.

The loan.—The *National Intelligencer* says that during the two days the books for the loan of eleven millions were open, about six millions of dollars were subscribed—and expresses a belief that the balance would be immediately taken.

General Dearborn, commander in chief of the northern army of the United States, arrived at Albany a few days ago.

A body of volunteers, chiefly young men, 230 in number, embarked from Zanesville about the 23d inst. destined for the northern frontier of the United States, at or in the neighborhood of Detroit. The military spirit beats high in the state of Ohio; and the whole requisition of the president, on the certainty of actual service, will be complied with without a draft.

A Philadelphia paper of the 9th inst. says—The steam boat *Camden*, commenced running this day from Market-street ferry, upper side, to Springer's ferry at Camden, New-Jersey, opposite this city.

Governor *R. J. Meigs*, of Ohio, has been nominated by the president to the senate of the United States, as the head of the new *land department*.

Emigration.—During the last week there arrived at New-York 490 emigrants from Ireland. Many others were daily expected.

The trustees of the late bank of the United States have declared a dividend of 70 per cent. of the capital stock, to be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after the first day of June.

Thomas Pinkney, esq. has accepted the appointment of major general in the army of the United States, and *Morgan Lewis*, quarter master general.

The governor of Delaware has summoned an extra meeting of the legislature of that state, for the purpose of complying with the requisition of the president, in pursuance to the act to authorize a detachment from the militia.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—We have accounts from England as late as the 30th ultimo. The emperor of France was at Paris on the 22nd of March; but his armies were marching in great force towards Russia. It is said that 200,000 French, 150,000 Austrians, and 50,000 troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, are prepared to fall upon the emperor Alexander, who is stated to have 280,000 in readiness to oppose them. The Prussian troops are to join the French.—Notwithstanding all these statements and the hundreds of others floating in the British papers (*perhaps for stock-jobbing purposes*) we do not believe that France and Russia will commence hostilities. The late king of Sweden has been divorced from his wife in Switzerland—she is a sister to the emperor of Russia. The L'Orient squadron is still at sea, and has made some captures. A dissolution of parliament is talked of. Grain to the value of 12 millions sterling was imported into England in the year 1811; nine of which were paid for by licensed barters and three millions in specie.

In the last commercial report, (says the Belfast monthly magazine) the discount on bank notes was through inadvertance stated at 22 per cent. It ought to have been marked at 20. Owing to a want of orders to purchase guineas, discounts have lately fallen to 15 or 18 per cent; being 4s 4d or 4s 6d per piece. But this reduction can only be considered as temporary, as gold in bullion is in London at 5l. 10s. per oz. 1l. 12s. 1dh. above the mint price, and silver at 7s. per oz. or 1s. 2dh. above the mint standard. In Dublin the discount is above 20 per cent. or 5s. 6d. per guinea.

NORFOLK, May 8.

Captain Hodge, of the ship Wallace, arrived here on Wednesday from Lisbon, informs that the latest news from the armies, left lord Wellington continuing his operations before Badajoz, garrisoned by about 5000 French troops. On the 20th or 21st March, the French made a sortie from one of the gates on a weak part of the besieging army, and after a severe skirmish, with considerable loss on both sides, they retired within the garrison. A day or two before sailing, report said that marshal Soult, with a large body of cavalry, had unexpectedly forced his way into the city, and after leaving a strong reinforcement of men and provisions, had retired without coming to any engagement. The English had collected nearly all their forces before Badajoz, and it was expected that a general assault will immediately take place. No news-papers had been published in Lisbon for four days previous to the Wallace's sailing, on account of the Easter holidays.

Latest from England.—London papers to the 11th ult. have been received at New-York.

The French emperor had not left Paris—but war between him and Russia was still *talked* of. The L'Orient squadron arrived at Brest on the 29th of March. An armistice for 45 days has been concluded between the Turks and Russians, preparatory to the termination of a war between them in which neither have "gained any thing but hard knocks." Four sail of the line, about to be launched at *Venice*, are to be ready for sea, in June next.

The emperor of Austria has issued a rescript to the states of Hungary, in which he, in substance, states, that under existing circumstances he cannot desist from the demand he has made of 12,000,000 in money for the wants of the empire.

Petitions against the orders in council.—The petition from Leeds had from 16 to 17 thousand signatures. That from Birmingham was signed by 20 thousand persons in four days—and required 150 feet of parchment; and on Friday last, at a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of Sheffield and the neighborhood, held at Town-Hall, resolutions respecting petitioning parliament to advise his royal highness the prince regent to rescind the "orders in council" were passed, and petitions, the same in substance as those lately presented to the regent, were voted.

No change favorable to the United States has taken place in Great Britain or France. Price of stocks, April 11, at London, consols, 59 37 48—Reduced 50. The new constitution is stated to be adopted by the Spanish cortes.

☞ If complaint should be made of the *quality* we are assured that the *quantity* of matter in the present number will evince our desire to please. Though some of the articles are unusually long, they are more than usually interesting. The congressional debate is of the highest importance, and the sketch of the life of general *Dearborn*, copied from the *Boston Chronicle*, will command an earnest perusal from the circumstances in which he is placed.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1812. [No. 38

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum*

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

LETTER II—*To the citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

EMBARGO—AND WAR WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

Fellow-Citizens,—Mr. Jefferson's embargo is too recent, and its ruinous effects on your fisheries and commerce, and the consequent distress to all persons depending on those extensive employments, were too sensibly felt to be forgotten. The wickedness of that transaction is certainly not generally understood, or he would have received the execration of every honest man in America. I will give you a history of it as concisely as possible. For, if convinced by this of his falsehood and treachery, then, as you ought, you will discredit all his other deceitful professions of regard for the welfare of the nation.

You must all remember the flourishing state of our agriculture, commerce, fisheries and manufactures, and the full employment of our mechanics, to near the close of the year 1807. The French emperor's Berlin decree had been published for more than a year.—It wantonly, but absurdly, declared all the British islands in a state of blockade; when his own principal ports were blocked up by British fleets of ships. Hence this decree, outrageous as it was, created no alarm. Our merchants could send their vessels to every port of the British dominions, with little fear of capture by French cruisers, if the emperor had attempted its immediate execution in regard to the United States. Our minister in Paris asked an explanation of the Berlin decree from the French minister of marine. He answered, in effect, that it was not to operate against the vessels of the United States; but advised our minister to apply to Mr. Talleyrand, the French minister of foreign affairs, for a correct and definitive answer. This correct and definitive answer was never obtained. However, I do not recollect any captures under that decree until the spring of 1807, when, as Mr. Madison stated, some had been made in the West Indies. The first instance of violence under it in Europe was in the case of the American ship Horizon, which, on the 30th May, 1807, was shipwrecked on the coast of France; and which neither humanity, nor the law of nations, nor the stipulations of the emperor's own treaty with the United States, could save from his vengeance. All that part of her cargo (the whole belonging to our fellow-citizens) which came from the British dominions, was condemned. The emperor's final decision was given on the 18th September 1807, through his grand judge Regnier. The effect of this decision was, to carry into execution the Berlin decree, by subjecting to capture and condemnation all sorts of merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the British dominions, found on board of American vessels, although the property of American citizens. This decision of the imperial tyrant, also soon became known in the United States; yet it produced no alarm because his piratical cruisers were so few in number; and it cost our merchants only a small additional expense for insurance.

In the month of June, 1807, some British ships of war lying in the Chesapeake bay, having lost some of their seamen by desertion, and the deserters, British subjects, having enlisted to serve in some of the armed vessels of the United States, they were demanded by the British officers, and refused. The British consul at Norfolk demanded them, and they were refused—and when the British minister at Washington applied for their surrender, he also met with refusal. At the same time some deserters from a French frigate lying near Norfolk, were delivered up as soon as demanded. Such was my information in these cases. Exasperated by this course of conduct, the commander of the British ships understanding the deserters had entered on board the American frigate Chesapeake, gave orders that they should be demanded, and if refused, taken by force. The frigate Chesapeake, destined for the Mediterranean, put to sea; and when out of the jurisdiction of the United States, a British fifty gun ship having demanded the deserters and being refused, attacked the frigate, which surrendered; and some deserters were taken out; and some men were killed and wounded in the attack.

For this unauthorised attack, as soon as it was known in London, the British government expressed the "most sincere concern and sorrow," and promised "to make the most prompt and effectual reparation, if the British officers should prove to have been culpable." They were found culpable; and such prompt and effectual reparation would have been made, but for the measures of president Jefferson, which prevented it. Other forbidding measures of his successor, Mr. Madison, further delayed the adjustment, until the last year, when he was pleased to accept the reparation; which would more cheerfully have been given four years before.—But in that time, other subjects of difference had arisen, and with old ones, had been, by the management of our own government, sufficiently aggravated to keep up the bitter irritation of American citizens towards Great Britain; so the affair of the attack on the Chesapeake could be dispensed with. It was then an old story and had grown stale. Besides, this settlement might serve to suggest to the people the idea, that the president was always disposed to settle our differences with Great Britain, when her government offered reasonable terms. In cunning acts to amuse and delude, I believe no government was ever more adroit than ours.

I have introduced the Chesapeake affair, because it appears to have given rise to a proclamation of his Britannic majesty, dated October, 1807, peremptorily disclaiming any right to take British deserters from the public armed ships of a neutral nation; requiring his seafaring subjects in foreign service to return home to aid in defence of their own country, and enjoining upon his naval officers increased care and caution in impressing British seamen found on board neutral merchant vessels. This proclamation, I believe, was considered every where as lawful and right, and wholly unexceptionable. For Great Britain still insisting on it as her right, to take *her own seamen* from neutral merchant vessels, it was something *gained*, after the serious affair of the Chesapeake, to have a fresh, solemn and public command from her sovereign to his naval officers to use increased care and caution in all future impressments. This proclamation, however, Mr. Jefferson pressed into his service, when he enticed congress to impose his embargo.

I will now exhibit the *hypocrisy* and *deception* practised by Mr. Jefferson in proposing that embargo; and if you do not also discover *treachery* at the bottom of it, I shall be obliged to ascribe it to the strange delusions with which that arch hypocrite has contrived to bewitch the people.

On the 28th December, 1807, Mr. Jefferson sent to the two houses of congress, the following message:

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

"The communications now made, shewing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen and merchandize are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the serious consideration of congress; who will, doubtless, perceive all the advantage which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States.

"Their wisdom will also see the necessity of making every preparation for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis.

"I ask a return of the letters of Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny, which it would be improper to make public.

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"*December* 18, 1807."

The communications consisted of four papers. One, the proclamation of the king of Great Britain, already described. A second was the letter from the grand judge Regnier, also before mentioned, containing the emperor's decision upon his Berlin decree.—These two papers, the former entire, and the latter in whole or in substance, had been published in our newspapers; and were considered, the first as at least, harmless—and the last as of little consequence; the knowledge of it serving only to put our merchants more on their guard in the destination of their vessels, and to get them ensured against their small risque. Of the other two papers, being Armstrong's letter of September 24, 1807, and Champagny's answer of October 7th, Mr. Jefferson, *for the purpose of public deception*, made great mystery—asking their return, under the pretence that it would be improper to publish them. These two wonderful papers *wrapped up the mystery of the embargo*, and, like the devices of jugglers, playing slight-of-hand tricks, *were to be kept from the sight of the PEOPLE*. They were returned to the president. Yet he himself laid them before congress *three months afterwards*—but (mark the mode) he sent them with a *large mass* of other documents, and without any intimation that they had ever been offered as the ground of his embargo. And if a few members of congress read and recollected those papers, *thus huddled in*, the *people abroad* would not know nor suspect the deceitful use which had been made of them. They related simply to the Berlin decrees, the precise subject of Regnier's public letter, before mentioned, and this is their amount. Armstrong, our minister in Paris, asked the French minister Champagny, whether, by the emperor's late decision, enforcing his Berlin decree, it was his intention to infract [break and violate] his treaty with the United States? And Champagny, answered roundly—"his majesty has considered every neutral vessel going from English ports, with cargoes of English merchandise, or of English origin, as lawfully seized by French armed vessels." This was a most palpable violation of his treaty with the United States, as every one who reads it well knows, but I will give you Mr. Madison's own authority for it. He calls the Berlin decree "a gross infraction of our neutral rights:" and referring to the emperor's decision enforcing that decree, Mr. Madison says, "it violates as well positive stipulations of the convention of September 30, 1800, [being the treaty which Bonaparte had himself made with the United States] as the incontestible principles of public law." Yet Champagny, in his letter to Armstrong, with the wonted shameless impudence of French ministers, says "it has seemed easy to reconcile these measures with the observance of treaties."

From these details it is evident that Mr. Jefferson's message, stating that the papers he communicated, shewed that our commerce was exposed to GREAT and increasing dangers, was *unfounded*

and *false*. But I will add to your own necessary conclusions, Mr. Jefferson's own authority for my assertion. In the letter from Mr. Madison to general Armstrong, dated Feb. 8, 1808, concerning the Berlin decree, and the emperor's construction of it, in which he more than once refers to Mr. Jefferson's orders for what he writes, and the whole of which letter no one will doubt that he read and approved, and which he sanctions by his own act, in communicating it to congress—in that letter is the following passage—"The conduct of the French government in giving this extended operation to that decree, and, indeed, in issuing one with such apparent or doubtful import against the right of the sea, is the more extraordinary, inasmuch as the *inability* to enforce it on that element exhibits the measure in the light of an *empty menace*."—And in his letter of March 25, 1808, to the British minister at Washington, Mr. Madison, writing again on the subject of the Berlin decree, says, that France "was without the means to carry it into effect."

Fellow-citizens, I beseech you to reflect on the facts I have now stated—facts recited from Mr. Jefferson's own documents. *By them he stands convicted of a base and mischievous deception practised on congress, announcing dangers which he knew did not exist—and which shortly after, he was not ashamed to avow did not exist.*

And in withdrawing immediately the papers in which the deception was wrapped up, his only object could be, to prevent the detection of the fraud.

Here an important enquiry forces itself upon the mind: why—for what reason—from what motive did Mr. Jefferson practise this fraud? A fraud in its consequences so injurious to the United States at large, but more especially to Massachusetts, the most commercial state in the union! A fraud which nearly destroyed your fisheries, and which essentially injured your navigation and trade? Frauds, deception and lies are necessary only to effect some unlawful purpose. Mr. Jefferson might have two objects in view, in thus wantonly prostrating your commerce by his *unlimited permanent embargo*. I shall at present draw your attention but to one.

Four days before he recommended the embargo, he received despatches from France. The news by the same vessel was, that the French emperor had said he would have no neutrals. And for this we had afterwards general Armstrong's authority. Another article of news received then, or about that time, was, that in France it was said there would be an embargo in the United States as soon as their despatch vessel arrived. These are circumstances meriting some notice. We know also that the French emperor expressed his approbation of the embargo. But the certain conclusion in this case is to be drawn from Mr. Jefferson's own communication to congress which I have brought into view; and that conclusion is, that Mr. Jefferson recommended the embargo in concert with the French emperor—in order to co-operate with him in destroying the commerce of Great Britain—which the emperor by unexampled acts of injustice and violence was endeavoring to accomplish, as the sure means, in his opinion, of reducing and subjecting her to his dominion; as he had already subjected a great part of the nations of Europe, and over all which he exercised a fatal influence—the British nation only excepted. And her downfall Mr. Jefferson had at that time predicted. He expressed "his opinion that she would not exist six months as a free and independent nation; but was confident the weight of her national debt, and the pressure of the French power, would destroy her in the course of a year." And this pressure, you have seen, he was eager to increase by the embargo.

Thus, fellow-citizens, you were BETRAYED—thus were your great interests sacrificed to promote the objects of the overflowing ambition of the French emperor to bring under his yoke all the nations of Europe. Our own subjugation would then be the work but of a single campaign; and the universal tyrant would tread upon a prostrate world.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 16, 1812.

Cobbett to the Prince Regent.

From his Register of Feb. 1, 1812.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN OUT OF AMERICAN SHIPS BY OUR SHIPS OF WAR.

Our ships of war when they meet an American vessel at sea, board her, and take out of her, by force, any seamen whom our officers assert to be *British subjects*. There is no *rule* by which they are bound. They act at discretion; and the consequence is, that great numbers of native Americans have been thus impressed, and great numbers of them are now in our navy. The total number so held at any one time cannot perhaps be ascertained, but from a statement published in America, it appears that Mr. Lyman, the late consul here stated the number, about two years ago, at *fourteen thousand*. That many of these men have died on board of our ships, that many have been wounded, that many have been killed in action, and that many have been worn out in the service, there can be no doubt. Some obtain their release through the application of the American consul here, and of these the sufferings have in many instances, been very great. There have been instances where men have thus got free after having been flogged through the fleet for desertion.

But it has been asked, whether we are not to take our sailors where we find them? To which America answers, yes, but take only your own; "take," said Mr. Lyman, "your whole pound of flesh, but take not a drop of blood." She says that she wishes not to have in her ships any British sailor; and she is willing to give them up, wherever the fact of their being British sailors can be proved. Let them, she says, be brought before any magistrate, or any public *civil* authority, in any one of your own ports, at home or abroad; and she is willing to abide by the decision. But, let not men be seized in her ships upon the high seas (and sometimes at the mouth of her own rivers) where there is nobody to judge between the parties, and where the British officer going on board is at once accuser, witness, judge and captor. Let not your officer who cannot know the men, except by mere accident, be taken to be a better judge of the fact than the commander of the ship in which they sail. Let it not be admitted, that he is never to be believed, and that even the protections given by the American authorities, are to be received as falsehoods, and disregarded accordingly.

We have hitherto refused to alter our practice.—The grievance has been growing greater and greater, as it necessarily must with the continuance of the war, till, at last, the number of persons impressed, the number of sufferers, and the corresponding number of complaining parents, wives and children in America, are become so great, that the whole country cries out war! war! or an end to impressment.

I beg your royal highness to consider what must be the feelings of a people at the existence of a grievance like this; and if you do seriously consider it, I am sure you will see cause to despise those parasites of the press in England, who are using their utmost endeavours to persuade the public, that the American congress are, in their resentful language against England, "stimulated by the *intrigues* of Bonaparte." As if the intrigues of Bonaparte were necessary to make an assembly of *real* representatives of the American people feel for the ruin of so many hundreds of their merchants, and for the greater sufferings of so many thousands of their seamen! As if the intrigues of Bonaparte were necessary to make such an assembly feel at seeing their country, whose independence was purchased with the blood of their fathers, treated, at sea, as if it were still no more than a colony! As if to feel acutely, and to express themselves strongly upon such occasion, it were necessary for them to be instigated by the intrigues of a foreign power.

Having now with as much clearness as I have been able to combine with brevity, submitted to your royal highness the nature and extent of the complaints, which America prefers against England, I next proceed to state to you what has been done by the congress, in the way of obtaining redress for those grievances, after which will naturally come such observations as I think not unworthy of your serious attention, relative to the consequences of a war with a country, which, *until this moment*, the prostituted press of this country, has studiously treated with *contempt*.

When the president's speech reached us, breathing a spirit of resentment, and suggesting the propriety of arming, these yelpers, of the venal press,

as if all set on by one and the same halloo, and as if forgetting their predictions about his fall, flew at him in a train of abuse such as I have seldom witnessed, except when I myself have had the honor to be thought by their setters-on, an object worthy of their mercenary malice. They likened the style of his speech to that of the Wabash and Shawanese savages; they called him a tool of Bonaparte, they represented him as a mean, low-minded, ignorant man, and I have never heard, that any one of them has been called to account for this conduct.—They soon found, however, what every man of sense anticipated, that the sentiments of the president's speech were but a faint sketch of the picture to be finished by congress, who, therefore, next became an object of attack. But, by degrees, as the accounts of the proceedings of the congress have reached us, these deceivers of the English people have grown more measured in their abuse. At the arrival of every new menace from the city of Washington, they have, as in the nature of the true bred bully, become more and more gentle; till, at last, they have softened down into a tone of civility.—They do not *now* "make a mockery" of war with America; they even hope that it may be prevented; and, they "trust empty punctilio will not stand in the way of reconciliation;" that very reconciliation, which they had done all in their power to prevent.

Meeting at Birmingham.

From the Liverpool Mercury of April 10.

TOWN MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM RESPECTING THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Birmingham, March 31, 1812.

This day, in consequence of the notice given by our very respectable high bailiff, upwards of *eleven hundred* persons assembled in the great room, at the royal hotel. Mr. Atwood opened the meeting by reading the requisition, signed by three hundred and seven highly respectable names—he then proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, after which, as a preliminary, he called upon the chairman of the Inland Commercial Society, to lay before the meeting the origin of the deputation which had waited upon his majesty's ministers, from this town.

Mr. Capper said, that at a meeting of the society on the 24th of February, it was resolved, that a deputation should wait upon Mr. Perceval, for the purpose of representing to him the distressed situation of this manufacturing district, and the state of trade in general, in consequence of the orders in council.

Mr. Richard Spooner, one of the deputation, informed the meeting, that in the interview with the chancellor of the exchequer, they had explicitly told the right honorable gentleman, that the deputation did not represent the town in general, but only the body of merchants and manufacturers, connected with the American trade. They endeavored correctly to represent the situation of the manufacturing and commercial inhabitants of the town, to whom the trade to America was of the utmost importance, since their chief dependence rested on an open exportation to that quarter: they had stated, that from the stagnation of this trade, the warehouses of the merchants and manufacturers were filled with stock, which nearly absorbed their capital; that the period was now arrived, when, unless they had some reason to expect a favorable change, it would no longer be in their power to employ their workmen; and that if the orders in council continued three months longer, the number of hands (including women and children) within twenty miles of this town, thrown out of employ, would not be less than 70,000. They did not speak without sufficient documents, as they had seen a pour prepared in consequence of the inquiries arising Sheffield, three or four years ago, from which it was evident, that, in this district, upwards the 50,000 persons were solely employed in preparing goods for the American market. He felt perfectly confident that the deputation had not overstated the numbers, as the home trade was also completely cut up, by the competition from houses that had hitherto been confined solely to the foreign trade, which the orders in council had completely annihilated. They hoped his majesty's ministers would speedily adopt some measures to remove these obstacles to commerce, or they apprehended this town, which had hitherto borne up under its burthens, would, by a public meeting, openly express its sentiments, and that the object of the deputation was, by a *timely* representation to his majesty's ministers, to prevent the necessity of that measure.

Mr. Spooner stated, that Mr. Perceval listened to their account with great attention, and met the subject very fairly and openly. He admitted, that he was fully aware of the distressed state of the manufacturers, but being as fully convinced of the benefits accruing to the country at large from the orders in council, he could not, from any consideration of partial distress, alter his opinion; and that, therefore, he would not flatter the deputation with hopes which he saw no chance of being realized. Mr. Spooner could not, however, say so much for the manner in which Mr. Rose treated the subject. "It does not signify gentlemen," said Mr. R. after listening to their representation, "we are like two men with our heads in a bucket of water, and we must see which can stand drowning the longest." When, therefore, said Mr. Spooner, such a sentiment as this is openly avowed by one of his majesty's ministers, I leave to the sense of this meeting, whether it is not time for us to begin to think for ourselves.—*(Loud and reiterated applause.)*

Mr. Capper rose and read the resolutions which follow;—after which the first resolution was put, and seconded by Mr. Ledsam.

Mr. Villers thought the deputation had represented the state of the town in too strong colors. He spoke of Mr. Perceval's willingness to relieve, as far as propriety would allow, existing distresses, and was persuaded that the minister and his colleagues were actuated by the purest motives—*(Disapprobation)*—His majesty's ministers best knew the line of conduct fit to be pursued on this occasion; they were the proper judges of the best way of distressing the enemy of the liberties of Europe, and of forcing him to relax his tyrannical measures; they were the best judges whether the repeal of the orders in council would be beneficial or not. Mr. V. then moved as an amendment to the resolutions, that the address should state the embarrassed state of the manufacturers, &c. and pray, that the legislature would take the same into their serious consideration, and adopt measures for relieving the state of commerce, whenever it can be done consistently with the honor of the country, &c. Mr. V concluded with hoping he should not have the mortification of seeing a majority carry the original motion, contrary to the opinion of the magistrates.—*(Much disapprobation.)*

Mr. Corn entered into a history of the origin and progress of the orders in council and of the license trade, and contended that they were highly injurious to the best interests of the country; we regret that our limits will not enable us to give his arguments at length.

Mr. Spooner stated his regret, that the ministers should connect themselves in their magisterial capacity, in any degree, with the question at the meeting. He thought it was rather too much to expect, that out of regard to private charity, the high bailiff should refuse to attend to a petition signed by upwards of three hundred respectable inhabitants—*(Shouts of applause.)*—The worthy magistrate asserts, that ministers are the only judges of what was expedient! Now, sir, as merchants and manufacturers, whose distresses are allowed and acknowledged by all parties, and admitted even by the worthy magistrate himself, we are surely the best judges of what we suffer; and, sir, considering, that the manufacturing interest forms the very vitals of the country, by the state of that interest we can safely judge of the prosperity of the country at large. Shall it then be alledged, that ministers are better acquainted with our situation than we ourselves can be?—*(Loud applause.)* Mr. S. said it had been stated to the meeting, that the orders in council were measures of retaliation; but he proceeded to prove that we were the aggressors, and said if they be not revoked, they will—they must lead to the *eternal ruin of the country.*—But the worthy magistrate says, that their repeal will tend to prolong the war. I cannot imagine upon what grounds or arguments he rests his opinion. If he alludes to a war with America, I cannot conceive how those measures which tend to show that the acts which have so greatly irritated that country, are not approved by the nation at large, but are merely the acts of his majesty's ministers, should be likely to widen the breach which unfortunately exists between us. The worthy magistrate says, that this expression of the public opinion will tend to lower the feelings of the people of England. Speaking as an Englishman, sir, I feel, that nothing will lower my tone so much as seeing difficulties thrown out to prevent the voice of the people being constitutionally heard at the bar of the house of commons. But, sir, to dwell a little upon the impolicy of the measure: nothing to my mind is a stronger proof of it than the conduct of that great statesman I so much admire, Mr. *Pitt.* He, sir, constantly avoided the snares that were held out to him by the French government, to allure him into a commercial war. That eminent character was well aware, that the violent decrees of France (of a similar nature, though perhaps not of equal extent with the Berlin and Milan decrees) must be nugatory unless we made them otherwise by endeavoring to retaliate. A commercial war, sir, is the worst of all others for England to be engaged in—for she has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. France is a military nation—we may prevent her establishing a trade; but in so doing, the evil we inflict upon her is nothing in its consequences, to the suicide we commit by plunging this country into a war with America, and not only losing the present advantage of her commerce, but forcing her to become a manufacturing nation. Mr. S. then instanced a case in point, of the prohibition of the exportation of edge tools to America, by lord North, during our contest with that country, which led the American manufacturers of those articles to come into a successful competition with the British. He then adverted to the license trade, and marked it with strong tokens of reprobation. By this system, we invite our enemies to gain a particular knowledge of coasts—we train up their sailors—we permit them to reap the advantages of a trade from which we exclude our best friends. The system, moreover, is indefensible in a constitutional point of view, as it promotes an undue influence, by throwing the whole trade of the country into the hands of the ministers. Mr. Spooner said, that it was a fact well known, that an eminent merchant, in the house of commons, had admitted that he should have been glad to have given 15,000*l.* for two licenses; and that on the morning the deputation waited on Mr. Perceval, 100 licenses had been received! Mr. S. then dwelt at some length upon the disadvantages under which the manufacturing interests were laboring; the colonial and shipping interests enjoyed all the advantages of the license system, and being concentrated upon the exchange in London, had free access to the minister, while the best interests of the country, the manufacturing interests, were dispersed over every part of the kingdom—their voice, thus separated, was rendered too feeble to make so strong an impression, or gain such constant attention; and yet the worthy magistrate could come here to reprobate the least attempt to unite their voices in a representation of their distresses. But, sir, the evil that presses stronger upon my mind, as respects the license system, is the great degradation it produces in the national character. It is lamentable, that a nation, hitherto standing high in moral estimation, anxious to promote true knowledge, zealous to spread the principles of pure religion, should thus lay itself open to the imputation of forcing a trade by fraud and perjury, and that too, under the sanction of government. It must seriously afflict every one zealous for the true honor and real interests of his country, that it has been admitted in the court of admiralty, that under present circumstances, it was necessary to wink at simulated papers!!! In carrying on this trade, the captain of the vessel must be furnished with two sets of papers diametrically opposite to each other, both of which he must swear to be true. He must also swear at one place that the property is British, in another it is neutral!

He thought the resolutions moderate, declaring *not men but measures*, he opposed; and that had he yielded to party prejudices, without having investigated the subject for himself, he should have been led to give a very different vote upon this occasion, than he now intended. Mr. S. concluded by regretting that he could neither acquiesce in the amendment proposed by the worthy magistrate, nor in any degree admit the propriety of connecting himself, in his magisterial capacity, with a matter purely commercial—*(Hear! hear! and loud applause.)*

Mr. Bird, Mr. J. Spooner, jun. and col. Gordon opposed the resolutions, which were supported by Mr. Osler, Mr. T. Smith, and Mr. Redfere. The amendment proposed by Mr. Villers, was negatived by a large majority, the original resolutions were carried, and a petition framed upon them, was adopted.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Birmingham, March 31, 1812.

At a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, duly convened by the high bailiff, and unprecedented for numbers and respectability, held at the Royal Hotel, this 31st day of March, 1812. "To take into

consideration the expediency of petitioning the legislature on the subject of the orders in council."

THOMAS ATTWOOD, Esq.
High bailiff, in the chair.

Resolved, (almost unanimously,) That it is the highest privilege, and the most important duty of British subjects to address the legislature, whenever they conceive that any political measure is subversive of national welfare and security.

Resolved unanimously, That the industry and ingenuity of British manufacturers, aided by the spirit of our invaluable constitution, have produced those great mechanical improvements, and called forth that division of labour, which have given to the merchants of this country a pre eminence in foreign markets, and have greatly contributed to support that naval superiority, which has hitherto constitututed our strength and security as a nation.

Resolved, (dissentient only two) That not only the revenue but the very existence of society in its present state, in this country depends upon the prosperity of our manufactures and commerce.

Resolved, (dissentient only five,) That we view with the deepest regret the present ruinous situation of the manufactures and commerce of the United kingdom, and are decidedly of opinion, that the orders in council, by closing our commercial intercourse with the United States of America, are a principal source of the evils we deplore.

Resolved, (dissentient only two,) That we consider the system of licences as a virtual acknowledgment of the impolicy of the orders in council, giving relief to our inveterate enemy, affording a just cause of of complaint to those whom we desire to consider as our friends, degrading to the character of the British merchant, subversive of morality, and highly injurious to the navy of Great Britain. A system, which at the same time that it affords a partial and dear-bought assistance to the commerce of the metropolis renders not the smallest relief to the distressed manufacturers of the United kingdom.

Resolved, (dissentient only two,) That when nearly all the channels of our trade to the continent of Europe are closed, the commerce of the east possessed by an exclusive monopoly, and our national expenditure unparalleled in the annals of the world, we deem it incumbent upon us to recommend to the consideration of our legislators, the propriety of revoking those measures, which we conceive to have been originally contrary to the recognised laws of nations, inconsistent with the principles of sound policy, and which threaten to involve us in a war with our most valuable commercial connection, America: a country linked to us by the powerful affinities of common origin, similarity of language, laws and manners.

Resolved, (dissentient only three) That the direct tendency of the orders in council, is to force America upon her own resources, and to oblige her to become a manufacturing nation, much earlier than in the natural course of events would be the case.

Resolved unanimously, That this town and neighborhood, containing a most numerous population, and being unquestionably one of the most important manufacturing districts in the British empire, have greatly depended upon a friendly intercourse with the United States of America, and are suffering most severely under the operation of the orders in council.

Resolved, (dissentient only three,) That if this destructive system be persisted in, thousands of our laborious and respectable mechanics will inevitably be deprived of their present partial and precarious employment; and whilst we deplore their distressed situation, aggravated by the advancing price of every necessary of life, our concern is greatly heightened by the consideration, that the capital of our merchants and manufacturers is rapidly absorbing in stock constantly depreciating in value, their ability to participate in the increasing burdens of the state proportionably diminishing, and their efforts consequently paralyzed, at the period when all practicable means should be resorted to, for cementing national union, and for supporting with vigor, the momentous contest in which we are engaged.

Resolved, (almost unanimously,) That an humble address and petition be presented to both houses of parliament, imploring them to take such measures for revoking the orders in council, as they in their wisdom may think proper.

Resolved, (dissentient only six,) That the address and petition now read be adopted.

Resolved, (dissentient only three,) That the right hon the lord-lieut. of the county, and the right hon. lord Calthorp, be requested to present the same to the house of lords; and sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. and Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. members for the county, to the house of commons: and that they be also requested to give it every support in their power.

Resolved unanimously, That the following gentlemen be nominated a committee, for the purpose of taking any measures which they may deem necessary for the attainment of this great object; and that they have power to add to their number, and report proceedings as occasion may require.

List of the committee.—Walter William Capper, Henry Perkins, Timothy Smith, Thomas Potts, Joseph Shore, William Bedford, Jeremiah Ridount, Simon Walker, John Francis, Thomas Astbury, William Cross, J. W. Crompton, William Harrold, Joseph Lechlan, Charles Lloyd, Tertius Calton, Thomas Phipson, John Towers Lawrence, Thomas Lakin Hawkes, Thomas Hadley, Joseph Webster, Henry Hunt, James Pearson, Samuel Baker, John Ryland, jr. Benjamin Cook.

Resolved unanimously, That the resolutions now passed be signed by the chairman, and published in such papers as the committee may think proper.

THOMAS ATTWOOD, *Chairman.*

The high bailiff having retired and Richard Spooner, esq. having been called to the chair,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the high bailiff for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the high bailiff for his constant and zealous attention to the interests of the town.

RICHARD SPOONER.

Mississippi Scheme.

Account of the destruction of the Mississippi scheme, from "a sketch of the life and projects of John Law, of Lauriston:" By I. P. W.

The envy that generally is the attendant on persons raised to high offices of state, Mr. Law has the misfortune to experience; and in his case it was heightened in a superlative degree, from the circumstance of his being a foreigner. He was hated by almost all the ministry, and obnoxious to all the old retainers of the court. Cardinal du Bois, in particular, could not, without the greatest pain, observe his wonted influence over the mind of his old pupil quite destroyed, by the superior powers of the comptroller general, who, he had reason to suspect, was determined to have him dismissed from his office. This made him attempt all methods to injure Mr. Law in the opinion of the regent, in which he was joined by several of his colleagues.

A favorable opportunity soon after occurred, and was eagerly embraced by them, of engaging the duke in a scheme which completely ruined the great designs of the comptroller general, by putting an end to his plans of public credit and national affluence.

It has been before mentioned, that at the 1st of May 1720, bank notes had been fabricated to the amount of 2600 millions of livres. The specie in the kingdom, at the rate of sixty-five livres to the marc, was estimated at 1300 millions. Cardinal du Bois, M. D'Angerson, and others of the ministry, now represented to the regent, that it was become absolutely necessary to form an equal proportion between the notes and the coin, by either raising the denomination of the latter to 130 livres the marc, by which the 1300 millions of specie would have been augmented to 2600 millions; or reducing the value of the notes one half, that is, to 1300 millions. This point was discussed in council; some of the members, among whom was the comptroller general, contended strenuously for letting matters stand as they were; or, if it was judged necessary to take some steps in that affair, they proposed to raise the denomination of the specie, which had been frequently practised before; but the majority, who bore no good will to Mr. Law, favoring the proposition for lowering the value of the paper, it was at last, after a grave, wise, and learned deliberation, determined to issue an arret to that purpose.

Accordingly on the 21st of May 1720, an arret was published, stating that the king, having judged that the general interest of his subjects required that the price or nominal value of the India company's actions, and of bank notes, should be lessened, for maintaining them in a just proportion with the coin and other commodities of the kingdom; his majesty ordained, that the actions of the India company should be reduced, beginning from the day of the publication of the present arret, to 8000 livres; on the 1st of July to 7500 livres; on the 1st of August to 7000 livres; and so on by 500 livres a month, till the 1st of December, when they were to remain fixed at 5000 livres That the bank notes should also be reduced so as they should be received in payments from that date, at the following rates: those of 10,000 livres for 8,000 livres, those of 1,000 livres for 800, of 100 for 80, and of 10 for 8; that on the 1st of July, the said notes should be further reduced; those of 10,000 livres to 7,500 livres, and so on, by 500 livres a month, the lesser notes being reduced in the like proportion, till the 1st of December, when it it was declared that the said notes should remain reduced and fixed, those of 10,000 livres at 5,000 livres, those of 1,000 at 500, those of 100 at 50, and those of 10 at 5.

That this unjustifiable and fatal step was taken in opposition to the advice of the comptroller general, is asserted upon the authority of his nephew the baron de Lauriston, who says, "On se decida, *malgre l'avis* de Mr. Law, et sur son rapport cependant, puisqui'l etoit controleur general des finances, *mais peu ecoute*, de lancer l'arret, &c."—and indeed it seems hardly credible, that one so well versed in the principles of credit as Mr. Law was, could approve of such a proceeding so diametrically opposite to them. Some go so far as to maintain, on the authority of a letter from a duke and peer of France to an English nobleman, that the most serious apprehensions being entertained by the other European states, of the vast increase of the power and wealth of France in the event of the system succeeding, the ministers of the quadruple alliance plotted together to occasion its miscarriage, and suggested the above mode to the enemies of Mr. Law.

Be the cause as it may, the arret was published; and the consequence of this shameful infraction of the royal engagement, which solemnly promised, that whatever alteration should take place on the coin, the bank notes should always remain invariable, and be paid in full, were such as might have been expected. From that moment,

"————Omnia fatis
"In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri."

The whole paper fabric fell at once to the ground; the notes lost all credit; no person would meddle with them; and, although the bank did not stop payment, there was no possibility of getting near it, the avenues being, at the first alarm, blocked up by soldiers, and the tellers employed in changing the notes of their friends and those of the directors, so that the day following, May 22d, any body might have starved with 100 millions in paper money in his pocket.

The consternation which seized all ranks of people upon the publication of this fatal arret, was quickly converted into rage, so that it became necessary to station a number of troops in the market-place, and in other quarters of Paris, to bridle the fury of the mob, from which a second night of St. Bartholomew was dreaded.* Disorder or confusion reigned every where, seditious and inflammatory libels were posted up in all places, and the life of the regent himself was threatened; but that prince, among whose failings want of courage could never be reckoned, disregarded these menaces, and continued to give public audience every day in the palais royal.

In this emergency, the parliament of Paris called an extraordinary meeting, to deliberate upon the situation of affairs; and the result of this meeting was sending a deputation, composed of their most illustrious members, to the regent, to demand the revocation of the arret of the 21st of May. Upon their representation, this was accordingly done, by another arret of the 27th of May, establishing the paper at its former denomination. But all confidence being now gone, this edict had no other effect, than to increase the mischief, by throwing again into the channel of commerce, notes universally discredited, with which knavish persons paid and ruined their lawful creditors. The president de Novion having some months preceding sold an estate to Mr. Law, for above 800,000 livres in gold, and having reserved a right of redemption within a stated period, his son availed himself thereof, and repaid the purchaser at this juncture with notes.

* In this season of calamity, the French with their usual levity, could not refrain from sporting with their own misfortunes in epigrams and the like; the following are selected from a great number of similar productions; published at that time:

"Lundi j'achetai des actions,
"Mardi je gagnai des millions,
"Mercredi j'arrangeai mon menage,
"Jeudi je pris un equipage,
"Vendredi je fus au bal,
"Et Samedi a l'hopital."

To the abbe de Tencin: (who had the principal hand in Mr. Law's conversion, for which he was rewarded with the bishopric of Grenoble. He was afterwards archbishop of Ambrun, and a cardinal:)

"Foin de ton zele seraphique,
"Malheureux abbe de Tencin!
"Depuis que Law est catholique
"Tout le royaume est capucin."

When the last mentioned arret of the 27th was published the people crowded so eagerly about the bank, to change their notes into specie, that several persons were hurt, and one was killed outright: but the avenues being strictly guarded by soldiers, very few indeed could get near the tellers; this contributed still more to discredit the notes, which was further increased, by the stopping payment at the bank on the 29th of May. This was done under the pretext of giving commissaries constituted for that purpose, an opportunity for examining the bank books, and enquiring into the alledged frauds and knaveries of the clerks. It appears, however, that the bank began paying again on the 2d of June: but still it was scarcely possible to get near the tellers, though the eagerness of the public to obtain specie was so great, that none grudged to give even more than 100 livres for one louis d'or.

The bank was again shut up; but being opened on the 9th of July for the payment of notes of ten livres, an incredible throng of people assembled at the entrance on the side of the Mazarine gardens. The guard took care that a very small number should be admitted: and the door being immediately shut, those on the outside began to be very clamorous, and to throw stones at the door and into the gardens, which was returned from within; and one of the soldiers firing his piece through the keyhole, killed a coachman, and wounded a citizen in the shoulder. At last the door was opened; but the guards being ranged in the inside with fixed bayonets, few chose to venture within their reach; and those who did so, paid dear for their temerity, several being wounded, and one run through the body. The 17th of July being appointed for paying notes of 100 livres, so immense a concourse assembled, and their struggles were such, that it is said no less than twenty persons were squeezed to death; this occasioned a dreadful ferment among the Parisians, which was quelled with great difficulty, by the prudent conduct of the secretary of war.

In this disposition of the people, who could think of nothing but getting quit of their paper money, all attempts to restore the credit of the notes and of the actions were of no avail. The regent losing all heart, and becoming persuaded that the blunder of the 21st of May was irreparable, resolved to put a final conclusion to the system; shut up the bank altogether, put a stop to the course of the notes, bid a long farewell to credit and to confidence, and returned to the old mode of raising money by rents upon the town houses of Paris. In pursuance of the design, he agreed with the India company, to burn the 400,000 actions in his possession; and they engaged, in return, to cancel 1500 millions of the debt due to them by the king, and to give up thirty-nine millions of the interest payable by his majesty, the other nine millions of annual rents being reserved partly as the interest of the original loan of one hundred millions, which still subsisted, and partly on account of other claims remaining against him. The company, moreover, consented to give up the lease of the farms, the management and profits of the mint, and the administration of the royal revenues, and engaged to confine themselves solely to the India trade, and the culture of the colonies. These arrangements were settled by several arrets of different dates, one of which entirely suppressed all bank notes, declaring, that, after the 1st of December 1720, they were to have no currency whatever.

At the time the bank stopped payment, it was possessed of 461,316,410 livres in notes, and 336,011,050 livres in specie, making together 797,327,460 livres, which being deducted from 2,696,400,000 livres the total amount of notes fabricated, left a remainder of 1,899,072,450 livres of outstanding notes, for which the king was accountable. This sum was ordered to be brought to the bank within a certain period to be liquidated by purchasing perpetual annuities, at the rate of two, two and a half, and three per cent. and annuities upon lives at four per cent. making, all together, an annual interest of forty eight millions; to this sum the nine millions payable by the king to the company being added, the result is fifty seven millions a year, the total interest which his majesty had to pay, instead of eighty millions as at first; the capital, however, had undergone little alteration, since the 1,899 072,542 livres of outstanding notes, together with the 100 millions due to the company, come within a trifle of 2000 millions, the amount of his majesty's debts as established by the Visa, in 1716. Thus, in consequence of these arbitrary proceedings, the king was a gainer of more than twenty three millions a year; for many neglecting the opportunity of funding their bank notes within the limited time, in hopes they would again recover their credit, or that better terms might be obtained, great sums of these notes were irreparably lost, and remain useless at this day in the possession of individuals.

The Locusts of Africa.

Having lately inserted an article relative to the ravages of the Locusts at Teneriffe, the following account of the insect, from Jackson's Morocco, will claim the reader's attention:

Locusts are produced from some unknown, physical cause, and proceed from the desert, always coming from the south. When they visit a country it behoves every individual to lay in a provision against a famine; for they are said to stay three, five, or seven years. During my residence in West and South Barbary, those countries suffered a visitation from them during seven years. They have a government among themselves, similar to that of the bees and ants; and when the sultan Jerraad, king of the locusts, rises, the whole body follow him, not one solitary straggler being left behind to witness the devastation. When they have eaten all other vegetation, they attack the trees, consuming first the leaves, and then the bark, so that the country, in the midst of summer, from their unsparing rapacity, bears the face of winter. In my travels, I have seen them so thick on the ground, as sometimes actually to have covered my horse's hoofs as he went along. It is very annoying to travel through a host of them, as they are continually flying in your face, and settling on your hands and clothes. At a distance, they appear, in the air, like an immense cloud, darkening the sun; and whilst employed in devouring the produce of the land, it has been observed that they uniformly proceed one way, as regularly as a disciplined army on its march; nor will it be possible to discover a single one going a different way from the rest. In travelling from Mogodor to Tangier, before the plague in 1799, the country was covered with them. A singular incident then occurred at El Araiche; the whole country from the confines of Sahara to that place was ravaged by them, but after crossing the river El Kos, they were not to be seen, though there was nothing to prevent them from flying across it. Moreover, they were all moving that way, that is to the north; but when they reached the banks of the river, they proceeded eastward,

that the gardens and fields north of El Araiche were full of vegetables, fruits and grain. The Arabs of the province of El Garb considered this remarkable circumstance, as an evident interposition of Providence.

This curse of heaven can only be conceived by those who have seen the dismal effects of their devastation. The poor people, by living on them, become meagre and indolent, for no labor will yield fruit, whilst the locusts continue increasing in numbers. In the rainy season they partially disappear, and at the opening of the spring the ground is covered with their young. Those crops of corn which are first mature, and the grain which becomes hardened before the locust attains its full growth, are likely to escape provided there be other crops less forward for them to feed upon.

In the year 1799, these destructive insects were carried away into the Western Ocean by a violent hurricane; and the shores were afterwards covered with their dead bodies, which, in many places, emitted a pestilential smell; that is, wherever, the land was low, or where the salt water had not washed them. To this event succeeded a most abundant crop of corn, the lands which had lain fallow for years, being now cultivated; but the produce of the cultivation was accompanied with a most infectious and deadly plague, a calamity of which the locusts have often been observed to be the forerunners.

Arlington Sheep Shearing.

On Thursday last, being the 8th anniversary of the Arlington Sheep Shearing, a number of gentlemen who have encouraged the laudable purposes of that useful institution, assembled with their sheep as competitors for the various prizes to be distributed on the occasion. The most liberal attention was paid by Mr. Custis to the accommodation and convenience of the company, in producing a profusion of necessary refreshments, and in furnishing books for the amusement of those who were not immediately engaged in the business of the day. After the judges had carefully attended to the duties assigned them—the company, consisting of several members of the national legislature, some French gentlemen of distinction, and a number of respectable characters from the states of Virginia and Maryland, and from the District of Columbia, repaired to the marque prepared for the occasion, where, at half past three o'clock, they sat down to an elegant dinner, consisting principally of a great variety of fish (served up in various and tasteful style) furnished from the adjoining river.

The day was uncommonly mild for the season. The awning composed of the canvass which had so often sheltered the immortal founder of the liberties of his country, beautifully ornamented with festoons of laurel, and a striking likeness of the general suspended over the foot of the table, altogether inspired feelings of unutterable expression. Mr. Custis presided, supported by the hon. judge Cranch as senior, assisted by governor Lee and J. C. Herbert, esqs. as junior vice-presidents—on the right of Mr. Custis sat William Herbert, esq. president of the Washington Society of Alexandria, an old and intimate friend of the departed general. After dinner, the following toasts were drank in excellent wine, the product of our native grape.

Toast the 1st, by Mr Custis—The company all rising, and after a solemn pause—"Industry and dependence."

2d. By Mr. Custis—The memory of Washington—although his sun has sunk into the west, may the darting rays of its glory, which still through his great example shine, serve to exalt the destiny and promote the honor, welfare and happiness of his country.

3d. By judge Cranch—The Arlington Sheep Shearing; many happy returns of this anniversary to its patriotic founder.

4th. By Mr. Custis—The company rising—The memory of George Clinton—the hero, brave in the hour of danger, and the patriot worthy to the last hour of his life.

Mr. Custis then indulged the company with a handsome and appropriate addrses for the occasion, where, with the hand of sensibility and delicacy, he reared another column of filial affection to the memory of the departed father of his country—and it may with truth be said, that all who heard him throbbed with responsive feelings of gratitude and veneration for him, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The sudden change and threating aspect of the weather occasioned the company to disperse at an early hour.

To Mr. Custis great praise is due for the patriotic zeal with which he has endeavored (in the principle of this excellent institution) to direct the attention of his fellow-citizens to the internal resources of his country; and it is hoped from the specimens exhibited this day, that he will be amply gratified in the complete success of his benevolent exertions.

The judges of the sheep and fleeces were—Thomas Sim Lee, esq. of Needwood, Md.; John Tayloe, esq. of Mount Airy; George Graham of Lexington, Va.; Jacob Morgan, esq. of Alexandria, D. C.

RAMS.

Alphonso, the property of L. Lewis, esq. of Wood Lawn, Va. half merino—weight 114 1 2—wool 5lbs washed.

Roderic Dhen, property of George Mason, esq. of Gunston, one half merino—weight 129 1-2—wool 9lb 12oz. unwashed.

Don Roderic, property of Thomas Peter, esq. of Tutor Place, D. C. 3-4 merino—weight 92 1-2—wool 5lb 7oz. unwashed.

Mount Vernon, property of Wm. A. Dangerfield, of Notley Hall, Md. 1-4 merino—weight 111—wool 5lb 5oz. unwashed.

EWES.

		lb.	oz.	
A pair by W. A. Dangerfield.	98 1 2	5		unw.
	89 3-4	3	12	
A pair by L. Lewis, esq.	60 3-4	4	8	
	75	4	1	wash

The prize cup for the rams was awarded to George Mason, esq.

The cup for the ewes to L. Lewis, esq.

The prize for cloth was given to Mrs. Ann Lowden, Prince William county, Va.

Presidential Nomination.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, *May* 18.

In pursuance of a notice given to the republican members of congress generally, eighty-two members of congress convened in the senate chamber at the capitol, viz:

SENATORS—Messrs. Anderson, Brent, G. W. Campbell, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

REPRESENTATIVES—Messrs. Bartlett, O. Hall, Harper, Green, Seayer, Turner, Fisk, Shaw, Mitchill, Sage, Sammons, Boyd, Condit, Morgan, Richardson, Hyneman, Anderson, Bard, Brown,

Crawford, Davis, Findley, Lacock, Lyle, Piper, Smilie, G. Smith, Ringgold, Wright, Bassett, Burwell, M. Clay, Dawson, Gholson, Goodwyn, Hawes, Taliaferro, M'Coy, Nelson, Newton, Pleasants, Alston, Cochran, King, Pickens, Butler, Calhoun, Earle, Moore, Winn, Bibb, B. Hall, Troup, H. Clay, Desha, Johnson, M'Kee, Ormsby, New, Grundy, Rhea, Morrow, Poindexter, Jennings, Sevier—65. Total,—82.

The meeting was opened at seven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, the hon. *J. B. Varnum* was appointed chairman, and *R. M. Johnson*, Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Findley having briefly explained the object of the meeting—

On motion of Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, it was

Resolved, That the meeting do now proceed to recommend proper persons as candidates to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years from the 3d day of March next.

The meeting first proceeded, on motion of Mr. Anderson, to ballot for the candidate for the Presidency; and Messrs. Mitchill and Tate being appointed tellers, it appeared, on counting the ballots, that the votes were as follows—

For JAMES MADISON, 82—No other person being voted for.

The meeting then proceeded, in like manner, to ballot for a suitable person to be supported for the office of Vice-President for a like term. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were—

For JOHN LANGDON	64
ELBRIDGE GERRY	16
Scattering	2

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ten. it was then

Resolved, As the sense of this meting, that JAMES MADISON, of the state of Virginia, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of PRESIDENT, for four years from the third day of March next; And that JOHN LANGDON, of the state of New Hampshire, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of VICE PRESIDENT for the same term.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting have acted only in their individual characters, as citizens; and that they have been induced to adopt the measure from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans, throughout all parts of the United States, in the present crisis of our public affairs.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence and arrangement, viz:

Mr. Cutts of New-Hampshire, Mr. Varnum of Massachusetts, Mr. Howell of Rhode-Island, Mr. Robinson of Vermont, Mr. Sage of New-York, Mr. Condit of New-Jersey, Mr. Smilie of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ringgold of Maryland, Mr. Burwell of Virginia, Mr. Pickens of North-Carolina, Mr. Taylor of South Carolina, Mr. Crawford of Georgia, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, Mr. Pope of Kentucky, Mr. Morrow of Ohio, Mr. Fromentin of Louisiana, Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, Mr. Jennings of Indianna.

And the meeting adjourned.

J. B. VARNUM, *Chairman.*

R. M. JOHNSON, *Sec'ry.*

☞ A letter was received from Mr. Blackledge, of the house of representatives, expressive of his regret at being confined by indisposition, and asking to be permitted to vote by proxy for James Madison. The vote by proxy was not deemed admissible.

CAPITOL, MAY 29.

Mr. Gales,—In looking over the proceedings of the meeting of yesterday evening, who recommended candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States, I discover the name of Mr. *Crawford** of Pennsylvania, inserted as attending, who was not present; and those of Mr. *Roberts* of Pennsylvania, and Mr. *Dinsmoor* of New Hampshire, who were present, omitted; which makes the aggregate number of 83, of which number 82 voted,† as stated in the proceedings.

Your ob'dt servant, R. M. JOHNSON.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 18.—Mr. Rodman presented sundry petitions from the interior of Pennsylvania, against the embargo; which were ordered to lie on the table.

The following letter was received from the secretary of the treasury through the hands of the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Treasury Department, May 14, 1812.

SIR,—Subscriptions were opened on the 1st and 2d inst. to the loan of eleven millions of dollars authorised by the act of the 14th March last, in conformity with the enclosed notice (A.) It was left optional with the banks which were disposed to subscribe, either to receive stock or to loan the money by special contract. The enclosed circular letters (B. C. D.) shew the instructions transmitted, and the manner in which the proposals were made to the several banks. It was thought most eligible not to limit in any place the amount of subscriptions to any specific sum; for which reason the loan was kept open only for two days, in order that the general result might be ascertained, and a reduction, if necessary, be made.

All the returns have now been received, and an abstract (E.) is is herewith transmitted. From these it appears that 6,118,900 dols. were subscribed in those two days, viz. 4,190,000 dols. by banks, and 1,928,000 dols. by individuals. This last sum is greater than the aggregate of all the loans at 6 per cent. ever before obtained by the government from individuals in the United States;* and, considering the price of stocks, and various obstacles which have at this time impeded the subscriptions, the amount it as great as might have been expected within so short a period. The unsubscribed residue will now be apportioned among the several places according to the apparent demand in each, and subscriptions will be received, or stock sold, until the sums thus respectively apportioned, shall have been disposed of.

It is confidently believed that the amount which remains unsubscribed for, will thus be filled as the money will be wanted for the public service. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and to remove doubts and erroneous expectations, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of authorising the issuing of treasury notes on the following principles, viz:

1. Not to exceed in the whole the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan, and that of the treasury notes, shall not altogether exceed eleven millions; which limits therefore the greatest possible amount of treasury notes to less than 4,900,000 dollars.

2. To bear an interest of 5 and 2-3 per cent. a year, equal to 1 and 1-2 per cent. per day on a one hundred dollar note.

3. To become payable by the treasury one year after the date of their respective issues.

4 To be in the mean while receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts due to the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. Langdon Cheves, chairman of the committee of ways and means.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the report of the committee on military affairs on the memorial of the inventor of the buoy-fort; and, after the committee rose, the whole subject was, on motion, refered to the secretary of war.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill for appropriating money to liquidate the debts incurred for work done on the public buildings, beyond the appropriations heretofore made; and after much debate, the committee rose and reported the bill, with an amendment, added on motion of Mr. Williams, appropriating 4000 dollars towards completing the pillars, &c. of the south wing.

The speaker of the house of representatives, (the hon. Henry Clay) being disabled by a fall from his horse, from attending to his duty yesterday and the day before, the house of representatives has

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* We are authorised to state, that Mr. Crawford was confined at his lodgings, by indisposition, and had he been present, would have voted for Madison and Langdon.

† Mr. *Sammons*, we learn was the member who did not vote.

* The only two six per cent. loans obtained from individuals in the United States by this government are, 1. On account of the loan of 5,000,000 of dollars authorised by act of 31st May 1796, one half of which stock was advertised for sale for several weeks without any offer being received, and of which at last only 80,000 dollars were sold at private sale. 2. The navy 6 per cent. loan, authorised by act of June 30, 1798, which made the money subscribed, applicable on the spot to a favorite object, and left the management and application of the fund in the hands of the subscribers. The amount of this stock issued, in the whole, was 71,700 dollars.

adjourned, without chusing a speaker pro. tem. in the expectation that Mr. Speaker will be able to attend the house this day.

(Nat. Intelligencer, May 21.

Public Documents

Accompanying the preceding letter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Document (A) appeared in the *Register*, No. 32, page 91, prescribing the terms on which stock was to be subscribed.]

(B.)

Treasury Department, April 7, 1812.

SIR—I take the liberty of enclosing to you copies of a contract for raising by loan eleven millions of dollars, pursuant to an act of congress passed on the 14th day of March last. Presuming that your institution would be disposed to facilitate this operation, it has been named as one at which subscriptions to the loan would be received. I will thank you to apprize me immediately, if from any cause it should be incompatible with your views to accede to this arrangement.

If the bank shall consent to receive the subscriptions in the manner proposed, it will be necessary in the first place, that a book, on which the subscribers may enter their names and the sums to be loaned by them, should be provided. This will consist of a book of sufficient magnitude to receive all the subscriptions likely to be made at your bank, to the first page of which one of the copies of the contract or terms of the loan herewith transmitted, signed by the secretary of the treasury, and sealed with the treasury seal, is to be affixed. The subscribers will write, in words at length, against their names, the amount which they intend to subscribe: And on the same lines respectively, the eighth part of that sum, being the first instalment, is, as soon as paid, to be entered by your cashier in figures, in a column left for that purpose, at the right hand side of each page. This entry will, it is presumed, be a sufficient receipt to the subscriber, until the cashier's certificate, or scrip, shall be issued to him, which, according to the 6th article of the terms of the loan, will be within twenty days after the time of subscribing. Yet if the parties or any of them should, at the time of subscribing, require receipts from the cashier, they may be given in his name, in any form you may prescribe, and to be returned when the abovementioned certificates or scrips shall be delivered. The whole amount paid at the time of subscription is to be credited to a distinct account bearing that designation; and not to be carried to the credit of the treasurer of the United States before the expiration of twenty days as above stated. This period has been taken, in order to give time for all the cashiers of the banks where subscriptions are received, to return to the treasury an account of the sums subscribed, that it may be thus ascertained whether more than eleven millions in the whole shall have been subscribed, and a reduction of the larger subscriptions shall consequently become necessary, as provided for in the first article of the terms of the loan.

Immediately after the subscription is closed on the second day of May, the cashier is to transmit to the secretary of the treasury an account, 1. Of the total amount subscribed; 2. Of the portion of that amount subscribed in sums exceeding $1000 each.

As soon as these accounts from all the cashiers of banks where subcriptions are received, shall reach the treasury, it will be ascertained whether any reductions of subsciptions will be necessary, and this will be immediately communicated to the cashiers, who will then in case of reduction, repay the excess to the subscribers, credit the treasurer of the United States for the residue, and issue the subscription-certificates, which together with forms for their entry and registry, will, in the mean time, be transmitted from the treasury.

As some of the banks may be disposed to become subscribers, provided the amount of their subscription be deposited with themselves until drawn for, for public purposes, you will be pleased, in case of any such subscription on the part of a bank in your state and in good credit, to enter the same in a separate page of the subscription book, to consider the receipt of the cashier of such bank as sufficient evidence of payment on account of the loan, and to enter the same accordingly in the book. I insert at the foot of this letter, the names of the banks in your state, which are known and considered at the treasury as sufficient. To these a circular letter, one of which you will also receive, will be written on that subject; and you may receive subscriptions in like manner, from such others as in your opinion are perfectly responsible.

A reasonable allowance for the expenses of stationary, and extra labor of the cashiers of the banks where subscriptions to the loans are received, will be made from the treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The President of the

Union Bank of New-Hampshire, Union Bank of Boston, Massachusetts Bank, State Bank (Boston,) Roger Williams Bank, Bank of Hartford, Manhattan Compa[illegible], Mechanics' Bank (New-York,) Bank of Pennsylvania, Farmers' [illegible]d Mechanics' Bank (Philadelphia,) Bank of Baltimore, Comm[illegible]d and Farmers' Bank (Baltimore,) Bank of Columbia, Bank of [illegible]shington, Bank of Virginia, State Bank (Charleston) Planters' a[illegible] Mechanics' Bank (Charleston) Merchants' Bank (Salem.)

(C.)

Treasury Department, April 7th, 1812.

SIR,—Having thought it probable that some of the Banks might be disposed to subscribe to the loan of eleven millions of dollars to be opened on the first day of May next, and that it would be an additional inducement to that measure, if the sums to be paid on account of such subscription should be permitted to remain in deposit in the banks making the subscription, until wanted for the public service, I have taken this mode to notify the several banks that an arrangement of that kind will be allowed by the treasury.

If, therefore, it shall suit the views of your institution to subscribe for any part of the loan, the subscription may be made at the bank or banks in your state where subscriptions, by the terms of the enclosed contract are to be received, and the amount of each instalment, as it becomes payable, may remain in your bank to the credit of the treasurer of the United States till drawn for on account of the public service. A receipt or certificate of your cashier that the amount of each instalment, as it becomes payable, is placed in your bank, to the credit of the treasurer of the U. States, has been directed to be accepted at the banks where subscriptions are received, as sufficient evidence of the payment.

If, from the terms of your charter, or from any other cause, it should be deemed improper to subscribe to the loan, and receive stock therefor, and the bank should nevertheless be disposed to loan money to the United States, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, a special contract for the purpose may be formed. In this event, you will be pleased to communicate to the secretary of the treasury the amount proposed to be loaned, the time or times when the whole or its portions will be advanced, and the period when reimbursement from the United States will be expected. The same privilege will be allowed in this

case, as in case of subscription to the loan, of permitting the amount which may be engaged to be advanced by the bank, to remain in the bank in deposit till drawn for by the treasurer, for the current service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant. ALBERT GALLATIN.

The President of the
Bank of New-Hampshire, Boston Bank, Main Bank, Portland Bank, Saco Bank, Bank of Newburyport, Salem Bank, Bank of Essex, Bank of Providence, Bank of Rhode-Island, Bank of Bristol, Newport Bank, Bank of New-London, Bank of Middletown, Bank of New-Haven, Union Bank (New-York,) Bank of New-York, Merchants' Bank (New-York) State Bank (Albany,) Philadelphia Bank, Bank of North America, Bank of Maryland, Union Bank of Maryland, Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank (Baltimore,) Franklin Bank (Baltimore,) Marine Bank (Baltimore,) Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Union Bank of Georgetown, Potomac Bank, Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, Bank of Alexandria.

(D.)

Treasury Department, May 11, 1812.

SIR—To my letter of the 7th instant, I beg leave to add, that if it should suit the views of your institution to loan any sum of money to the U. States at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, without however subscribing to the proposed loan and receiving stock therefor, a special contract may be formed. In this event you will be pleased to communicate to the secretary of the treasury the amount proposed to be loaned, the time or times when the whole or its portions will be advanced, and the period when reimbursement from the United States will be expected.

I also request that in the event of your institution subscribing to the proposed loan you would inform me whether it would be your wish in case of reduction, that that on your subscription should be made on the same principles as on all others, or whether you would leave it discretionary with me to reduce it to a less sum than your proportional share. My reason for this last enquiry is that in the event of a larger sum being subscribed altogether than eleven millions, it would be desirable to receive the whole amount from individuals, and to reserve for some subsequent emergency, the resources of such loans as may be obtained from the several banks.

I am very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The President of the
Union Bank of New-Hampshire, Union Bank (Boston,) Massachusetts Bank, State Bank (Boston,) Roger Williams Bank, Hartford Bank, Manhattan Company, Mechanics' Bank (New-York,) Bank of Pennsylvania, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Bank of Baltimore, Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Bank of Virginia, State Bank (Charleston) Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, Bank of Columbia, Bank of Washington, Merchants' Bank (Salem.)

E

Statement of the amount obtained on the 1st and 2d of May 1812 *on account of the Loan of Eleven Millions of Dollars.*

				From Banks.	*From individuals.*	*Total.*
Portsmouth, N. H.					11,500	11,500
Salem, Mass.	Merchants Bank	(c)	20,000	20,000	102,900	122,900
Boston,	State Bank	(a)	500,000	500,000	263,000	763,000
Providence, R. I.	Bristol Bank	(c)	50,000			
	Roger Williams		20,000	80,000	14,200	94,200
	Newport		10,000			
Hartford, Con.					6,200	6,200
New-York,	Manhatten	(b)	600,000			
	Mechanic's	(a)	600,000	1,260,000	165,400	1,425,400
	State (Albany)	(c) (a)	60,000			
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	(b)	500,000			
	Farmers & Mechanics'		300,000			
	Philadelphia	(c)	100,000			
	North America	(c)	100,000	1,045,000	525,800	1,570,800
	Trenton, N. J.	(c)	20,000			
	Newbern N. C.	(c)	25,000			
Baltimore,	Baltimore		50,000			
	Union of Maryland	(c)	50,000			
	Farmers & Merchants	(c)	20,000			
	Mechanics'	(c)	20,000	210,000	611,800	821,800
	Franklin	(c)	20,000			
	Commer. & Farmers'		20,000			
	Marine	(c)	20,000			
	Maryland	(c)	10,000			
Washington	Columbia		200,000			
	Alexandria		100,000			
	Farmers of Alexa.	(c) (a)	100,000	525,000	63,600	591,600
	Union of Georgetown	(c)	75,000			
	Washington		50,000			
Richmond	Virginia	(a)	200,000	200,000	79,100	270,100
Charleston	Planters & Merchants		200,000	350,000	75,400	425,400
	State	(a)	150,000			
	TOTAL,			4,190,000	1,928,000	6,118,900

(a) On special contract.
(b) Stock or special contract at the option of government.
All the other banks receive stock.
(c) These banks are not the usual places of deposit for public monies.
All the banks with which public deposits are made subscribed, those of Massachusetts, Union (Boston) Saco, and Maine excepted.

American Manufactures.

What shall we do for blankets, if congress do not take off the restrictions on commerce?

The English *factors* and *runners* say we must do without such articles, as no country can furnish them but England. Let us take an item of this, as Dean Swift said. We shall shew those gentlemen that we are not at so great a loss as they imagined.

An ingenious soldier of the army of the United States has given proof amounting to demonstration, that we shall feel no privation, if we should never import another bale from her manufactories. Mr. *Elkana Cobb* is the inventor and patentee of this new mode of making blankets by the aid of machinery; a sample of the manufacture has been exhibited before congress, and has, I hope, generally, met their approbation. A plan is now forming to put this useful discovery into immediate operation, and it is contemplated that by the 4th day of July, (a day dear to every real American) this manufactory, with the labor of four hands, will completely finish 25 pair of blankets of an excellent quality, every day; a saving of labor beyond the comprehension of any but those best acquainted with the advantages of machinery.

Mr. Cobb deserves well of his country; he has suffered persecution from his friends in his native state Vermont, at one period being called a lunatic, for expressing his mind on the subject of his invention, which induced him to engage in the service of his country as a private soldier, that at his hours of leisure he might resume a favorite object.

G.

Washington, May 14, 1812.

The Nomination,

Of a president and vice-president of the United States, by the members of congress, in their *individual capacities*, at Washington city, has given great offence to some; who pronounce it an act of *usurpation*, and describe it as being *unconstitutional*.

With any general measure it is not to be expected that every one can be pleased. But there is reason to believe that those who condemn the *manner* in which the nomination was made, are rather dissatisfied with the *persons* nominated, without having candor enough to confess it.

If the public sentiment is to be gathered from the usual mode of expressing it, a large majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the re-election of Mr. *Madison* as president—and the character of Mr. *Langdon* is of the highest grade. All parties have occasionally resorted to some medium for concentrating their force, and, where measures and not men are the object, the practice is both just and necessary. There does not appear any better method to obtain the common opinion of a people so widely separated as are the inhabitants of the United States, than by a convention of their immediate representatives, assembling as *citizens* from all parts of the union, to recommend proper persons to be supported for the executive department of the government, an affair of universal interest. The chief argument against it is that intrigue may be used to bias the judgment and influence the decision of the members—but confiding in their integrity in other respects, their honesty should not be questioned in this; a matter of secondary importance, and no further binding than it shall accord with the *free will* of the people at large. It interferes with no man's *rights*; for any man, (or body of men) may make a like nomination and support it, without the imputation of crime: it will only become him to consider how far it is his duty to the party, pursuing those measures he generally approves of, to break in upon what appears to be the sentiment of the majority of it.

The unanimity in favor of Mr. *Madison* speaks loudly in his behalf, to his political friends. It is true that many [republicans] members of congress were absent from the seat of government at the time the nomination was made, and several others neglected or refused to attend. But still the meeting was numerous; and nearly one half of the *whole* of the members of congress, of every political denomination, voted to recommend his re-election—besides, among those who were absent he has many advocates; though some, perhaps, neglected to attend the meeting from doubts of the propriety of so making a nomination. Of this propriety every man has a right to doubt—it is a matter in which, in the most liberal meaning of the word, every one should be a *free agent*; and to meet or not to meet is equally justifiable, to any party. It is an affair on which, "while the tongue argues, the heart should be at peace," for in respect to it an honest difference of opinion may easily exist.

Much complaint is made of Mr. *Madison's* levees; and some say, coarsely enough to be sure, that the "nearest and easiest way to reach a man's heart is down his throat"—that to good eating and drinking, in a place like Washington abounding with neither, is to be attributed the predilection in his favor. They also tell us of the court-like pomp with which these levees are managed; as if a gentleman dare not appear at one of them in pantaloons and boots, though ninety-nine hundredths of our population are genuine *sans culottes*, and a very great number of persons are not invested with a pair of *shoes*, except as slippers, in the winter season. They say that on account of this etiquette many plain homespun members of congress refuse even so much intercourse with the president as ought to exist for the benefit of the people at large, equally interested in conveying their private sentiments to the executive and in obtaining a knowledge of his character, by means of their representatives and neighbors. We apprehend, however, if this abomination does exist, that it is more properly attributable to the *visitors* than the visited; who have themselves established a tyrant (CUSTOM) they despise, but are afraid to assail and destroy. It is *impossible* to believe that *James Madison* can require or expect that any gentleman wishing to pay his respects to him, should specially provide for the occasion certain articles of apparel not generally used by himself or his countrymen, and thereafter to be thrown by as mere lumber in his trunk or portmanteau, though we have heard of such things being done. The fault lies with the *visitors*—they are in a practice "more honored in the breach than the observance," and they ought immediately to abandon it, lest *by usage it may become* the *common law*. If it does obtain to that extent that has been stated, so foolish a custom might easily be broken through by a mere half dozen of independent men. Some of the *popinjay* creatures might smile and smirk at first; but as our members of congress are generally presumed to be men of *common sense*, at least, reason, and a just hatred to this senseless form of royalty, would speedily triumph. The usage is borrowed from *St. James's*, where every person is compelled by the tyranny of custom, to appear in a dress that at any other place would be considered even ridiculous.—At Washington it was originally designed as a sort

of compliment to Mr. and Mrs. *Madison;* and is now complained of by the very persons who voluntarily impose it upon themselves, and thereby, in some degree, compel others to adopt it. But what has this to do with the *nomination?* We have travelled insensibly from the point we started at—but had said all we had to say on the subject before we digressed, except to express our belief, that a thousand such nominations will not retain the good opinion of the people in favor of Mr. *Madison,* or induct him a second time to the presidential chair, unless the country is released from the present *quasi* state of war—by an honest peace or open hostilities.

Presidential Election.

A considerable portion of the early supporters of president *Adams* charged him with a temporising policy towards the close of his administration, with a view to a *re-election;* that is, that he sacrificed *principles* to *popularity.* The same things are alleged by some in regard to president *Madison;*—but certainly not with the same plausibility, for in the *public* acts of that gentleman we observe only one sentiment—an uniformly *non-submitting* spirit.

One most salutary change in the constitution of the United States, which designates the *persons* intended by the electors for the president and the vice-president of the United States, has been effected—but, in the opinion of many, another alteration not less important is yet to be made, which is to disqualify any person from filling these high offices for two successive terms. It is thought that if the duration of service was so limited, much strength would be given to the system of the government, in the more frequent gratification of individuals by the election of their friends and neighbors, and particular favorites; and that these officers would act more independently, well knowing that no stroke of *policy* could secure for them a continued place; and that, when descended to the rank of private citizens, and the offices, perhaps, in the hands of their *rivals,* their misdeeds, if any they committed, would be carefully sought after and completely exposed. On some future occasion we propose to speak more fully on this subject.

Political Notices.

During the week we have had some pleasant rumors. It was stated that Mr. *Foster,* the British minister, had offered, or was about to offer, certain highly important and interesting propositions to the government of the United States, embracing, in short, the complete adjustment of all the great and leading causes of complaint that we have urged against his country for many years past. It is a fact that a British messenger, a Mr. Ruffe, arrived at New York a few days ago with dispatches; which the British papers say, contain proposals of a very conciliatory nature

We do not give the least faith to these rumors—they may answer the purpose of exciting false hopes, in some, for a moment, but cannot make a lasting impression on any. Nay, were such propositions actually made, under the hand and seal of Mr. *Foster,* shewing at the same time his instructions *in extenso,* who would confide in them? Would the government of the United States *again* be lulled into a false security, and, a *second* time, abandon the stand it had taken? Certainly not—it would pursue defensive measures and guarantee the ratification of the propositions by being prepared for an immediate declaration of war, if the British ministry should refuse them instant operation and effect The violation of *Erskine's engagements* will always stare us in the face when a negociation is to be entered into with England, and make us believe, that what her ministers say may or may not be honest—*as expediency may dictate.*

But propositions "of a very conciliatory nature" will not be made while the *Percevals* and *Liverpools* of the day hold the conscience and the will of the regent. They will not revoke the orders in council—they will not abandon the practice of impressment, or give freedom to those that have been impressed—they will not agree that the principles of blockade by proclamation shall be declared null and void—nor make indemnity for past spoliations.—Their uniform conduct and constant declaration is decidedly opposed to such an adjustment—they have a thousand times pledged themselves not to make it—and they will not make it. The great sufferings of the people may compel the regent to displace them and select other men; and with a change of ministers, thus brought about, a change of measures may be hoped for, but not till then.—From the want of employ, added to the high price and scarcity of the necessaries of life, many formidable insurrections have broke out in various parts of England—so far they have been quelled by the military. But the evils are unredressed, and the distresses of the people receive accumulated force by every day's privation. If the present state of things continues, and the people become accustomed to meet the military; if on one or two occasions they shall try their strength with the soldiers, blood being drawn—the "signs of the times" will indicate an approaching scene of horror having parallel only in the annals of revolutionary France.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

Three reasons have induced us to give place to the letters of Mr. *Pickering.* 1st. Because one political section of people of the United States look up to him as an oracle—esteeming him one of the most honest and intelligent of men. 2d. Because another and a greater portion of the citizens, regard him as a prejudiced, superannuated and babbling old gentlemen, whose absurdities amuse them—and, 3dly, and chiefly, because both parties, for a time, read his productions.

Interesting Scraps.

Characteristics of the people of Wales by a walking traveller.

"On considering the character of the North-Wallians, we find that little variation has taken place in it, during the lapse of eighteen centuries; and if we allow for that polish which the progress of society naturally produces on individuals, we shall see the present inhabitant of Merioneth and Caernarvonshire, as well pourtrayed by Diodorus, Cæsar, Strabo, and Livy, as if they had taken the likeness in these days.

"The modern like the ancient celt, is in person large and robust: his countenance sincere and open, his skin and complexion fair and florid, his eyes blue, and his hair of a yellowish tinge. As he thus nearly resembles his great ancestor in *person,* he is also equally like him in mind and disposition.—Openness and candor are prominent features in the Welsh character of the present day; they were full as strikingly displayed by the ancient Celtic nations Their hospitality you are enabled to judge of, from the examples of it which I have mentioned in the preceding letters; amongst the ancients they were highly extolled for the same amiable quality. That quickness of feeling so apparent in the Welsh, which frequently displays itself in fierce, but transient fits of passion, and as often produces quarrels and bloodshed, perpetually embroiled the celts in war and slaughter. National pride, a venial defect in the character of a people since it arises only from the excess of laudable affections, is proverbial amongst the inhabitants of the principality, and they seem to have it by hereditary descent from their

celtic forefathers, who thought more highly of themselves, than the polished nations around them conceived they had a right to do.

"I have before observed, that a religious spirit prevails amongst the lower orders of the Welsh, which produces a characteristic decency of manners in that description of people. It is, however, much tinged with superstition, and the belief in spirits and apparitions is very general. The names of many mountains and rocks evince, that they are considered as the residences of subordinate intelligence: and this is accounted for, not so much, perhaps, from the credulity natural to ignorant people, as from the circumstances of the *scenery* wherein they reside, the gloom and desolation of which, added to its being liable to singular and striking variations in appearance, have a strong tendency to affect the human mind (naturally timid) with superstitious fears and whimsical notions. Similar situations will produce similar manners; and hence it happens that their brethren of the Scotch-Highlands entertain the same opinions, in this respect, with the inhabitants of Wales. The ghosts of the departed, and the spirits of the mountains, rocks, and winds, make a conspicuous figure in the poetry of the north; and some of the sublimest passages of Ossian have their origin in these popular prejudices.

"The Welsh females still retain that beauty of face, which drew encomiums on their Celtic mothers from the writers of antiquity. They are middle-sized and well shaped, strikingly modelled according to the taste of Anacreon. Their eyes are dark and sparkling, and their complexion and teeth fair and white. Though their persons display a proper degree of symmetry, yet they are obviously stouter than the women of South-England, and inherit a great portion of that strength which Diodorus mentions as characterizing the Celtic females. The dress of the Welsh woman is exactly similar throughout the principality and consists of these particulars: a petticoat of flannel, the manufacture of the country either blue or striped; a kind of a bed-gown with loose sleeves, of the same stuff, but generally of a brown colour; a broad handkerchief over the neck and shoulders; a neat mob-cap, and a man's beaver hat. In dirty, or cold weather, the person is wrapped in a long blue cloak, which descends below the knee. Except when particularly dressed they go without shoe or stocking; and even if they have these luxuries, the latter in general has no foot to it. The man's attire is a jacket waiscoat and breeches of their country flannel, the last of which are open at the knees, and the stockings (for the men generally wear them) are bound under the knees with red garters. Both men and women are vivacious, cheerful, and intelligent, not exhibiting that appearance of torpor and dejection which characterize the labouring poor of our own country; their wants being few, are easily supplied; a little milk which their own mountain goat, or the benevolence of a neighbouring farmer affords them, an oaten cake, and a few potatoes, furnish the only meal which they desire. Unvitiated by communication with polished life, they continue to think and act as nature dictates. Confined to their own mountains, they witness no scenes of profusion and extravagance to excite envy or malignity, by a comparison between their own penury and the abundance of others. They look round and see nothing but active industry and unrepining poverty, and are content."

British national debt.—Assuming the national debt at seven hundred millions sterling, it would weigh in bank notes 61 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs and 10 lbs. and would cover 6 two thirds square miles. If the whole were in guineas, and laid in a line close to each other, they would extend to 10,521 miles—if in shillings, to 220,959 miles, which is nearly nine times the circumference of the globe—if in penny pieces, to 4,162,878 miles being seventeen times the distance between the earth and the moon, and what would go twice round the earth and five times round the moon besides! *Lon. pap.*

Silver tokens.—The circulation of *tokens* all over the country is carried to an immense length—and this accounts for the disappearance of the dollars. They have found also a readier way of increasing the circulation medium.—They beat a dollar into one hundred sixpences, and make it pass for 2*l.* 10*s.* Call you this depreciation? On the contrary it is a clear proof of the increasing value of a dollar! *ib.*

Consolidated fund.—The income of the consolidated fund for the year ending on the 5th of January, 1812, was 42,286,152*l.* 18*s.* 11-14*d.* For the year ending 5th of January, 1812, 40,917,135*l.* 18*s.* 4-14*d.* The charges upon the first year were 35,296,313*l.* 10*s.* 9-14*d.* leaving a surplus of 6,979,739*l.* 8*s.* 2-13*d.* the charges upon the last year were 36,801,993*l.* 18*s.* 9-12*d*, leaving a surplus of 4,115,841*l.* 19*s.* 6-14*d.* The decrease in the income of the last year was uner the head of customs The war-taxes for 1810 produced 22,027,444*l.* 9*s.* 7-14*d.* for 1811, 22,393,063*l.* 13*s.* 5-34*d.* *ib.*

British distilleres.—The following is the amount of duties paid by the distillers in Great Britain for the last seven years, from the 5th January, 1804, to 5th January 1811:—

5th Jan. 1804 to 5th Jan. 1805	£2,322,309	7	8	3-4
5th do. 1805 to 5th do. 1806	2,305,884	17	1	1-4
5th do. 1806 to 5th do. 1807	2,343,809	10	7	
5th do. 1807 to 5th do. 1808	2,706,563	12	2	1 2
5th do. 1808 to 5th do. 1808	2,757,804	14	9	
5th do. 1800 to 5th do. 1810	2,056,079	18	7	3-4
5th do. 1810 to 5th do. 1811	2,427,916	3	5	3-4

The returns of the last two years, when the distillation from grain was prohibited, is considerably below that of any of the preceding years. Besides this diminution of revenue, when sugar was employed, it is observable, that, during these two years, there is, besides a loss sustained of the duty paid on the malt in the other years, amounting to 250,000*l.* more annually. The total amount therefore, of the difference between the last two years of the above returns, when sugar was used, and the two years preceding, when malt was emyloyed, is not less than 480,373*l.* 6*s.* 10 1-4*d.* nearly *one million and an half sterling.* *ib.*

[Thus it appears that the excise on *distilleries* alone, (though *every thing else is taxed* at as high a rate), has produced from 12 to 14 millions of dollars, in Britain. What an uproar have we in the United States, at raising less than half of that sum on various articles!—From this evidence, let us learn our own vast resources; and be convinced, that on whiskey alone, without oppressing any one, we have a source of revenue sufficient to supply all the extra demands of the government.]

Mr. Perceval's letter about funding the fourteen millions of exchequer bills, has given rise to much speculation, or rather we should say much alarm among the party. He says in it, that in the event of the above sum of 14,000,000*l.* in exchequer bills being so subscribed to be funded, it is not my intention to propose any addition to the 5 per cents, in the present session of parliament.' *ib. Feb.* 10.

Bills of exchange.—It was determined by the court of king's bench, in the late case Cooper v.

Lindo, that the holder of a foreign bill of exchange cannot recover upon it unless he can prove the hand writing of all the endorsers. In the above case all were proved except the first, that of a person who resided in the West Indies. Lord Ellenborough not immediately recollecting a case in point, inquired if any gentleman at the bar did, when Mr. Marryatt, cited one, which occurred many years ago in which it was decided that all the endorsements must be proved: the plaintiff was therefore nonsuited. This decision will render it necessary to receive foreign bills of exchange with caution, as some of the endorsers might be resident in a foreign country, and, in many cases, it will be almost impossible to prove the hand writing of all of them. Will it be possible to transact business under this interdict?

The most considerable sale of English sequestrated merchandize which has ever been known in the North, was to take place on the 16th of March at Carlsham, in Sweden. There was then and there to be sold 800,000lbs of raw cotton, 1,000,000 of coffee, 2,000,000 of sugar, 100,000 of cotton thread, 100,000 of cocoa, and 40,000 of indigo, &c. &c.

A receipt to die a never failing blue.—Take one pound of logwood, boil it in an iron pot four hours, in as much water as will cover three pounds of flaxen yarn (when boiled) then put in your thread and let it remain a few minutes, take it out and add two ounces of blue vitriol, finely pulverized, stir it well for two minutes, put in your yarn again, which keep in two minutes, stirring it all the time, then take it out and put it in clean cold water, in which let it remain two minutes more, then take it out and dry it, after which boil it well in strong soap suds. Cotton and wool may be died in the same way, but will not bear boiling or more that milk warm suds.

SHEEP SHEARING.—On Tuesday, Mr. John Coxetter of Greenham mill, Newbury, had two South Down sheep shorn at his factory exactly at five o'clock in the morning, from the wool of which (after passing to various processes) a complete dam son colored coat was made and worn by sir John Throckmorton, Bart, at a quarter past six in the evening, being two hours and three quarters between the time allotted, for a wager of 1000 guineas. The sheep were roasted whole and a most sumptuous dinner was given by Mr. Coxetter, to sir Jonathan Throckmorton, col. Stead, captain Bacon and many other celebrated agriculturalists of Berkshire."

Anecdote of J. B. Rousseau—the poet.

This unfortunate man, having been obliged to leave France, in consequence of being suspected as the author of some libellous couplets against certain great men of the court, retired into the Austrian low countries; where he obtained an introduction to Prince Eugene, through the interest and friendship of count Bonneval, (known afterwards as Osman bashaw.) The prince readily received him into his protection and favor, and lavished upon him all those attentions which he so well knew how to bestow upon men of letters. Soon after this, the impetuosity of count Bonneval led him into a dispute with the prince, which ended in the entire disgrace of the former. Rousseau, who was at this time at Brussells engaged in entering upon the duties of a new employment procured him by prince Eugene, no sooner heard of the misfortune of his friend, than he forgot the care of his own interest, and set out immediately for the court determined, if possible, to bring about a reconciliation between the prince and count Bonneval. He addressed himself to prince Eugene with a degree of vehemence that gave his highness a better idea of his sincerity, than of his discretion. The prince told him things had gone too far, to admit of a reconciliation with the count, even if the latter sought it, which from his disposition, he was persuaded would not be the case—and that therefore Rousseau's persisting in his application, could only bring upon himself the same disgrace. The poet heard this declaration without the least emotion, and replied to this effect: "Be it so then, since it can be no otherwise; it was to M. Bonneval's recommendation I owed your highness' favor and protection; since you have deprived *him* of your friendship, let *me* likewise lose your countenance; I had rather die in misery, than live under the imputation of ingratitude." This is related by the publisher of count Bonneval's memoirs as a plain matter of fact. It is certain that Rousseau afterwards lived and died miserably; cut the memory of his virtue will live forever.

AMERICAN TRADE TO THE BALTIC.

Particulars of goods that passed the sound, (paying the dues at Elsineur) bound for the Baltic markets, in 102 American vessels from the 1st January to 1st December 1811.

PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1,613,900 *lbs.* rice, at $2 1-2 per 100 *lbs*—estimated at	$41,347	50
5,313,336 *do.* cotton, 15 cts. per *lb.*	797,000	40
750,511 *do.* tobacco, $5 per 100 *lbs.*	37,525	55
11,890 *do*, cotton twist, $5 per *lb.*	59,450	
18,036 *do.* cheese, 12 cts. per *lb.*	2,164	32
29,394 gallons rum, 60 cts. per *gall.*	17,636	40
208 *bbls.* beef, $10 per *bbl.*	1,080	
60 *do.* pork, $15 *do.*	900	
195 *do.* bread, $6 per *cwt.*	1,170	
70 *do.* flour, $10 per *bbl.*	700	
Amount of domestic produce	$958,974	17

FOREIGN PRODUCE.

7,420,416 *lbs.* sugar, at $11 per 100 *lbs.* estimated at	$816,243	70
2,582,167 *do.* coffee, 16 cts. per *lb.*	413,146	72
106,140 *do.* indigo, $1 75 per *lb.*	185,745	
128,312 *do.* ginger, 9 cts. per *lb.*	11,549	08
77,241 *do.* spices, valued at	100,000	
243,010 *do.* pepper, 15 cts. per *lb.*	36,451	50
150,342 *do.* rocoa, 20 cts. per *lb.*	30,068	40
96,457 *do.* gum-arabac, 10 cts. per *lb.*	9,645	70
5,931 *do.* anniseeds, 10 cts. per *lb.*	593	10
4,224 *do.* sasaparella, 25 cts. per *lb.*	1,056	
9,208 *do.* tin, 25 cts. per *lb.*	2,302	
22 *tons* citron bark, 60 per *ton*	1,320	
2,500 *lbs.* Peruvian bark, $1 per *lb.*	2,500	
100,500 *do.* cocoa, 11 per 100 *lb.*	11,055	
28,000 *do.* cassia, 35 cts. per *lb.*	9,800	
571 *casks* oil circa, 90,000 *galls.* at 1	90,000	
287 *pipes* wine, $150 per *pipe.*	43,050	
1,090 *boxes* fruit, 3 per *box*	3,270	
128,394 *feet* mahogany, 15 cts. per *foot*	19,359	10
1,210 *bullocks* horns, 10	121	
27,516 *bushels* salt, 30 cts. per *bushel*	8,254	80
2,794 *tons* wood, 50 per *ton*	139,700	
28,500 *pieces* nankeen, 60 cts. per *piece*	17,100	
56,707 hides (a 30 *lbs.* each) 10 cts. per *lb.*	171,000	
1,330 *chests* hyson tea——per invoice	64,000	
13,144 *lbs.* ivory 25 cts. per *lb.*	3,286	
Amount of foreign produce	$2,173,517	10
Amount of domestic produce	958,974	17
Total	$3,132,491	27

Exclusive of the above are the cargoes (above 80 in number) that went through the belts, either under British convoy, or singly, paying their sound dues at Aayeborg; so that the whole amount of American property that went to the Baltic markets during the year 1811, may at the lowest calculation, be estimated at $ 5,000,000.

Philadelphia, 20th April 1812.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, MAY 23, 1812.

On Saturday last, a general meeting of the citizens of Baltimore and its Precincts was held—they recommended that each ward and precincts should appoint five delegates to assemble in general committee, and express their sentiments on the present state of affairs. The ward meetings were very respectably attended, in many cases being the most numerous ever known. The fifty delegates assembled on Thursday evening, and unanimously adopted certain *warm* resolutions, encouraging the government to take a decided stand, and no longer to delay resorting to the last appeal of nations, in defence of our rights. The proceedings are not yet published—but such is the substance of them.

A meeting of the people of Philadelphia was held on Wednesday last, in the State-House yard. Twelve thousand citizens were estimated to be present. *William Jones*, Esq. was appointed chairman, and *James West*, secretary. The following is the first of the resolves that was adopted, and may serve to shew the general spirit of the proceedings then and there had :—

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the only efficient remedy for the protracted and aggravated evils which afflict our country, will be found in a prompt, vigorous, open war; with that power whose edicts blockade the entire continent of Europe; save only such parts as require our instrumentality to circulate her products, and supply her navy and military expeditions—whose fleets not only plunder our lawful commerce upon the seas, but blockade our own harbors, and violate the liberty of our citizens by the flagitious crime of impressment—whose councils have the audacity to avow these crimes as their *permanent* system of maritime rights, and stimulate our citizens to acts of fraud and violence, in order to sustain her monstrous scheme of universal monopoly, piracy, and smuggling.

A prompt and vigorous war! not for the afflicted and impoverished commerce of the moment, but for our imperscriptible rights of sovereignty, the liberty of our citizens, and the future free circulation of our immensely accumulating surplus products, of this free, fertile, and extensive continent. These are legitimate and inevitable cases of war."

London papers as late as the 16th of last month have been received at New York. War between France and Russia is yet talked of. Large bodies of troops of the adverse parties, are moving towards the frontiers. The following letters from *Sheffield*, (Eng.) shew the state of that place—

"SHEFFIELD, April 14.

"I am in the midst of riotors and soldiers, and not without apprehensions of the windows, &c. being destroyed were I am writing. The riotors have taken and destroyed the arms at the magazine, &c. The price of provisions is the cause. I leave the letter open to give you farther particulars.

"*Eight o'clock at night*—Cannon planted loaded with grape in front of the windows; soldiers coming from all parts; a dreadful night expected, but a more dreadful Saturday being market day.

"The house so confused that I cannot get pen or ink, and write with a pencil."

A letter from Constantinople, *via* Vienna, says, that the Porte has rejected all the propositions of Russia, and resolved to recommence the war — There is probably, some "French influence" in this. The best understanding is said to exist between France and Prussia. The marshal, the duke of Reggio, [Mortier] issued the most pointed order to his troops passing through Prussia to respect the people and their property; and the king gave him and his suit a splendid entertainment at Potsdam. Of American affairs nothing further is said than is contained in the article headed "political notices," page 197. A report is circulated that the prince regent is dissatisfied with Messrs. *Perceval, & Co.*— and it is intimated that he desired earl Moira to express his displeasure at certain parts of their conduct, relative to the Catholic petition. Stocks, April 16— Red. An. 59—Consols, 60—Omnium, 4 1-2 dis.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

The United States sloop of war *Hornet*, captain Lawrence, so long expected, arrived at this port last evening, in a short passage of 22 days from Cherburg. She sailed on the morning of the 27th of April: on the same evening off the Isle of Wight, put Mr. Jones, of this city, on board of an English pilot-boat, who was bearer of despatches from Mr. *Barlow*, our minister in France, to Mr. *Russell*, our charge d'affaires in England. Lieutenant *Biddle* of our navy, has come home in the Hornet, with despatches from Mr. *Barlow* for government, and proceeds to Washington immediately. Mr. B. informs us that there was no doubt of an immediate war between France and Russia; that Bonaparte was still in Paris, but was on the eve of his departure for the armies, as he was to command in person; that the scarcity of provisions, particularly in Brittanny, had occasioned alarming tumults amongst the people; and that the cargo of the ship Congress, recently captured by the French on her passage from Baltimore to England, had been taken out, by order of the government, and carted into the interior, and distributed amongst the starving and riotous inhabitants.

On the subject of our relations with France we could gather nothing from Mr. Biddle; but we have no reason to believe that a settlement had taken place. We did learn that there had been no recent restoration of American property.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 21.—Mr. Bartlett presented a petition from Ebenezer Tucker, of Exeter, N. H. praying congress to allow him to convert to his own use, whatsoever lost articles he may be able to bring up from the beds of rivers in the United States by means of his Diving Bell, or grant him such other compensation as they may deem proper. The petitioner states that he has already brought up some cannon, guineas, ect. sunk during the revolutionary war. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Mitchell presented a number of affidavits relative to the scarcity of provisions in the Canary Islands. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for settling all out standing claims in the construction and repair of the capitol and president's house, &c. was read a third time and passed.

☞ Some other minor business was done.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Mr. Pickering's Letters.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

LETTER III.

To the citizens of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EMBARGO,—AND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Fellow-citizens,—In my last letter I gave the history of president Jefferson's embargo in 1807. By undertaking to state his reasons for recommending that destructive measure, he has exposed himself to detection; and I presume that every fair-minded reader will be convinced from his own documents, which I recited, of his hypocrisy, duplicity, falsehood and treachery. President Madison has been more cautious in his embargo, assigning no specific reasons for recommending it. But we have Mr. Jefferson's assurance (in his answer to the Baltimore Tammany Society, when he went out of office) that Mr. Madison, when secretary of state, had cordially co-operated with him in his measures: which he considered as a pledge, that, now become president, he would pursue the same system. But this testimony of his patron was not necessary to induce full expectation and belief in those who are acquainted with Mr. Madison's political character, that he would go on in the same course. That he should therefore recommend an embargo at *this juncture*, is perfectly consistent. Having joined with the French emperor "in twisting a knot about our necks," his further co-operation was naturally to be expected. And nothing could so effectually promote the emperor's views, at this time, as an embargo—to be followed by a war with Great Britain. Such a war, however, I think Mr. Madison must be a little apprehensive, would not be sufficiently popular for him to venture upon, unless Great Britain can, by some cunning management, be induced to commence it; and in some way that may enable him to persuade the people that he had taken every possible precaution to avoid a war. The proceedings in West Florida may lead to this result. The basis of these proceedings was the act of congress secretly passed during the last session of congress, authorising the president *to take possession of that Spanish province, in case an arrangement had been or should be made with the local authority thereof, for delivering possession of it, or of any part of it, to the United States; or in the event of an attempt to occupy that province, or any part of it, by any foreign government.* And one hundred thousand dollars were appropriated and placed at the president's disposal, "to defray such expenses as the president might deem necessary for *obtaining* as aforesaid, and the security of that territory."

The provisions of this act, and subsequent events, deserve consideration——. And first,—How was the president to obtain possession of East Florida? "By an arrangement with the local authority thereof." And what constituted that "local authority?" The Spanish governor and other officers. And why attempt an "arrangement" with those Spanish officers? The president and congress knew that the *sovereign power of Spain alone* could lawfully make an "arrangement" for transferring the possession of the province to the United States. What sort of an "arrangement," then, could be made with the governor and other officers of East Florida? There could be but one—and that one could be accomplished only by the voluntary *treason* of those officers, of which the president was to take advantage—or by his employing our agent to *reduce* them from their *allegiance*, and by *corruption* tempt them to become *traitors* to their country. And from the statement I am now making, such will appear to have been the deliberate plan of the "virtuous and amiable Madison!" Of the same man who, in his late message to congress, communicating the papers delivered him by John Henry, affected to be deeply wounded by an act of general Craig, the British governor of Canada, in sending Henry to Boston, to learn, if there be any truth in his story, what was the situation of public affairs, with the strength and plans of parties, at a time when this country was groaning under the oppression of Mr. Jefferson's treacherous and ruinous embargo.—— Mr. Madison, then, could warmly declaim on this intermeddling of a British governor, insinuating too, that Henry was the "secret agent" of the *British government*—although it does not appear, by the papers themselves, that Henry was employed by governor Craig, with the knowledge of his *government*.—— With the like baseness and with the absolute want of truth, Mr. Madison says, that Henry was "employed in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the union." But there is nothing in Henry's papers to warrant this accusation. Henry says he did not open his lips to a single person on the subject of his mission. Of course he did not "foment disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation," or form any "intrigues with the disaffected." It is a vile slander on the respectable *federal* inhabitants of Boston, whom Mr. Madison meant to designate by the term "disaffected." And why should Mr. Madison, in a formal communication to congress, utter this base slander?——The important elections in Massachusetts were approaching. His message was *short* and would be read by *thousands*; while Henry's documents were *long* and would be read but by *few*. And still fewer were likely to read them with the attention requisite to detect Mr. Madison's misrepresentations.

But to return to East Florida. The British minister at Washington, Mr. Foster, on the 5th of September last, stated to Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, his information received from the Spanish minister in Philadelphia, that governor Matthews, of Georgia, was on the frontiers of East Florida, "for the purpose of treating with the inhabitants of that province, for its being delivered up to the United States' government; that he was with this view using every method of seduction to effect his purpose; offering to each white inhabitant who would side with him, 50 acres of land and the guarantee of his religion and property; stipulating also that the American government would pay the debts of the Spanish government whether due in pensions or otherwise; and that he would cause the officers and soldiers of the garrisons to be conveyed to such places as should be indicated, provided they did not rather choose to enter into the service of the United States." These terms held out to the Spanish subjects of Florida, have on the face of them the stamp of public authority. A private individual, for his own private purposes, would never have dreamed of making such overtures. Mr. Foster adds—"After the solemn asseverations which you gave me in the month of July, that no intentions hostile to the Spanish interests in Florida existed on the part of your government, I am wholly unable to suppose that general Matthews can have had orders from the president for the conduct he is stated to be pursuing; but the measures he is said to be taking in corresponding with traitors, and endeavoring by bribery and every art of seduction to infuse a spirit of rebellion into the subjects of the king of Spain in those quarters, are such as to create the liveliest inquietude, and to call for the most early interference on the part of the government of the United States." And then Mr. Foster earnestly asks of Mr. Monroe an explanation of those alarming steps of governor Matthews for subverting the Spanish authority in Florida.

Nearly two months are suffered to elapse before Mr. Monroe gives an answer to Mr. Foster.—At length, on the 2d of November, 1811, he sends him one, drawn up with all the art with which Mr. Madison is capable. Instead of the requested explanation, it gives a long tale of grievances for injuries received from the Spanish government in the course of the last fifteen years; all of which Madison had reason to believe, and which when time permits, I will show, to have originated with the French government, while Spain was absolutely under her control. And Mr. Foster's request to be informed "upon what authority governor Matthews was acting, and what measures had been taken to put a stop to his proceedings," was altogether evaded. Those were the only important points in Mr. Foster's letter; and to them he obtain no answer. This amounts to an admission that governor Matthews was president Madison's agent in this nefarious, faithless transaction!!—I know governor George Matthews very well. I regret that he has not a more honorable employment. He was an intrepid officer in our revolutionary war. Brave and enterprising, no man could be better qualified to execute Mr. Madison's designs on East Florida. This no one will doubt when I add, that governor Matthews was the governor of Georgia, when the Legislature of that state made grants to some companies of speculators of *forty millions of acres of land* within the claimed boundaries of that state; and the governor's agency was necessary to the completion of those grants. But the succeeding legislature declared they had been obtained by gross bribery and corruption; corruption so atrocious, that the laws by virtue of which those grants had been made, were expunged from their records, and stamped with all the ignominy which a public burning before the assembled people could inflict.

We have just now received advices, by the newspapers, of the effects of governor Matthews' agency. A party of the Spanish subjects excited to an insurrection, have seized upon the Spanish posts in Amelia Island; the commander of the United States gun boats there giving countenance and support to the insurgents, and the commander of the American troops on the neighboring shore of Georgia, detaching a company of riflemen, who accompanied by general Matthews, received the surrender of the place to the American arms!—Now let Mr. Madison again petulently clamour and vilify general Craig and the British government for employing John Henry; and henceforward let him and his adherents reproach Great Britain for her attack on Copenhagen!—An attack the sole object of which was to get possession of the Danish fleet of ships of war, to prevent their falling into the hands of her formidable and implacable enemy, the emperor of France. As to Mr. Monroe's details of Spanish wrongs, and the pretended title of the United States to West Florida—they are so full of errors and misrepresentations as greatly mislead the public mind. It is of public importance to correct them; and when I can spare the time I will correct them. At present I must content myself with affirming, that when the bargain was made in Paris for the purchase of Louisiana, West Florida was not in contemplation as a part of it—That the United States never paid for it: And they have no title to it.

The history I have given of the East Florida business, concurs with other acts to show the true character of our government: by which the United States are dishonored, and by which we may be drawn into a war with Great Britain and Spain. This last consideration was the direct object of these details. If we are plunged into a destructive war, it behoves Mr. Madison to have it so brought in as that Great Britain may appear to be the aggressor in commencing it—Great Britain is the faithful ally of Spain. She has more than once interposed remonstrance against the acts of our government concerning the Floridas. She alone in the present condition of the Spanish monarchy, could be expected to send troops to retake and defend East Florida. Should she do it, the American and British arms will come in collision—the projected war will commence. Mr. Madison setting up a claim to East Florida, as the means of indemnity for the injuries the United States have received from Spain (all of which is already intimated, may be shown to have originated with France) will say of *East* as he has already said of *West* Florida, that "the president cannot admit the right of Great Britain to interfere in any question relating to that province."* And if the people of the United States shall be satisfied (and from their past astonishing confidence in him and Mr. Jefferson, we feel authorised to expect it) the war, of consequence, will be a popular one.—On the principles and course of conduct of our rulers, *war is to them indispensible. Without war they cannot raise money.* I will explain this in my next letter.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 17, 1812.

Public Sentiment.

PROCEEDINGS AT BALTIMORE.

At a numerous meeting of the democratic citizens, held at the Fountain Inn, in the city of Baltimore, agreeably to public notice, *Joseph H. Nicholson* was called to the chair, and *Edward Johnson* was appointed secretary. The chairman being requested to state the object of the meeting, rose, and after tendering his acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which had been conferred on him, by placing him in the chair, he said, that no one could be insensible to the great crisis, to which the affairs of our common country were rapidly approaching.——The two great belligerent powers of Europe, who had embroiled one half of the civilized world in their quarrels, unwilling that any nation should continue to enjoy its prosperity, had for some years past extended to us that system of rapine and plunder, which, in the ordinary course of human events, ought only to have been directed against each other. Our citizens had been forcibly impressed, and detained in the most odious servitude—our commerce had been impeded in every channel through which it had been accustomed to flow—and injury and insult had been heaped upon us, until it had begun to be almost questionable, even among ourselves, whether we had spirit to resist.

One of these nations, he said, had indeed of late held out to us a semblance of justice; but it was much to be feared that even this would prove vain and illusory. The period, however, could not be very distant, when, by the return of our messengers from Europe, we should learn whether the solemn stipulations, in which we had heretofore confided, were any longer deserving of confidence.

But the other, he said, had not even *pretended* to do us justice—our government [illegible] of maintaining peace, had remonstrated, again [illegible] instances were regarded with indifference—our ministers, sent abroad for the purpose, had continued to appeal, until their appeals were answered by insult; and negotiation had been carried on, until negotiation became a term of national reproach.

Under these circumstances, said he, it is for us, my countrymen, in common with the rest of the American people, to decide upon the course which ought to be pursued. The time has at length arrived, when we must determine, whether by tameness and submission, we shall sink ourselves below the rank of an independent nation, or whether, by a glorious and manly effort, we shall permanently secure that independence which our forefathers handed down to us, at the price of their blood, and their treasure.—*(Applause.)*

The government of our choice—I thank God,—of our *yet* free and unbiassed choice—has resolved upon its course, and is preparing for the conflict. We have assembled here to-night, for the purpose of determining whether we will give it our support in the mighty struggle into which it is about to enter. This, my countrymen, is the awful subject for deliberation; and on such a subject, can there be any difference of opinion? Shall we suffer any matters of local concern to withdraw us from a cause like this? Is there an *American* heart that does not pant with resentment? Is there an *American* sword that will not leap from its scabbard to avenge the wrongs and continued order which we have so long suffered? No, my countrymen, it is impossible.——Let us act with one heart, and with one hand; let us shew to an admiring world, that however we may differ among ourselves about some of our internal concerns, yet in the great cause of our country, the American people are animated by one soul and by one spirit.—*(Applause.)*

[The following resolutions, with the preamble, were then unanimously adopted:]

Whereas, the critical situation of the affairs of our country with a view to its foreign relations, is, at this moment, of the utmost concern: and it may be important that the sentiments of the friends to the integrity of the union, and of the government as administered, should be, wherever practicable, publicly declared, with reference to public measures, upon which depend the future safety and prosperity of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That it be, and hereby is recommended, that meetings of the democratic citizens of the city of Baltimore, be held in their respective wards on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at their usual places of ward-meetings, and in each ward elect five delegates, to meet in general committee, at the Fountain Inn, in Light-street, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the means most likely to conduce to the support and aid of government in their efforts to maintain, protect and defend national rights, honor and independence.

Resolved, That our democratic brethren in the eastern and western precincts be, and are hereby invited to hold meetings on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at Chamberlain's tavern and Gorsuch's tavern, respectively; and elect five delegates each, to meet in general committee, at the time and place already determined upon in the preceding resolution, for the delegates of the several wards in the city.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, *chairman.*

EDWARD JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the general committee of democratic delegates from the several wards and precincts of the city of Baltimore, held on Thursday evening 21st inst. at the Fountain Inn, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at a numerous meeting of democratic citizens on Saturday evening last, all the delegates present, *Joseph H. Nicholson* was called to the chair, and *John Montgomery* appointed secretary.

The following resolutions, with the preamble, were *unanimously* adopted:

We, the delegates of the city and precincts of Baltimore, in general committee assembled, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present situation of public affairs, do resolve *unanimously*,

1st. That in the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States for some years past, we can perceive nothing but a determined hostility to our national rights. She forcibly impresses our seamen, and detains them inhumanly in an odious servitude—she obstructs our commerce in every channel through which it has been accustomed to flow—she has murdered our citizens within our own waters, and has made one attempt, at least, to dissolve the union of these states, thereby striking at the foundation of our government itself.

2dly. That the government of the United States has manifested the strongest desire to maintain peace and harmony with all nations, not only by observing a course of equal and exact justice to all, but by proposing to those with whom any differences have arisen, terms the most honorable and conciliatory.

3dly. That inasmuch as Great Britain has rejected those terms, and still persists in violating every principle heretofore held sacred among nations, no alternative is left to the United States, but to choose between war and degradation. In the choice of these, it is impossible freemen should hesitate, and in the prosecution of such a war, we pledge ourselves to support our government at every hazard.

4thly. That the conduct of France and of other powers in alliance with her and under her immediate influence, towards the United States, has been scarcely less atrocious than that of England; and if the pending negociations should terminate without an honorable adjustment of existing differences, we have full confidence that our government will direct the most active hostilities to be commenced against her for a redress of our grievances, and the maintenance of our rights; at the same time we wish it explicitly understood, that in our well-founded complaints against foreign nations, Russia and Sweden are not to be included.

Ordered, That the above resolutions be signed by all the members of the general committee, and that they be transmitted by the chairman to the president of the United States.

Joseph H. Nicholson, A. R. Levering, David Fulton, Christopher Bohn, William B. Barney, John Montgomery, Christopher Hughes, jun. Benjamin Berry, Nathan Levering, J. W. McCulloch, William Camp, J. S. Hollins, Joseph Jamison, James Hutton, Peter Diffenderffer, S. Briscoe, E. G. Woodyear, Hezekiah Niles, James Armstrong, Joseph Smith, Daniel Conn, John Kelso, Hezekiah Price, George Milleman, James C. Dew, J. A. Buchanan, Lemuel Taylor, Luke Tiernen, William Wilson, J. L. Donaldson, L. Hollingsworth, James Martin, James Wilson, G. J. Brown, Richard Mackall, Edward Johnson, George Stiles, James Williams, William McDonald, William Peehin, James Biays, David Burke, Thorndike Chase, Timothy Gardner, Thomas Sheppard, George Warner, N. F. Williams, J. H. McCulloch, Theodorick Bland, Christian Baum.

The following resolution was submitted and adopted:

Resolved, by the general committee of the city and precincts of Baltimore, that it be and hereby is recommended to the democratic citizens of the several counties of this state, to assemble and take into consideration the situation of public affairs, for the purpose of expressing an opinion thereon.

Ordered, That the proceedings and resolutions adopted, be published.

JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON, *chairman.*

JOHN MONTGOMERY, *Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Triumph of Patriotism.

Great pains having been taken latterly to communicate an impression of the aversion of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, to the energetic measures of the federal government, it was deemed proper to give this misrepresentation that emphatical and legitimate contradiction, which the voice of the people themselves always unequivocally affords. Accordingly, on very short notices, the usual preparatory measures were taken for a general meeting at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 20th inst. Before the time appointed an immense concourse from the city and all parts of the county, with some from Delaware county, were already on the ground; and by half-past three o'clock, the whole

* Monroe's letter to Foster, July 8, 1811.

republican phalanx, in all its renovated union and symmetry, consisting of not less than *twelve thousand* citizens, were at their posts. At four o'clock precisely, *William Jones, Esq.* was called to the chair, and *James West* appointed secretary.

The purpose of the meeting having been briefly explained by the chairman, the following address was read by *Charles Ingersoll*, and adopted, not only unanimously, but with the reiterated peals of the heartiest assent, as were all the resolutions, which were read and severally put by the chairman.

THE CITIZENS

Of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, to their fellow-citizens, the people of the United States.

Fellow-citizens,

The friends of the United States and of their constituted authorities, residing within the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, deeply impressed with the solemnity of the impending crisis, and trusting that their voice will not be without some effect among the American people, have met together for the purpose of comparing and collecting the general sentiment in this quarter of the republic, and submit the following as the deliberate, unbiassed and unanimous result.

The story of American wrongs has been so often told, that the patriotic heart sickens at their disgusting re-capitulation; yet, as prefacing this last appeal, and for this, as we most anxiously hope, the last time, it may not be improper briefly to sketch an outline of that unparalleled, unmitigated, intolerable series of national outrages, against which, after too long an endurance, the only republic extant is now at length about to exhibit the magnificent spectacle of an empire of freemen in the armor and attitude of defensive war—war for their sovereignty, their rights, their blessings—war for the reclamation of their property, their persons—war for their homes and domestic altars——a war, stayed off 'till every possible effort at reconciliation has been put to beggary and shame——a war, to which not one distillation from the subtle, anti-republican essences of ambition or aggrandizement has contributed, but which will flow pure from the rock of self-defence——a war, without which or the rights it is to be waged for, our sovereignty is servility, our commerce a colonial trade, our persons exposed to pillage, our property to piracy, our boasted institutions piles of theoretical ruins, and peace itself, that most desirable of all political enjoyments, a contumely and a curse.

From the tremendous concussions which have agitated Europe since the eruption of the French revolution, the United States of America wisely kept aloof, in an avowed impartial, unexceptionable neutrality; not, as those who envy us, allledge, fattening our soil with the disasters of the belligerents——for European wars and the British treaty restricted instead of expanded the immense commercial resources of the North American continent——but with characteristic enterprise, integrity and advantage pursuing the broad highways of emolument, and acquiring in tranquility and forbearance, whatever was not withheld or wrested from us, by the great maritime powers. While havoc, famine and dilapidation were desolating the kingdoms of Europe, peace, plenty and prosperity, driven from their abodes in that region, fled over the troubled Atlantic, and set up the ark of their covenant in the delightful wilderness of this modern land of promise.

With the exception of some commercial vexations in 1794 and 1797, the fortunes of the only republic seemed to be enhanced, as it were by an especial providence, to give irresistible splendor and attraction to their contrast with the fallen fortunes of all those monarchies from which the original settlers of this country sprang. An advancement in population and affluence, an improvement in science and the arts, in agriculture and commerce, and an exuberance of the products of the earth, and an accumulation of the profits of the sea, transcending all example, all calculation, all hope, distinguished the destinies of the American federation; and with certainly the lightest allotment of the evils inseparable from humanity that ever fell to any people, without foreign or domestic wars, without taxation, without any more of the pressure of government than was absolutely necessary to keep the bands of society together, the perfection of polity was accomplished, and the visions of philanthropists realized, in the establishment, administration and astonishing success of our free, republican institutions.

While thus situated, fellow-citizens, thus prospering among ourselves, the conflict in Europe persisted to rage with unabated violence; and, with a short, delusive interlude of cessation in 1802, its fury for nineteen years has never intermitted. It was always evident that commerce was originally one main object of the contest; and that it is now the only object, appears to be conceded on all sides.

England, the first maritime power in the world, who opened the batteries of her attack, with all the kingdoms of Europe for her allies, being uniformly defeated in the successive coalitions she subsidized, finally, in 1806, was left alone to maintain the unequal conflict against all her former auxilliaries; then, or soon after, subdued into the ranks, and maintaining the quarrel, of her predominant enemy. At this conjuncture, foiled, oppressed and cast down, with a devouring navy to employ, a vast mass of manufactures to dispose of, jealous and apprehensive of our already well grown greatness and commercial competition, the ministry of G. Britain resorted to one of those expedients of national desperation, which like the dishonest contrivances of a delinquent individual, however they may serve the moment, and however they may injure others, always recoil with their worst re-action on their authors. The ministry of Great Britain behind the rampart of a navy deemed impregnable, set the execrable example of openly violating the laws of nations, and of trampling upon the immunities of neutrality, in order, from its fragments, to level with surer effect, the blows she was aiming at victorious France. The voice of America, fellow-citizens, was instantaneously raised against this infamous inroad on the comity and usages of sovereign and neutral states. Not a town of any consequence on our seaboard, but applied to the federal government for redress, by solemn protest at least, if not more energetic opposition, against Britannic aggrievement. All parties, all classes were united; and the voice of the country descended by acclamation upon its rulers, demanding retribution.

Our English antagonists were engaged with a foe no wise slow to imitate their injustice. The conqueror of continental Europe in the hour of overwhelming victory,——in his exulting career,——amidst the crash of principalities and the groans of royal dissolution——the arbiter of dismantled thrones——at such a time——in such a scene——tracing, as it were the fate of worlds with the point of the sabre on a drum-head in the field of battle——the conqueror of continental Europe wrote his fiat in answer to the hat of English defiance——and in an instant, by the sorcery of power, the east and west, the north and south, were locked up in their respective precincts, and forbidden on pain of confiscation, conflagration, annihilation, to appear on the accustomed domains of all nations.

We were the happiest people on the earth, fellow-citizens. We were reposing in profound peace. We were governed by magistrates who loved peace; and who had not learned from protracted, abortive negotiation, that negotiation avails nothing with the gigantic wrong-doers we had to deal with. Our policy was neutral. Our system was pacific and precautionary.——We shut our own gates and denied ourselves the profits to avoid the embarrassments of foreign traffic. We negotiated. When sent away without satisfaction, our ministers returned again and again to the inexorable audiences of domination.——Sullen silence, or insulting menaces were the only answers we could obtain.

Soon after, the murder of our countrymen in the Chesapeake was superadded to aggravate these injuries. The people rushed to arms.—But a pacific administration, still not despairing of pacific redress, stayed the noble ardor of the country—that country which is always full of noble ardor—whose first burst will rebuke its calumniators and scatter its enemies in prostration and discomfiture.

The right of search, as it is called, another of the catalogue of our wrongs, interpolations of various other indefensible claims into the code of nations, together with the rigorous enforcement of certain absurd and antiquated, but revived pretensions, were also brought to bear upon our almost exhausted patience. By way of retaliation for which impositions from one belligerent, the other exercised the more distressing, though not more unjustifiable, authority of actually burning and destroying our ships and cargoes on the ocean.

During these aggressions, fellow-citizens, the deadliest of all, the late refinement upon outrage, which was reserved for the page of modern history, that foul and indeliable stain on the bearings of our independence, the right of impressment, as it is also miscalled, has been systematically exercised on our persons: and not less than seven thousand American citizens, have been dragged from their occupations, their country, their families—scourged like malefactors—chained like galley-slaves to the sides of British ships—exposed and slaughtered like pirates—and their wives and children subjected to an unnatural widowhood and orphanage, while these deplorable victims themselves, by force of British service and British law, are compelled to become denizens of that monarchy, which prohibits expatriation, and assumes to itself jurisdiction to reclaim, whenever found, the fugitive from its impressments, its taxation and its ignominious hardships and existence.

It would be easy, fellow-citizens, to multiply this retrospect with many other indignities, and with the hideous details of those thus cursorily noticed. But the volume is already overcharged: and it is necessary to break off the narrative, which has been so often, so much more strikingly unfolded, that its images must be engraven on the memory of every lover of his country. We might else carry your attention from the sea to the land, and arresting it first on the frontier, where the tomahawk of the savage is prompted to the butchery of our unconscious settlers, by the infernal stratagems of ruthless England—direct it afterwards to the more civilized department of the union, to our cities, to our fire-sides, where the mode of attack again appears adapted to the scene of its operation, and a glozing, civilized British spy is found, like the serpent in Eden, tempting our weakness with untried changes, and with all the wiliness of his nature, beguiling us to our perdition.

But it is unnecessary, we repeat, to dwell on the host of excitement, which march before and beckon us to combat. We have borne more than ever any people did without an appeal to arms. We have left unattempted no striving for adjustment. We have expended all the stores of pacifications; and do not brandish the sword with the right hand, till the olive branch has withered in the left. We have deprecated long enough our unappeasable, insidious assailants, more dreadful, more pernicious in their ambush, than they could be in flagrant war. We have been more plundered of our treasure, while suing for accommodation, more abused, more injured, than we should have been in the same period of hostilities: and the current of our national character, of our national existence, fellow-citizens, is gliding out of view, while we linger on the shore, vainly imploring the monsters of the deep to spare us.

The season for action has arrived—arrived, did we say? as our fruitless but laudable exertions to avert the last resort painfully prove, it arrived but too long ago: And placing our highest trust in that Being, who sometimes in his inscrutable providence afflicts the just, but oftener requites their constancy, we are likewise full of confidence in the people of these United States, in the righteousness of their cause, in the alacrity and energy of their aroused endeavors. We call to mind, fellow-citizens, the former struggle with Great Britain; when, without arms or ammunition, soldiers or officers, garrisons or ships, treasury or preparation of any kind, without even compact or government besides a common sympathy and common enthusiasm, the then thinly scattered people of the Atlantic coast, snuffing subjection on the gale at a distance, erected themselves like a column, on whose summit floated the banners of liberty, and alone on the defenceless beach breasted the

onset of vainglorious invasion—undismayed at reverses unshaken by privations—persevering, indefatigable, invincible—and finally advancing to discipline, organization and victory—achieving at the end of seven years of toil and alternate fortune, that independence we are now in our turn, shall urged to sustain.

We call to mind fellow-citizens, the yet more distant annals, the discovery of our beloved country, when Columbus the type of the American character, in a frail bark, with a disaffected and cowardly crew, buoyant on the trackless and unknown deserts of the western ocean, braving all dangers and doubts, more terrible than dangers, still kept due onward his undaunted course, till these shores appeared—the reward of resolution and a just confidence—these shores now covered with a populous, powerful and martial republic, whose citizens need nothing but to be resolved and justly confident in themselves, to conquer, like Columbus, and the heroes of their own revolution, the seemingly stupendous obstacles which injustice opposes to the accomplishment of their final and permanent emancipation.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the only efficient remedy for the protracted and aggravated evils which afflict our country, will be found in a prompt, vigorous, open war; with that power whose edicts blockade the entire continent of Europe; save only such parts as require our instrumentality to circulate her products, and supply her navy and military expeditions—whose fleets not only plunder our lawful commerce upon the high seas, but blockade our own harbors, and violate the liberty of our citizens by the flagitious crime of impressment—whose councils have the audacity to avow these crimes as their *permanent* system of maritime rights; and stimulate our citizens to acts of fraud and violence, in order to sustain her monstrous scheme of universal monopoly, piracy, and smuggling—

A prompt and vigorous war! not for the liberty and impoverished commerce of the moment, but for our imprescriptible rights of sovereignty, the liberty of our citizens, and the future free circulation of the immensely accumulating surplus products, of this free, fertile and extensive continent. These are legitimate and inevitable causes of war.

Resolved, That the liberal and impartial conduct of the executive of the United States, more especially in the military and naval appointments instead of producing a candid and generous sacrifice of prejudice and party passions, on the altar of union, at the shrine of our country; has from a virulent faction, the *fungus* of party opposition, been returned with a malevolent and traitorous conspiracy to withhold and impede the national resources—discourage and obstruct the recruiting service—traduce the character and motives of the government—and organize discontent, disaffection and criminal resistance.

Resolved, That without distinction of party, we respect and esteem all who are devoted to the true interest, honor and independence of our common country—who recognize the only principle upon which free government can exist; the will of the majority constitutionally pronounced, and who are ready to obey that will with zeal and fidelity.

Resolved, That judging from the firm, decisive tone of the executive message to congress, followed by co-operative measures of preparation for the "armour and attitude demanded by the crisis," (irresistibly impelled by unceasing provocation)—the recent call of the house of representatives, with the manifest intention of assuming *that attitude*; and our own convictions of the immediate necessity of that appeal: We pledge to the constituted authorities of our country, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, all the faculties of body and mind, and all the resources and means with which it has pleased the Almighty to endow us; to sustain to the last extremity the war they may cause to be waged against Great Britain, the most atrocious and obdurate aggressor.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to those members of congress who have supported and shall continue to maintain the rights, honor and independence of the nation, and in particular to that noble phalanx, the democratic delegation of *Pennsylvania*, the keystone of the splendid arch, whose base is the solid, and we trust, immutable rock of the union.

Resolved, That attested copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the chairman to the president of the United States—the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, and each member of the Pennsylvania delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary, be published in the democratic papers of this city, and that 5000 handbills of the same be struck off for circulation under the direction of the following committee, viz. Robert Patterson, John Binns, Charles J. Ingersol, James Carson, John L. Leib, William Duncan, William West, Frederick Hoeckly, A. Hargeshriner, Robert, McMullan, Jacob Hoffner, T. D. Anderson, Jacob Richards, and G. G. Leiper.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby given to the chairman and secretary.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the secretary of the sub-committee of delegates (Charles Ingersol.)

WILLIAM JONES, Chairman.

JAMES WEST, Secretary.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

In general assembly, May session, A. D. 1812.

Whereas from the aspect, of our foreign relations, and more especially from the character of the measures adopted and proposed to be adopted by congress during their present session, it is seriously to be apprehended that our country will soon be plunged into a ruinous war, unless a clear expression of the public opinion shall correct the *dangerous* and *erroneous* impression which appears to have been made on the general government, that the people are desirous of war, and do approve of the measures calculated to produce it. *And whereas* it is both the right and duty of the people, either immediately, or by their representatives, upon occasions so important, and in times so alarming as the present, to express their sentiments upon public affairs and also the privilege of rulers to be informed of these sentiments.

1. *Resolved*, That for ourselves individually, and as representatives of the freemen of this state, we deprecate war at all times, and especially at a time when the pecuniary resources of the country have been exhausted and cut off, both by the depredations and sequestrations of foreign powers, and by our own ruinous commercial restrictions; when by the raising of a large military force, for the purpose of territorial conquests, great expenses will be incurred, and heavy burthens imposed, while from the very limited appropriations made for the protection of commerce and the defence of our seaports, the former will be exposed to certain capture, and the latter to invasion and pillage, thereby leaving the burthens to be borne almost entirely by the agricultural interest.

On the question, shall the preamble and first resolution pass, the ayes and noes were, ayes 42, noes 23.

2. *Resolved*, That from the extent of our commerce, the immediate and important interest which the whole community have in its encouragement, and the entire dependence of many of our citizens for support upon the employment it affords, the legislative restrictions upon trade operate with peculiar severity upon this state; that from our inability to sustain the increasing burthens of war, destitute of public funds and public lands, and depending in time of peace upon direct taxes for the support of our state government, the proposed *land tax* and internal taxes of the United States will be exceedingly oppressive upon our citizens, and that the accessible situation and defenceless state of our harbors and seaports, and their superior eligibility, as a naval resort for the cruizers of an enemy, rendering them exposed to invasion, and liable to capture, will cause war, under such circumstances, to be ruinous to many of our towns, and eventually injurious to the whole state.

On the question, shall the second resolution pass, the ayes and noes were ayes 45, noes 20.

3. *Resolved*, That when the unequaled privations, sufferings and exertions of the citizens of this state, during the revolutionary war, are considered, it cannot be doubted, that whenever the country shall *necessarily* be involved in a war, they will again exhibit the same patience, fortitude and patriotism.

On the question shall the third resolution pass, voted and passed unanimously.

4. *Resolved*, That the senators from this state in congress be instructed, and the representatives requested, to use their utmost endeavors to cause the legislative restrictions on commerce to be removed, to prevent the passing of the proposed laws for imposing direct taxes, and also to oppose all measures which may be brought forward tending to involve the country in war.

On the fourth resolution, the ayes and noes were, ayes 39, noes 26.

5. *Resolved*, That if these desirable objects cannot be obtained, and war shall appear to be unavoidable, our senators and representatives be instructed to represent to congress and the executive, the exposed and defenceless situation of this state, the want of arms for our militia, and the importance of our harbors and seaports to the United States, and to urge upon government the propriety, necessity and practicability of their defence, and to solicit and claim from them adequate and timely means of defence and security against those imminent dangers and perils to which we are to be unwillingly exposed.

On the last resolution the ayes and noes were, ayes 55, nors 9.

On the main question, shall the resolutions pass, the ayes and noes were as follow:

AYES—Messrs. Almy, N. Arnold, S. Arnold, Boss, Bowen, Brayton, Bridgham, Bull, Child, B. Greene, Gorton, S. Green, Grinnell, Hagadern, Hazard, Holden, Hoppin, Hoxsie, Kinyon, Knight, M'Currie, Matthewson, Noyes, Olney, Peck, Potter, Rhodes, Salisbury, Sands, N. Smith, Steere, Thurston, Totten, Watson, Watterman, J. Wells, White, Wilkinson—38.

NOES—Messrs. Angell, Brown, Cross, D'Wolf, Haile, Hopkins, Humphrey, Knight, Mann, S. Mason, Pearce, Scott, Whipple, Woodman—14.

House of Representatives, May 9, 1812.

Votted by order,

THOMAS BURGESS, Clerk.

In the senate, read the same day and concurred unanimously with this addition: *Resolved*, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit copies of the preceding resolutions to the the senators and representatives from this state in the congress of the United States, By order,

SAMUEL EDDY, Secretary.

In the house of representatives, read the same day and concurred with amendments. By order.

THOMAS BURGESS, Clerk.

Major-Gen. Thomas Pinkney.

From the Georgia Chronicle.

In June 1775, major Pinkney, brother to general Charles Cotesworth, was appointed a captain in the first regiment of South Carolina regulars; he continued in service in the same regiment until the end of the war. He was always known to be active, zealous, industrious in discipline, enterprising and brave in the field, and a humane, careful, as well as severe officer in well ordering his men—He was

highly beloved and respected by the officers and men of the whole regiment.

Major Pinkney was second in command of a light infantry corps of 114 men, on the 20th of June, 1779, on the left of the American army at the battle of Stono; two companies of Highlanders commanded by captain Collin Campbell, of 108 men, attacked this light infantry; when by a spirited mode of attack made on the said two companies, recommended by major Pinkney, (which was to charge bayonet with loaded arms, and to fire when coming into contact)—the British force was in an instant overturned, and only eight of the two companies escaped. Major Pinkney's talents are well known, and his character both public and private, is without blemish. *One of his old soldiers.*

The war in the Peninsula.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 181.)

Siege of Gerona. Battles between Marshal Augereau and General Blake. Hostalrich taken by the French. Capitulation of Gerona. The Duke de Parque defeats Marchaud at Zamanes: and is soon after vanquished at Tormes by Kellerman.—Combination of the Spanish army for the purpose of retaking Madrid. Battle at Occana in which the French gain a complete victory. Reflections on the conduct of Spanish affairs. Arrival of the Marquis of Wellesley as ambassador from the court of Great Britain to the Supreme Junta. His advice and opinions on the war.

When the Spaniards were left to themselves, by the British, being withdrawn from their aid, they continued to carry on the war in their own manner—a manner that exhibited all the enthusiasm with little of the skill of the soldier. When they went to the field of combat, they fought bravely; but their attention was divided between too many objects, and being directed by no single principle of union, it was impossible to strike any decisive blow.—With this desultory sort of warfare, the French too, seemed to be satisfied, after they were prevented from crossing the Sierra Morena—and being no longer pushed forward by the restless impetuosity of the emperor in person, they appeared to abandon the plan of advancing into the south of Spain.

Much might have been done at this period, if the Spanish troops had been sufficiently provided with the munitions of war, their generals with vigor, and the junta with intelligence. The power of Joseph was feeble and precarious, and little exertion was required to drive him a second time from the gates of Madrid. Of no other part of the peninsula than Navarre, could the invaders boast a secure possession. It is true that they occupied most parts north of the Tagus and the Ebro: but like the hide which was used as a symbol to Alexander, to show the futility of his conquests, the moment the pressure of a military footstep was removed, the spirit of the Spaniards revolted against the new government. They openly disclaimed the authority which had been imposed upon them, and clamored for a restoration of their ancient rights. The most persevering resistance was displayed in the provinces nearest to the Pyrenees. Biscay, though vexed by the frequent incursions of the enemy, suffered nothing to damp her patriotism or appal her courage. Zaragoza was the watchword among the brave Biscayans to rouse the inert, to brace the timid and encourage the feeble. The Catalonians are well known in Spanish story, and their active industry and ardent love of liberty now kept full pace with the Arragonese and the Biscayans.

Gerona was as necessary to the movements and operations of the French on the side of the eastern Pyrenees, as it was to the Spaniards for the purpose of checking and retarding the progress of the enemy; and it was also desirable that it should be held as an animating example of what the natives were able and determined to effect, where, from local circumstances, the superior force and skill of the French could be of little avail.

Not deterred by the ill success of two attempts to capture this town, the French advanced against it a third time, in a more regular and cautious manner. The inhabitants had nothing to depend upon but their own valor; but, knowing that they held the key to the whole province of Catalonia, they resolved to defend themselves to the utmost. There was scarcely any other strong post in the city than the castle of Montjoy. Against this the French directed all their force in repeated attempts, which were repulsed with the most heroic bravery. On the 7th of July, the assailants having effected three breaches in the walls of the castle, proceeded to the assault. The garrison, though fewer in number and enfeebled by intermitted duty, repelled the French five times with great slaughter. From this time, until the middle of August, they contented themselves with bombarding the fortress and the city of Gerona, and with intercepting all the supplies that were destined for the former. Warned by the repulse which they had suffered on the memorable 7th of July, they determined to proceed with more caution and to carry on the siege in a regular and scientific manner. They, therefore, began to raise the necessary works;—which they did under great difficulties, being obliged to raise them on a rock, and to form their intrenchments in the presence and under the fire of the garrison. At length the besieged, finding themselves unable any longer to defend the castle, retired, unmolested, on the 12th of August, into the city of Gerona; leaving the enemy only a heap of ruins, and a few pieces of cannon that had become almost unfit for use. The French, however, by the possession of this castle, were enabled to carry on the siege of the city with greater advantage; and the inhabitants, increased in their numbers by the garrison, were reduced to great extremities by the want of provisions and the most necessary articles for the sick and wounded. General Blake, who commanded the Spanish army in Catalonia, determined to throw into Gerona, not only a supply of provisions and other necessaries, but also a reinforcement of troops. With this view, he made such movements and arrangements, as indicated an intention of attacking the enemy in a quarter directly opposite to that by which a convoy was to be sent into the city. A body of 1200 infantry supported by cavalry, sent against the enemy's troops, stationed at Brunolas, commenced an attack against them with so much vigor, as induced them to think that the convoy for the supply was under the escort of this body of Spanish troops. Notwithstanding the excellent position which the French occupied at Brunolas, and that strengthened by intrenchments, the Spaniards gained the summit of the hill, and there planted the Spanish colors. The enemy seeing the success of what they deemed a real object of attack, weakened the other part of their army in order to send reinforcements to Brunolas, and by threatening to turn the Spanish detachment, obliged it to descend into the plain. In the meantime a body of 4,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, escorted along the right bank of the river Ter, on which Gerona is situated, a

convoy of nearly 2,000 mules; and after defeating the enemy, succeeded in effecting their entrance into the city. As soon as the French perceived this manœuvre, they invested the city more closely, in order to prevent the return of the mules and drivers. But by a variation of the same manœuvre, Blake got them all back, after being one day and two nights in town, and without losing a single mule or horse. The garrison of Gerona was thus raised to the effective strength of 3,000 men, and supplied with an abundant store of provisions, and the necessary articles for the sick and wounded.

St. Cyr and Verdier, the French generals, were exasperated at being baffled by the skill and enterprize of Blake; and so far from abandoning the siege of Gerona, which had been strengthened by these additional supplies of men and provisions, they determined to prosecute it with renewed vigor. The 19th of September was fixed upon for the assault, and they expected the day with the most sanguine hopes of success. The walls of the city had been levelled to a great extent, the houses were reduced to ruins, and three practicable breaches had already been made. Against these breaches three strong columns were sent—and against these divisions, not only all the garrison, but all the inhabitants, who were capable of doing any thing, presented themselves with alacrity. The people were by no means daunted—they contemplated the struggle that was about to be made with the calm deliberation of resolute courage. The junta assembled at the usual place to direct the storm, and the ladies of all ranks prepared to assist the wounded; and, in short, one spirit, the spirit of independence, united and animated the defenders of Gerona. On the first onset the enemy mounted two of the most extensive breaches, and penetrated as far as some of the neighboring houses; but their success was momentary: they were repulsed with dreadful slaughter. After being driven back three times, the fury of the French, worked up to a phrenzy, could no longer be directed by the skill of their officers. Collecting themselves into one desperate body they advanced to the fourth charge, like the impetuous whirlwind that drives every thing before it. This was a critical moment—the Spaniards were both resolute and enthusiastic—for their wives and children, their household goods—every thing that can endear man to life were behind and their bitterest foes were in front. Fortunately for the defenders their enthusiasm was regulated by a clear and steady perception of the faults and rashness of the enemy, which enabled them to seize upon every advantage, that such conduct gives, in civil as well as in military warfare. The French, wearied out by the cool opposition with which they were met, and reduced in numbers by the galling fire which was incessantly poured upon them from the open street, the concealed window, and the overhanging parapets, were at length compelled to retreat—and Gerona was once more saved. The emperor was so provoked at the failure of this assault, that he ordered the generals who conducted it, St. Cyr and Verdier, to repair to Paris, to undergo an investigation.

The command of the besieging army was then bestowed upon Augereau, (the duke of Castiglione) who, warned by the fate of his predecessors, immediately altered the plan of operations, and resolved to direct his attention to Blake's army, before another attempt should be made upon Gerona. Blake had posted his troops on the heights of Brunolas, from which the French general exerted all his skill and force to drive him.

On one side of these heights the ground is so covered with woods, that a large body of men may pass unmolested and unnoticed. Here a body of the French amounting to about 3,000 strong, made an attack: as they had reached the Spanish advanced posts before they were observed, they succeeded in throwing gen. Blake's troops into partial disorder and dismay. But a party of men advancing from the centre to the support of the advanced posts, the French were prevented from deriving any important advantage from this sudden and unexpected attack; and upon the junction of the Walloon guards with the advanced posts, and the body from the centre, they were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. But Augereau was not to be disconcerted by a single failure:—he renewed the attack with a superior force, and at length compelled Blake to retreat to a considerable distance from Gerona.

Marshal Augereau being informed by his spies, or, as the French call them, agents, which he took care to have in every part of Catalonia, that large magazines were formed at Hostalrich, for the purpose of supplying both Gerona and Blake's army, sent a strong detachment against them, under the command of general Pino, early in November.—Hostalrich was strongly fortified; and in front of the fortifications the advanced posts of the French were drawn up, while a battalion of 800 men occupied an almost impregnable position at Massanet. The entrance into the town itself was defended by a body of 2,000 men, and nearly all the inhabitants. The French having driven in the advanced posts and the battalion at Massanet, set fire to the gates of Hostalrich, and took possession of one quarter of the city by storm. But in the streets the Catalonians made a most obstinate resistance; disputing every inch of ground with desperate fierceness. From every house they assailed their enemies with a destructive fire of musketry. At length they succeeded in gaining possession of the principal quarters of the town, when the inhabitants joining the troops of the line, drew up in the centre on a level piece of ground, and stood for some time firm, against the repeated attacks of the besiegers. But they were finally compelled to submit, and the whole town with all its magazines, fell into the hands of the French. Blake was within a few leagues distance from Hostalrich; but owing to his defeat at Belchite, he did not feel himself sufficiently strong to relieve it; or even to defend those magazines which were so essential to his own army, and the inhabitants of Gerona, between whom and Blake, Augereau had now placed himself. Gerona was now hopeless; but the town did not surrender until the walls had become useless, and the people were exhausted by fatigue and famine. On the 10th December, 1809, it capitulated, and the French entered on the following day—they found eight standards and 200 pieces of cannon. The garrison stipulated that they should evacuate the city with all the honors of war: and it was agreed that they should be conducted to France as prisoners of war: the persons and property of the inhabitants were to be held sacred, and the Catholic religion be protected.

Towards the beginning of the month of November the Spanish army consisted of three divisions. The right wing was commanded by Blake, whose fate we have just seen: the centre was under generals Cuesta and the duke D'Albuquerque, who had succeeded Venegas, appointed commander of Cadiz: the left was confided to the duke del Parque. This general possessed every qualification of a good officer, but experience; and this, it was hoped, his situation and talents would soon teach him. He

was posted a few leagues south of Salamanca, on the heights of Zamanes. It was his business to watch a division of the French army, which stretched from Placentia to that city, and whose movements indicated an intention of laying siege to Cindad Rodrigo. This army was commanded by general Marchaud, who succeeded Ney. Before they could make any attempt upon Cindad Rodrigo, it was absolutely necessary to drive the Spaniards from their strong fastness on the heights of Zamanes. Nature had given great advantages to this post, and they were improved on this occasion by all that art could do. But the army was composed of raw peasants and undisciplined soldiers, of whom Marchaud calculated on an easy conquest; and therefore, when he departed from Salamanca, he proclaimed to the inhabitants, that after he had annihilated this army, he should march against the other division under the command of Ballestanos. The duke del Parque's army was composed of 30,000 men, and the French force amounted to 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, supported by 14 pieces of artillery. This force he divided into three columns, which were destined against the right and left wings and the centre of the Spanish army. The attacks on the centre and right were but feints to cover the real object, which was the left, where the Spaniards were weakest. Here they enjoyed a momentary success. The Spanish cavalry, according to custom, fled at the approach of their enemies, leaving the left flank exposed which they were appointed to cover, and it was accordingly obliged to fall back. At this critical conjuncture, too Spanish generals put themselves at the head of the vanguard, and by their exertions succeeded in checking the advance of the French, and retook six pieces of cannon which had been lost by the shameful retreat of the cavalry. It was in vain that the French strove to regain their advantage by renewed attacks with additional force: after a well fought action, they were compelled to retreat. Animated by this success, the Spaniards now became the assailants, and pursued the flying foe so closely, that their retreat was very precipitate and disorderly. Their loss was nearly 1000 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while that of the Spaniards did not exceed 300.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Two Views of War.

Confidently believing that the United States will soon be placed in an attitude to defend their rights and redress their grievances; and assured that the momentous question of war will, in a few days, be laid before congress, and adopted without much delay or idle debate, it is time to pause; "*to stiffen the sinews; to summon up the blood,*" and *take our stand*, on the side of *our country*.

The proposition has long been looked for—every man has expected, or hoped, or feared it might come. The people, as well as their representatives have deeply and earnestly reflected upon it. It is universally agreed that the present state of things *cannot—must not last*. Seeing, then, no prospect of the continuance of peace—and, in truth, not desiring it on the terms we now have it, if peace it can be called, it becomes us to enter the contest like men who have "counted the cost of it," and reconciled their minds to the endurance of an evil they cannot avoid.

With these impressions we thought this a proper time to offer an exposition of our sentiments, in contradiction to those of the editor of the *Boston Centinel*; and to declare that if the U. States do enter the contest, we shall not remain *neutral*. Every faculty, mental and corporeal, shall be exerted to its conclusion, by the defeat and distress of the foe. But, alas! how much more gladly would we use the feeble means we possess to quiet the ambition of our adversaries, and lead them to justice and peace!—In this however we should labor without hope: this hope only is left us, that by union and common exertion, every man in his station, the American people can compel them to listen to reason, to reverence humanity and to act lawfully. In this last expectation we may be disappointed; but, of necessity, must try the experiment.

It is unfortunate that we are placed "in a strait betwixt two." It is an unhappy circumstance that while we have so many just causes for complaint against *England*, *France* is highly culpable.—But we must act as every individual would do, were he assaulted by two persons at once. He would endeavor to *separate* them, and first attack the one he believed could be assailed effectually. This being done, he could devise means for annoying the other, if his wrongs were still unredressed.

WAR!—FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

"The universal sentiment against a *British war* which prevails among considerate men of all parties in this section of the union, is accompanied by a natural, but perhaps a false security in the conviction of the impossibility of this event. With the exception of a few brawlers in the street, and of some office holding editors, we can find none who seriously wish to promote this calamity. It is evident that under the circumstances of this country, a declaration of war would be in effect a *license* and a bounty offered by our government to the British fleet to scour our coasts—to sweep our remaining navigation from the ocean, to annihilate our commerce, and to drive the country, by a rapid declension, into the state of poverty and distress which attended the close of the revolutionary struggle. We are convinced of the absence of those exasperated feelings in the great body of the people which would impel them to such a conflict. We fathom the length and depth of the *artificial excitement*, which is attempted by men of desperate fortunes and character, and we are satisfied that, in their efforts to influence the public mind, they apply their blazing torches to a mountain of ice. Other considerations come in aid of our confidence—The proposed enemy is invulnerable to us, while we are on all sides open to assault. The conquest of *Canada* would be less useful to us than that of *Nova Zembla*, and could not be so easily atchieved. Our red brethren forgetful of the patriotic "*talks*" of their "father" JEFFERSON would pour down upon our frontier, and our black brethren would show themselves not less enamoured with the examples of liberty taught in *St. Domingo* than their masters are with those derived from its mother country. *New-Orleans* and the *Floridas* would pass into the hands of the enemy. Our seaports would be under a strict blockade, and the mouths of our rivers would be *bridged* with frigates. Besides the war would be interminable, or end in a surrender on our part of the objects of contention. If the British nation, which now copes with a world in arms, should yield to us—a people destitute of naval force, and capable of contact with her in only one point; whatever may be our internal strength, and national valor; it must be through feelings of complacence and affection, inspired by the known partiality of our presidents, governors, and members of congress, expressed in

the public proceedings. Secluded from the world and oppressed by taxes, idle for want of employment, and indigent because idle, this once happy people would repine with maddening recollection of the days of their prosperity. Discontent, sedition and public commotions would ensue. The swords of the new army must not be suffered to rust "for lack," "of somebody to hew and hack;" and civil discord would probably finish the catalogue of evils arising from such a state. A fair experiment has shewn that the men beyond the *Potomac* who are the chief instigators to war, have no money to apply to this object; and that the men on this side of it, will not part with theirs to accelerate their own ruin. It is no longer doubtful that the eastern states, are invincibly opposed to war, and that nothing short of a conscription will fill an army for the foolish crusade. It is not less evident that our people will sooner become volunteers to drive from power the men who shall plunge them into a ruinous war, than conscripts to carry it on. Under an impression of this state of public opinion, confirmed by all we see and hear among our own people, we can hardly believe in the existence of a spirit of infatuation capable of urging our government to such an extremity. The men whose voice in congress is for war, appear to be acting a theatrical part, and we impute their rant and violence to their feelings and dispositions rather than to ultimate and settled purpose.

It is well to be prepared for disappointment in these calculations—it is well for us to begin to think, how we shall be disposed to *act*, when we find ourselves in fact, *the subjects* of men from other states, who are devoid of sympathy for our interests, respect for our character, ignorant of our habits—"Who mock at our calamity and laugh when our fear cometh."

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING.

Every considerate and unprejudiced man, in every part of the union, freely admits we have just cause for war with both the great belligerents, and especially *England*; whose *maritime* depredations are not only far more extensive than those of her rival, but who has superadded thereto the most flagrant violations of the *individual*, *national* and *territorial* rights of the American people; matters of much higher import and consequence. But a state of war is desired by no man; though most men agree it is not "*the greatest of evils.*" The thunder-storm, black and tremendous, disturbs the calm serenity of the summer evening, and sometimes rives the mighty oak to tatters—it comes unwished for, excites general apprehension and frequently does partial damage—but it purges the atmosphere, gives a new tone, as it were, to listless nature, and promotes the common good. Thus it may be with war, horrid and dreadful as it is. The political, as well as the natural atmosphere, may become turbid and unwholesome.

It is very certain that no good citizen of the United States would wantonly promote a rupture with *Great Britain*, or any other country. The American people will never wage *offensive* war; but every feeling of the heart is interested to preserve the rights our fathers won by countless hardships and innumerable sufferings. Our love of peace is known to the world; nay, so powerful is the desire to preserve it, that it has been tauntingly said, even in the hall of congress that "*we cannot be kick'd into war.*" Every measure that *Forbearance*, cou'd devise, has been resorted to—and we have suffered injuries, particularly in the *stealth of our citizens*, which no *independent* nation ever submitted to. EMBARGO was tried; through the timidity of the 10th congress, excited by the insolent clamors of a small, but wicked, portion of the people, aided by the inefficiency of the laws for enforcing it, it failed of its *foreign* operation. Since that time we have *virtually* SUBMITTED, and thereby only lengthened the chain of encroachment. As has been before observed, we are driven into a corner, and must surrender at the discretion of a wicked and unprincipled enemy, or hew our way out of it—the *hazard* of life itself is preferable to the *certain* loss of all that makes it desirable.

"In the unprofitable contest of trying who can do each other the most harm," as Mr. *Jefferson* has emphatically described war, this gloomy satisfaction results—that we can do Great Britain more *essential injury* than *another* Europe could additionally heap upon her; for we have greater means of annoyance than all that continent possesses in our *seamen* and *shipping*; not calculated, it is true, to "*Nelsonize the main*," but to annihilate her commerce, the very sinews of the existence of *her* government.*—Our coasts may be scoured, and *regular* trade be destroyed. But many *Paul Jones'* will rise, and whithersoever a keel can go, just retaliation shall check the enemy's career. They who make the "Falkland islands" a resting place, and pursue the whale to the antipodes, will gather nutmegs at *Amboina* and find sugar on the shores of *Jamaica*. No sea will be "unvexed" with their enterprizes; and the whole navy of Britain, if applied to no other pur-

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* "By an examination of the records of the three counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, (which comprise the ports of Boston, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, Marblehead, Gloucester, Haverhill and Ipswich) it appears that there were taken, brought in, and libelled in the maritime court of those three counties, during the last war, 1095 vessels with their cargoes, and thirteen cargoes, (which had been taken from vessels probably unloaded at sea, and abandoned after capture) making in the whole 1108. It has been stated by a British premier, in his place in the British parliament, that the number of vessels belonging to Great Britain in 1774, was 6219 sail, of which 3908 were British built, and 2311 American built.—What havoc, then, does it appear, that these fishermen made among the British merchantmen? above a sixth of all their vessels were brought by these people, as prizes into the markets of the United States, with cargoes to an immense amount, composed of every species of military and domestic supply, in a season of the utmost emergency. It appears, too, that these prizes were no less than two-sevenths of all the British built ships of that nation. But the enquiry goes further. The opinions of the most candid and best informed estimators, founded on careful enquiry, countenance the presumption, that fifty-five per cent. of all the vessels captured by the people of *Massachusetts*, during the war, were re-taken before arrival; so that there is the utmost probability, that the whole number of vessels which were captured by the shipping of these three counties, was 2450 sail. How great a derangement was this to the British commerce, and how heavy must have been the expense of the salvage paid to the re-captors? How great the number of marine prisoners? How serious the interruption to the manning of their navy?"

Coxe's View of the U. States—page 346.

It may be urged, that the situation of Great Britain and of Europe generally, has materially altered since 1774, and that she had not at that time the naval supremacy she boasts of at present.—Admitted—but, she had not then half so great a line of coast to guard, and her commerce has increased in a greater proportion than her navy. The fleets of her enemies, though shut up in their harbors, are not annihilated. The French navy, chiefly ready for sea, carries 9,426 guns (see *Weekly Register*, No. 36, page 166.)—It must be watched by a force far more powerful than itself, lest it should escape. Many other powers, also, require to be watched; nay, the very shores of *Ireland* and Great Britain herself, must be strongly guarded. The force she sent against us in the revolutionary war cannot be doubled by her utmost exertion, and her commerce will be four times as much exposed. *But what is our* comparative *capacity to injure her?* In 1776 we had only 15,000 seamen, and 198,000 tons of shipping. In 1812 we have 80,000 *able seamen* and from 40 to 50,000 *half seamen*, and a million and an half of tons of shipping. The tonnage of vessels built in the United States in 1810, was equal to three-fifths of all we possessed when the war for independence began. In 1774 we had no founderies or manufactories of cannon, small arms and ammunition. In 1812 we are amply supplied with all these things, and can increase their quantity to any extent demanded. One hundred vessels of from 16 to 24 guns each, from the augmented population and resources of these states, could be easier sent to sea, prepared for the most daring enterprizes, at this time, than half a dozen in 1775. *Ed.*

pose, will be incompetent to the protection of her vast possessions and commerce. To us she is the most vulnerable of all nations—we can successfully attack her at HOME and *abroad*. War will deprive her of an immense stock of raw materials, on the manufacture and application of which so great a portion of her population depends for subsistence;* and, in despite of *smugglers*, the ingress of her manufactures will be denied, for a state of activity and exertion far different from that at *present* made use of, will be arrayed against them. Already are her laboring poor in a state of general disaffection for the want of bread and lack of employment. The military power is daily made use of to keep them in subordination. To what extremes might the desperation of the starving wretches lead them, if to their present privations were added those which *must* ensue from a war with these states?

The conquest of *Canada* will be of the highest importance to us in distressing our enemy—in cutting off his supplies of *provisions* and *naval stores* for his *West India* colonies and home demand. There is no place from whence he can supply the mighty void that would be occasioned by the loss of this country, as well in his exports as imports. It would operate upon him with a double force: it would deprive him of a vast quantity of indispensable materials (as well as of food) and close an extensive market for his manufactures.(† *see the note.*)—On its retention depends the prosperity of the *West India* islands.—At war with the United States, and divested of supplies of lumber and provisions from *Canada*, their commere would be totally ruined; and it is of far more importance to the British government than *all their possessions in the East*. Besides it would nullify his boast, "that he has not lost an inch of territory." *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia*, if not fully conquered immediately, may be rendered useless to him in a few weeks. Without them, and particularly the latter, he cannot maintain those terrible fleets on our coast that we are threatened with, or "bridge" our harbors with frigates, admitting he may have no use for them to defend *his own* shores; for he will not have a dock yard, fitting the purposes of his navy, within 3000 miles of us.

"Our red brethren" will soon be taught to wish they had remembered the *talks* of their "father *Jefferson*," and of all other persons who advised them to *peace*. Upper Canada, at least, would be immediately and completely in our possession. The Pandora boxes at *Amherstburg* and *Malden* would be closed, and all the causes of the *present* murders of the savages would cease; for they make neither *guns* nor *gun powder*, being at this time supplied from the "*king's stores*" at these places, and urged to the work of death by "his majesty's agents" with liberal rewards and more liberal promises. To our mind there are facts "as strong as proofs from holy writ," to convince us that all our difficulties with the Indians originated with the *British in Canada*. Our "black brethren" have heretofore been tried. When Great Britain had full footing in the United States (*which she never will attempt to take again*) the very *charitable* attempt of exciting the slaves to cut the throats of their masters, was fairly but fruitlessly made. These *allies*, (the *savages* and *negroes*) were used to the utmost stretch of British influence in the former war, without producing those *splendid* effects which an accursed ministry anticipated. We call them accursed for using such unhallowed means to accomplish their purposes: But, perhaps, the tools were befitting the design of exterminating the "REBELS."

New Orleans, even if it should pass into the hands of the enemy, cannot be held by him; and he will not attempt to take it unless he has forgotten the *Walcheren* expedition. The physical force of the western section of the country is too great to permit it, even if unaided by their fellow citizens of the Atlantic states. A greater army than *Great Britain* ever had in the United States, could not hold

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* NEW-YORK, May 26.—*Orders in Council.* In the British house of commons on the 17th ult. while the orders in council were under discussion, in reply to the chancellor of the exchequer, a part of whose speech we gave in a former number of this Gazette,

Mr. Brougham observed, "about Birmingham there were about 70,000 people employed, who, if they were turned off by their employers, could never again be supplied, as they were persons who depended more on their skill than strength in the pursuit of their trades. The masters, therefore, choose rather to retain them on small wages, at a considerable loss, than lose them altogether. Their wages, however, which used to be from twenty-five to thirty-five shillings per week, were now down to twelve. In Manchester, Sheffield, and the cloth and spinning district, where so much skill was not required in the workman, the masters turned them off at pleasure; and the consequence was, that the poor rates which were at Manchester 6s. 5d. in the pound, were now as high as 10s. 6d.; 25,000 people, in fact, the one-fourth of the population of that great town, were paupers. It was asked, where was the remedy for this. He answered, in the repeal of the orders in council, in the opening of the American market. He confessed that the disturbances were to be greatly deplored, much to be blamed, and by no means to be encouraged; but the house should not stand in any harsh or unbending posture towards those unfortunate sufferers. The honorable gentleman then used many arguments, and produced some precedents, to prove that England had on other occasions been engaged in discussing the propriety of an extension of our belligerent rights and pretensions. He then called on the right hon. gentleman to open his eyes to the ruin into which he was hurrying the country, and to the fatal consequences of a war with America. The reality, not the prediction of distress, arising out of the orders in council, and breathed forth in the cries and groans of a petitioning nation, ought to warn him from proceeding in those measures which had already proved the curse of the country. But the right hon. gentleman might depend upon it, that he would not be suffered to continue this system.——However unpalatable predictions were to him, he had no hesitation to foretell, that the people of England would not permit him to do that, which even Mr. Pitt, greatly tempted as he was to it, dared not attempt.

† *From a London paper of October* 17, 1809.

COMMERCE OF CANADA.

Extract of letter.—The population of Canada, in 1760, was reckoned at 62,000 souls, while her exports never exceeded two million of livres tournoise (about 90,000*l.*) The imports must have greatly exceeded the exports—but not even a conjecture of the difference can be formed. The present population of the Canadas may be rated at 326,000 souls; but great as this augmentation may appear, commerce will be found to have greatly surpassed the proportional ratio of the population.

From 1763 to 1783 the exports may be varied from 120,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* chiefly of wheat, furs and poultry. But during the last 19 years they have increased to the surprising sum of 1,220,963*l.* 10*s.* as we shall presently perceive by the following estimates, which cannot be much over or under the truth:—

Furs and skins	*l.* 105,000	0
Wheat, all other grain, corn and biscuit	136,500	0
Lumber of all descriptions	486,500	0
Pot and pearl ashes	223,600	0
Beef and pork	30,000	0
Sundries (too tedious to particularize)	16,000	0
The hulls, masts and yards of 88 vessels built in the province	34,000	0
Total of domestic produce	1,134,000	0
Sundry goods imported and exported	4,780	0
	1,185,780	0
Commissions and additional charges at 7 1-2 per cent. sterling	85,183	0
	*l.*1,220,963	0

The amount of imports of dutiable articles at Quebec is about 330,000 pounds sterling. It is impossible to ascertain the value of goods not dutiable, but we may safely conclude that the total of imports will be one million sterling; leaving a balance in favor of these provinces, which but a few years ago, would have appeared incredible. This property is carried by 661 vessels, whose tonnage is 148,893, navigated by 6,758 seamen. The freight and primage on these vessels are nine guineas per ton, being 1,350,783*l.* 10*s.* sterling, which without taking into consideration the charges in Britain, will make the gross of our cargoes landed, exceed 3,000,000 pound sterling, *being about a tenth of the imports of the united kingdom.*

[Further—in 1802 there were exported from Canada, 1,010,000 bushels of wheat, 38,000 barrels of flour, and 32,000 cwt. of biscuit. The present value of these articles, alone, in England, at this time, would amount to nearly 700,000 pounds sterling. The country is capable of doing a great deal more at present, and at such a time as this the loss of it would be severely felt.] *Ed. Reg.*

ing a cogent reason for desiring, as speedy an an- *New-Orleans*. The climate alone would annihilate it, pent up and harrassed, and straitened for supplies, as it would be, from the active indignation of a gallant, hardy and adventurous people. But a million of persons are immediately interested in the navigation of the Mississippi; and like the torrent of their own mighty river would descend with a force irresistable, sweeping every thing before them. Certain parts of *Florida* the enemy might take, and, perhaps, be permitted to hold; because he would retain them at a greater injury to himself than to us.

The war will not last long. Every scheme of taxation has already been resorted to in Great Britain. Every means have been tried to sustain the credit of her immense *paper currency*. The notes of the *bank of England* are 28 *per cent.* below their nominal value. A war with the United States will add a third to her present expenditures, at least; and, in a like proportion render her unable to bear them.—Her revenue will decrease as her expences increase; for she will lose all the export and import duties she levied on goods sent to or received from the United States, and all her resources, built upon commerce will be fluctuating and uncertain. She will be assailed on that element she arrogantly assumes as her own, and be perplexed in a thousand *new* forms, by a people as brave and more enterprising and ingenious than any she can boast of.‡ Her seamen once landed upon our shores, as prisoners or otherwise, will not return to her; and her naval officers will rarely feel themselves safe from mutiny while hovering on our coasts. It is considered lawful in war to encourage such enterprizes; and her *impressed* seamen, sure of our asylum, with "peace, liberty and safety," will retort upon their oppressors some of the pangs they have suffered.—Tens of thousands of her former subjects, natives of generous and oppressed *Erin*, will remember the conflagration of their cottages and the murder of their friends, and vie with each other to avenge their wrongs: and Britain, to preserve herself, will be compelled to honest peace.

During the war there will be ample employment for all. Some part of the labor and capital of the United States, at present devoted to commerce, will be directed to objects calculated to seal the independence of the country, in the establishment of a thousand works, needful to the supply of our wants.—Many years must elapse before any shall, of necessity, be idle because he cannot find enough to do; and the contest itself will create new sources of emolument. Some changes in the habits of the people on the sea board (a small part of our population) may take place; but there will be nothing *terrible* in them. Our agriculturalists will have a steady and better market at home: of this we are easily assured when we reflect, that all our *provisions* exported have not produced more than paid for the *foreign liquors* we consumed. [See WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. I. p. 420] Instead of sending *tobacco*, (the most wretched crop of all others ever raised) to the fluctuating markets of Europe, we will furnish ourselves, and (in a short time) the whole world, with *wool*; and apply the extra laborers to its manufacture—a state of things that will have a powerful tendency to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate negro, equally profitable to his master. The bonds which fasten us to Europe will be broken, and our trade and future intercourse with her be materially and beneficially changed.

The political atmosphere being purged, a greater degree of *harmony* will exist; and the regenerated spirit of freedom will teach us to love, to cherish and support our unparalleled system of government, as with the mind of one man. The hydra party, generated by *foreign* feelings, will die in agonies. The "new army" will be chiefly employed in the *conquered countries*, or on the frontiers, and the protection of the states, generally, be confided to the people themselves, who are *not* "their own worst enemies." Neither the men beyond "the Potomac," nor on this side of that river, are the instigators of the war—the causes for it exist in the conduct of the cabinet of *St. James'*, nourished and cherished by the false hopes they entertain of the strength of "their party" in the United States.

Money will not be wanting. The people will freely supply it when there is need for it. Our country is rich. Our resources are great. Our specie is abundant, and will greatly increase by opening a direct trade with *Mexico*;§ and so serve ourselves and the patriots of that country by furnishing them with arms and ammunition and stores, and enable them to drive out their many-headed tyrant. Numerous hardy volunteers, as true as ever pulled a trigger, will flock to their standard, from the western states—and encourage in them an affection for this government and teach them how free men should fight.

But the money drawn from the people, either by loans or moderate taxes, will not moulder away and perish; it will immediately revert to them, and always be ready, by a perpetual motion, to supply the wants of the government. In fact, the great probability is, that money will be much more plenty, as the common saying is, in a state of war than it is at this time.

The great body of the people in the "eastern states" prefer their own government to any other—they will be faithful to the constitution. In *Massachusetts*, herself, though it was said that on the late election of her chief magistrate depended the momentous question of peace or of war, it seems, that Mr *Strong* is barely elected, if elected at all. Yet, without reference to this high import given to the choice of the citizens, and notwithstanding he was as warmly opposed, Mr. *Strong* was once before elected governor of Massachusetts. On the present

‡ The whaling ship Warren, captain Eliphalet Halsey, arrived at Sag Harbor, New-York, from the coast of Patagonia, with 1850 barrels of oil. It is rather a singular circumstance, that the Warren's crew consisted entirely of unmarried men, not one of whom had arrived at the age of 30 years—the captain being only 23. Considering the nature of the voyage, it is, indeed a rare instance of youthful American enterprise.

‡ A New-England farmer having finished his attention to autumnal duties, thought of going to Europe to dispose of the timber cut from his last *new field, as captain and owner of his sloop*. His eldest sons received the following orders, to be observed during his absence: "John you may work in the smith's shop till you have iron shod the plough and the cart-wheels you have made, after which you may either build a saw or a grist-mill for yourself, on your own place. If I should not return in three months, you may repair and adjust the old quadrant, and take charge of the old sloop, after you have new decked her. Joseph will help you spin the new rigging the sloop will want, after he has finished the loom for your mother to weave a top-sail; on which, after turning the rounds for the spinning-wheel, he may plough the old field, and then go on a voyage to Labrador for cod, or a whaling to Falkland's Island, just as he likes. You must *take command* of the sloop yourself, load her for the West Indies, unless you find that governor Phillips's last prices will do for young stock and provisions, if so, go to New Holland, and I shall be home, *God willing*, to welcome your return. My son Joseph it is time to leave off making wooden clocks and fiddles; tan the hides and make shoes for the family." This is not beyond the character of the people, however it may agree in the minutiæ with any known incidents. [*Blodget.*

§ *New-York, May* 24.—Arrived, barque Columbus, Clark, 19 days from New-Orleans. May 16, in the Gulph, lat. 27, 15, was boarded by the British frigate De Costa, from Vera Cruz bound to England. Informed that the Patriots had stopped all communication with the Maine, and seized upon *eight millions of dollars* that was intended to be shipped to Spain.

occasion the exertions of his friends were greater than ever. Nor will a "conscription" be necessary to supply the regular troops or militia. The ranks of the former are filling with great rapidity,† and the requisition of the latter, it appears, may be chiefly composed of volunteers. In *Lexington* where the first blood was shed in the war for independence, a draft was made to ascertain who should *not* serve; and the town immediately voted a bounty of six dollars with the addition of ten dollars monthly pay to those called into actual service. "The cradle of the revolution" cannot become the *sink of disaffection*—and men will be found that followed Arnold through the then howling wilderness who, a second time, will set themselves down before *Quebec*, in force and irresistable power.

The last paragraph of the article from the *Centinel* is of itself sufficiently odious. It is of a-piece with the mission of *John Henry*; it comes from the same spirit, and would have the same issue. It needs only to be seen to be hated. It springs from a *feeling* that must be eradicated; a *feeling* that existed in 1776, and threatened the congress of that day with dreadful things:—the "snake was scorch'd not kill'd," and the ill-advised *return from Halifax* in 1783 gave body and substance, with activity and force, to it—and trade and commerce, gold and intrigue, have so metamorphosed some people in the United States, that (as Mr. Pickering said on another occasion) "it is impossible to distinguish them from English men."‖ This hydra talks of *Washington* and calmly proposes a *separation of the states*—it preaches *morality* and *order*, and speaks of a *resistance to the laws!* Such sentiments, however, though loudly expressed, are held by a very contemptible portion of the people; they will be eradicated by the war, and their eradication will indemnify the expence of it. The *disaffected* are far less numerous than they were in 1776: and they may depend upon it there will be no *second return* for such from *Nova Scotia*.

Our Relations with France.

The despatches received by the Hornet from Mr. Barlow, our minister in France, were laid before congress on Tuesday, by a message from the president, accompanied with the instructions from the department of state. They are of so great a length as to render their insertion in this number impracticable, from the late hour at which we received them. The following is the substance of Mr. Barlow's correspondence, which, with the instructions of Mr. Monroe, shall be published at length in our next.

No. 1. is dated Paris, Sept. 29, 1811. Announces his arrival in the capital, notices that he had been treated in a polite and very friendly manner; and gives reason to hope for an amicable adjustment on the return of the emperor, at that time in Holland.

No. 2. is dated Oct. 29. The emperor had not returned, and nothing had been done.

No. 3. of the 21st Nov. States that the duke of Bassano, the minister for foreign relations, had returned to Paris on the 9th of that month, and that in an interview with him, was informed that the emperor's councils of commerce and of state were engaged in discussing the principal points of Mr. Barlow's note of the 10th of that month. [*This note is published at length below.*]

No. 4. is dated Dec. 19. It encourages a hope of being able to terminate the business finally, but complains of unreasonable delay.

No. 5. with one of its enclosures, is inserted below. The other enclosure communicates information of the release of 23 American sailors that Dantzic had comprised (by mistake) in a levy it had made for France; heretofore noticed in the *Register*. They were placed at the disposition of the consul of the United States at Rochelle.

No. 6, 7 and 8 are not yet printed—they would seem to be unimportant.

No. 9, of the 16th March, states nothing as to a treaty had been done. But mentions that the judgment of condemnation on several American vessels were ordered for revision; and presents a favorable aspect.

No. 10, is dated the 22nd of *April*. Mr. Barlow says, "I am obliged at last to dismiss the Hornet without the expected treaty"—and adds—"I shall not venture to detain the Wasp more than two or three weeks. And I hope by that time to have something decisive to forward by her."

☞ From the preceding brief notes and the documents that follow, a tolerably correct idea may be gathered of the existing state of things. All of these letters are addressed to Mr. Monroe.

[Inclosed in No. 3.]

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the duke of Bassano.

PARIS, 10th NOVEMBER, 1811.

"For all these considerations and others which I have had the honor to explain to your excellency in conversation, I am confident that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true interests of France, when I propose that his majesty the emperor and king should order a prompt and effectual execution of the arrangement of the 5th of August and 21st of November, in the true and liberal spirit in which it was proposed, so that the privations which the United States imposed upon themselves, by excluding the productions of Great Britain and her dependencies, should as far as circumstances will allow be compensated by a free access to those of the continent of Europe, and that they may carry thither such means of purchasing those productions as their own soil and industry, those of other neutral nations, and those of the French colonies, will furnish."

"Should his majesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out. *First*, let the Americans ships and cargoes now under seizure, capture or sequestration, and the proceeds of such as have been sold, which are now reserved for the party having right, be immediately restored to their owners, and they declared free to depart therewith for their country. This article is not intended to embrace any thing but genuine American property as protected by the acknowledged law of nations."

"*Second*, such property acknowledged to be American, as has been confiscated and no longer in a state to be restored, will remain to be paid for in some manner the least onerous to the French treasury, to be determined on by a separate convention."

"*Third*, a signification of his majesty's pleasure, if such it be, to form a new commercial treaty with the United States, on principles of reciprocity both with respect to the rate of duties (as far as the different nature of the objects of our mutual commerce will permit) and the facility of buying and selling, entering and departing with such articles as shall be agreed on, the produce of their respective countries, colonies, territories and dependencies."

"One principal reason why a system of this kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless been the difficulty of distinguishing American from English property, and of ascertaining the origin of produce. We regret as much as you can the frauds that have been committed in this respect: our honor, as well as interest is concerned in suppessing them. We are ready to enact and inflict penalties, and agree with the French government on the marks, signals and other measures most proper to attain the end."

"I beg your excellency not to consider it improper or indiscreet in me to close this note by suggest-

† Captain *Harris* raised his troop of dragoons, consisting of 100 men, in a few days in *Boston*.

‖ A letter "from a gentleman in Onondaga county, to Thomas R. Gold, esq. member of congress, at Washington," published in the "Orange county Patriot," contains these expressions:

"I pray you to see and watch the square requests of England. The little spot on which the Gods have lain a supporting hand, is an important spot to every clime. *As soon would I thrust the dagger in the dear bosom of my wife, as draw the sword on England.*"

swer to the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit.—The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the president will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the result of these propositions: and it has happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time."

(No. 5.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the secretary of state.

PARIS, Dec. 31, 1811.

"I have now the honor to send you the answer of the duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of November, accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note.

"This answer if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But although an official declaration of the emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the United States, arising from recent injuries, and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.

"Accordingly I asked an interview with the duke for the 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation.

"My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer to a letter which I might write him, if he should think that the most eligible method.

"After we had read over the paper together, and had explained the motives of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it would be useless to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the United States from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion, not inconsistent with the emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire."

"He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview; and after reading over the paper as before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the emperor's decision precisely to the following effect; "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government, word for word, as if it were signed; for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in operation. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates of origin. But you will observe this regards only the produce of the United States. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on a simple certificate of origin, without a special licence."

"I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department, to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers. The emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damages, the owners of such privateers as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on, as well it might be under the present system of certain impunity, with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case.

"His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again the subject of special licenses, repeating what I had often stated before, the just objection that the president had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the president desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the United States, provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce.

"He always insists upon it that the special licences are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the United States. The system is an extension of favor to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carrying trade of the colonies to French ships.

"He added that the emperor did not pretend that this was out of pure friendship to the Americans. "We have need of coffee and sugar. We can get our supply in this way, but if you can point out another that shall be more agreeable to the president, without giving us the produce of English colonies, we shall adopt it."

"Thus I think, sir, you have the whole idea before you. And I should be glad to receive your farther instructions on the subject.

"Should it be the intention of the President that I should proceed in the treaty of commerce, it will be necessary likewise to give me instructions as precise as may be on all the essential points that you wish to enter into it."

[Inclosed in No. 5.]

Translation of a letter from the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 27th December, 1811.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has laid before his majesty, the emperor and king, the note which Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, addressed to him on the 10th of last month.

If since the revocation of the decrees, of Berlin and Milan, the commerce between France and the United States has had but little activity, the cause must be sought for in the outrages which the British government has exercised against the flag of the United States, and against the French flag, and in the cruises *(croisieres)* which it has established on the ocean and in the Mediterranean, on the coasts of France and on those of America.

The undersigned has in his bureau a memorandum of a great number of American vessels taken at the entrance of the rivers of France, and the English papers every day mention that these vessels are condemned and delivered up to the captors for having violated the blockade of 1806, or other orders of the British council.

Those American vessels which have escaped the enemy, and have entered the ports of France, have sold their merchandise to advantage, have taken return cargoes and realised a profit on them, notwithstanding the enormous insurance they have been obliged to pay on account of the risk they run from British cruisers.

If the flag of the United States was respected, if it enjoyed the rights guaranteed to the navigation of neutrals by the law which has existed from time immemorial on this subject, and of which the treaty of Utrecht has specially recognized the principles, the commerce between the two countries would have its full devolopment, and the relations of the citizens of the United States with the empire would open to their activity sources of considerable profit.

In fact, the tariff of the 5th of August established duties which are paid by the consumers, and which can have no other influence than on the price of the articles. The duties of 200 or 300 per cent. laid in England on wines, on teas, and on many other articles, for a long time past, are, in like manner, nothing more than duties of consumption, which have no other effect than to raise the price, without in any manner injuring the commerce in them.

The merchants of the United States are not subjected in France to any duties, or to any obligations that are not equally imposed on French commerce, of which they moreover partake all the advantages. And whilst, in the United States, cargoes imported in French vessels pay 10 per cent. more than if they had been imported in American vessels, the flag of the United States is treated in France as the imperial flag.

Nevertheless, a treaty of commerce, bottomed on the principle of a perfect reciprocity, could not fail to be entirely advantageous to both countries. The undersigned is authorised to negotiate, conclude, and sign such a treaty. It is with a lively satisfaction, that he makes known to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, the intentions of his majesty on this important object. The U. States will be entirely satisfied on the pending questions *(questions actuelles)*, and there will be no obstacle to their obtaining the advantages they have in view, if they succeed in making their flag safe.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. States, the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Inclosed in No. 5.]

The minister plenipotentiary of the United States and the undersigned minister of foreign relations, being respectively authorised, and now ready to negociate and conclude a treaty of commerce between the two countries, and as several months must elapse before such a treaty can be completed and ratified, during which time, their commercial interest may suffer loss from the uncertainty now existing in the United States relative to certain points that are intended to enter into that treaty, the undersigned declares it to be the emperor's pleasure, that in this interval the commerce of the United States in their own produce, and that of the French colonies, shall be free in his ports: that is to say, the formalities necessary to prove the property and origin of the goods, shall be as simple and expeditious as the nature of the cases will permit.

No cause whatever shall warrant the capture or detention of an American vessel at sea, or her seizure in a French port, or in any other port, by French authority, but a well grounded suspicion of forgery in her papers.

No other papers shall be required but the passport and clearance, by the American authorities, and a certificate of origin by a French consul; and the French consuls in the United States are ordered to give such certificates.

His majesty will cause the liberation of all the remaining ships and cargoes now in his ports belonging to American citizens, as fast as the necessary enquiries now going on shall prove them to be such.

Salt Petre.

The following is a statement of the salt petre annually made in the caves of the United States, extracted from returns of manufactures by marshals:

[*Nat. Int.*

Virginia,		lbs. 59,175	—59,175
Kentucky—	Barren co.	18,200	
	Clarke	1,500	
	Christian	250	
	Cumberland	6,223	
	Estill	19,937	
	Fleming	113	
	Floyd	5,515	
	Greenup	7,970	
	Grayson	1,353	
	Henderson	2,260	
	Knox	10,105	
	Montgomery	44,575	
	Ohio	900	
	Pulaski	459	
	Rockcastle	7,390	
	Wayne	51,785	
	Washington	40	
	Warren	22,850	
			—201,937
East Tennessee,			
	Green co. val $780 } a 25 cts.		
	Campbell 2,133 }		
West Ten.—	Jackson	lbs. 5,000	
	Smith	10,000	
	White	29,695	
	Warren	100,000	
			—144,395
	Total pounds		417,659

The Arts.

It must gratify every man attached to science and those elegancies which elevate the human character, to be informed that the paintings, prints, and articles of profession of the celebrated Mr. Wertmuller, have brought such prices at the late sale by Mr. Dorsey, as to establish an interesting fact, viz. that real merit will in America meet a frank and full recompence—perhaps equal to that of Europe. The following are the prices of some of the principal articles:

The large Danæ, size *of*, and painted *from nature*.	$1,650
The small Danæ—13 by 10 inches,	475
King and queen of France—small ovals each	62
Two Reubens, head size, (without frames) each	85
Head of Danæ, (head size)	150

Venus, size of, and painted from, nature (at great expense) unfinished as regards the hands and drapery,		75
A carman, (head size) no frame		32
St. Peter, (oval)	do.	50
St. John,	do.	40
Village on fire,		40
Gen. Washington, (not finished)		50
Academy figures,		40 to 60
Death of Germanicus, (first sketch,) small		35

The historical prints, chalk drawings, etchings, &c. brought according to the merit of the artist, from Gerard, Audran, Salvator Rosa, Dorigny, &c. to the modern school, from 16 to 5 dollars each print, and there were very many.

The implements and dry colors being very superior, sold at encouraging prices.

This sale is of importance to the artist, as it must give a confidence that his exertions will meet with the fullest support.

Some merit might be supposed to attach to the salesman—but no exertion of an auctioneer can elevate to any extent—unimportant articles.

It is to be regretted that the ten finest and most important paintings (among which the large Danæ, the venus, bust of Danæ, and wood faun) are purchased on speculation to be sent to Europe.

The academy of fine arts should certainly have possessed these; they would have repaid their price in six weeks, the American public is unquestionably liberal, 4000 dollars were offered for the principal painting to the artist (in his life time of course) provided he would be responsible for its safe delivery at its *now* intended destination. *Dem. Press.*

Spirit of Gaming.

From a London paper of April 17.

On Wednesday an extraordinary investigation took place at Bow-street. Croker, the officer, was passing the Hamstead road—he observed, at a distance before him, two men on a wall, and directly after saw the tallest of them, a stout man, about six feet high, hanging by his neck from a lamp post, attached to the wall, being that instant tied up and turned off by the short man. This unexpected and extraordinary sight astonished the officer—he made up to the spot with all speed, and just after he arrived there, the tall man, who had been hanged, fell to the ground, the handkerchief with which he had been suspended having given way. Croker produced his staff; said he was an officer, and demanded to know of the other man, the cause of his conduct—in the mean time, the man who had been hanged recovered got up, and on Croker interfering gave him a violent blow on the nose, which nearly knocked him backwards. The short man was endeavoring to make off, however the officer procured assistance, and both were brought to the office, when the account that they gave was, they worked on the canals; they had been together on Wednesday afternoon, tossed up for money, and afterwards for their clothes; the tall man who was hanged won the other's jacket, trowsers and shoes; they then tossed up which should hang the other, and the short man won the toss. They got upon the wall, the one to submit, and the other to hang him on the lamp iron. They both agreed in this statement.—The tall one, who had been hanged, said, if he had won the toss, he would have hanged the other. He said, he then felt the effects of his neck at the time he was hanging, and his eyes were so much swelled that he saw double. The magistrates expressed their horror and disgust; and ordered the man who had been hanged, to find bail for the violent and unjustifiable assault upon the officer, and the short one for hanging the other. Not having bail, they were committed to Bridewell for trial.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 22.—Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures who were instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what relief ought to be extended to the inhabitants of the Canary islands, reported that in their opinion the evidence was not sufficient to justify them in recommending the relief contemplated; to satisfy the house of which they lay before them the evidence taken by the committee on this subject—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Poindexter from a select committee made the following report:

"The committee to whom was referred the letter of Cowels Mead, speaker of the house of representatives of the Mississippi territory, enclosing a presentment of the grand jury of Baldwin county, in said territory, complaining of the official conduct of Harry Toulmin, judge of the district of Washington in said territory, beg leave to submit the following report:

"That the charges contained in the presentment aforesaid have not been supported by evidence; and from the best information your committee have been enabled to obtain on the subject, it appears that the official conduct of judge Toulmin has been characterised by a vigilant attention to the duties of his station, and an inflexible zeal for the preservation of the public peace and tranquility of the country over which his judicial authority extends. They, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is unnecessary to take any further proceeding on the presentment of the grand jury of Baldwin county in the Mississippi territory against judge Toulmin."

The report was read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Seybert, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the number of persons employed in and to enquire into the state and condition of that branch of the department of state where models of machines are deposited, on which patents have been granted by the United States, and whether any and what perquisites are or have been demanded by the clerks in the same.

Mr. Seybert's motion was agreed to.

The bill authorising ——— Rutherford, of the state of North Carolina, to bring into the state certain slaves, was before a committee of the whole, Mr. *Piper* in the chair. On motion of Mr. H. Clay, the enacting clause was stricken out; and being reported to the house, this virtual rejection of the bill was concurred in without division.

Adjourned to Monday.

Monday, May 25.—Mr. Milnor presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against a declaration of war against Great Britain at this time, for reasons of a religious character. Ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Wm. Jones, esq. of Philadelphia, enclosing the procedings of a public meeting of the republican citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania—[for which see our preceding pages]. The proceedings were read.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to extend the time for exporting with privilege of drawback goods, wares and merchandize entitled thereto by law, which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading

Tuesday, May 26.—The Speaker laid before the house a letter from a Mr. Grimes of Hampshire county, Vir. stating that he had procured some *tea plants*, and *had cultivated them to advantage ;* and informing that he had forwarded a box containing samples for the inspection of the members—laid on the table.

Mr. Cheves from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorise the transfer of the stock created under an act passed on the 10th of November, 1803. Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

Mr. Wright from the commmittee on military affairs reported a bill for the better organization of the infantry of the United States. Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the secretary of the navy relative to navy hospitals. Referred to a select committee of five.

Also a report of the secretary of the navy relative to the expenditure of public money at the different navy yards. Referred to the naval committee.

The house took up the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures relative to supplying the inhabitants of Teneriffe and the Canary islands, and documents accompanying the same.

Mr. Nelson moved to refer them to a select committee.

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till the fourth of July—yeas 37, nays 59.

Mr. Rhea moved that they lie on the table. Carried.

Wednesday, May 27.—Mr. Hall presented a memorial from Benjamin Conner, of Portsmouth, N. H. stating that he had invented a portable bridge of very simple construction, which might be carried about with an army, and praying such encouragement as congress may deem advisable. Referred to a select committee of three.

The speaker presented a petition from Jno. Brazier, merchant of Boston ; stating that the ship Arno, belonging to him, and laden with codfish, whale oil, and logwood, was captured by the British on her voyage to St. Andero, in Spain, carried into Plymouth and condemned. He estimates his loss at 87,500 dollars, and prays remuneration.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, the petition and accompanying documents were referred to the secretary of state.

The bill extending the time of exporting, with the privilege of drawbacks, all goods, wares and merchandize entitled to the same, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill concerning the arming of merchant vessels, and the bill concerning associations for maritime defence and protection.

After some time spent therein—the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill for the more perfect organization of the infantry of the United States. It was agreed to without debate, and ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lacock in the chair, on the bill authorising the president of the United States to lease for a term of years [twenty] a reservation of public land in the city of Washington. [The object of this bill is to establish a botanic garden or nursery.]——It was agreed to without debate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house adjourned for want of a quorum (half past 2.)

The Chronicle.

Baltimore, May 30, 1812.

The recruiting service goes on with great activity, though the necessary arrangements for such a work are not yet completed, the whole business being *new*. The requisite number of men may be expected in a few weeks. From all parts of the country we hear of companies of militia, artillery, horse and foot, volunteering their services. By an article published in the *Democratic Press*, derived, perhaps, from the Purveyor of supplies, it appears there are now in the arsenal of the United States 222,322 military garments, of woolen, linen and cotton, besides caps, hats &c. with muskets, swords, tents, powder, sulpher and salt petre, &c. &c. in great abundance. The stock is dailyincreasing. Every things bespeaks the "busy note of preparation."

General Wilkinson left Washington on Saturday last, to take command of the troops on the Mississippi. He addressed a memorial to congress on the 1st inst. entreating that body to institute an enquiry into certain claims he has against the U. States, in order that he may "obtain that justice which is denied him by the accounting officer of the war department." He says that the United States are indebted to him, instead of his being a "public defaulter," as he has been charged with.

In *Richmond Hustings court*, on the 14th inst. it was determined, the whole court and bar concurring, that an apprentice cannot volunteer his services in the militia.

An arrival at New York furnishes us with London dates to the 20th of last month. A *flag of truce*, from France had arrived off Dover with despatches, which were sent by express to London. They are said to contain propositions for *peace*.—The London editor very pertinently remarks that such has been the uniform practice of Bonaparte, previous to entering upon a new war, to increase the hatred of his people against England, and reconcile them to a state of hostilities, by causing them to believe he is seriously anxious for peace ; and it is thereby inferred he is about to leave Paris to combat with Russia. We believe this is a mere *ruse de guerre*. Napoleon very well knows that in the present state of things, that the *government* of England *cannot* make peace except at their own annihilation.

The riots still continue—the following letter from Manchester shews the state of that town :

Manchester, April 18.

"To day (Saturday, market-day) when our potatoe market, at Shadehill, was opened a considerable body at the door shewed alarming symptoms of riot, and a strong disposition forcibly to take possession of that essential article of family food. The civil and military powers were very prompt in their protection. The calls and goadings of hunger were, however, paramount ; and, rather than a riot, with all its incalculable consequences in a town of this population, should be hazarded the parties mutu-

ally agreed to fix upon a price that should be considered a maximum—namely, instead of 16s. a load (240*lbs.*) the poor were permitted to take at 8s.!! in any small portions their poverty could enable them to do. The soldiery were quiet, passive, and I may say friendly witnesses to the fulfilment of this agreement; but the scene of misery that was displayed in the eagerness of the half-famished purchasers (their figures and faces speaking eloquently and emphatically of their lamentable situation) would have made an impression upon any heart of "penetrable stuff."

"P. S. Nine P. M. I have just heard that a large quantity of potatoes has been stopped at Miles' Flatting, near Manchester, and forcibly taken away."

At *Leeds* the populace seized and destroyed the arms of the local militia, knocked down the magistrates, &c. Expresses were sent off in all directions for troops. At *Stockport* they formed a body of 3000 men—and destroyed a number of factories and houses, by fire.

Boston, May 18.

LATEST FROM LISBON. Yesterday arrived here, ship Columbia, Jennison, 30 days from Lisbon.—Mr. S. A. Wells, passenger in the above vessel, reports that Badajoz, after an investment of 21 days, 13 of which was employed in close firing, capitulated to the English on the 6th April; he adds, that the assault of the city was most horrid; that the breaches were repeatedly stormed and the walls scaled; and that the castle was the first point carried. The killed and wounded on the part of the French was not ascertained; the prisoners were from 2 to 3000; the loss of the English was great, said to be 1,500 in killed and wounded, among whom were 5 or 6 generals, 7 or 8 colonels, and a considerable number of other officers; during the siege the garrison had blown up two mines. Our next accounts from Lisbon, will probably furnish the particulars of this important event. Mr. Wells also reports, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that general Ballesteros had on the 7th April, surprised and taken the city of Seville.

The legislature of New York is in session. The bill to incorporate the *bank of America* passed the senate on Saturday last, 17 to 14. This bill passed the assembly before its prorogation, which the legislature has considered as a mere *adjournment*.—The bill yet wants the sanction of the council of revision, but will receive it.

The legislature of Maryland is to be convened on the third Monday in June, a special session, for the chief purpose, it is understood, of amending the militia law, and to arm and equip the quota of the state.

The general assembly of Deleware met, a few days ago, for similar purposes. That state is entirely destitute, we believe, of an organization for its militia.

Arrived at *Louisville*, barge Amelia, from New-Orleans, with groceries. Passed the falls of Ohio on the 28th ult. Schr. Economy, burthen 110 tons, drawing 9 feet water. She went from the Scioto to the falls, 150 miles, in two days.

Mr. *Stephen Girard* of Philadelphia, who lately purchased the banking house of the late bank of the United States, has opened therein an office of discount and deposit, on his own responsibility; doing business as banks usually do.

Chief-justice MARSHALL decided, a few days ago, in the circuit court of North Carolina, that the proclamation of the president of the United States of the 9th August, 1809, (after the disavowal of Erskine's arrangement,) interdicting commerce with Great Britain, was not legal An appeal was, of course, taken to the supreme court. *Nat. Int.*

Massachusetts Election.—Mr. Strong has a majority of about 15[illegible] over Mr. Gerry for governor: but, as a *plurality* is required, it is not altogether certain as yet if he is elected. The senate, as before observed, has a large republican majority. Of the complexion of the lately chosen house of representatives, which will consist of about *seven hundred and eighty members*, it is not easy to judge. There is probably a federal majority.

New-York Election.—The returns are all in. The following is the result and present state of parties in the general assembly.

The southern and eastern districts have elected three federal senators.

The middle and western districts have elected five republican senators.

The present *senate* is, therefore, composed of 24 republicans, and 8 federalists.

ASSEMBLY.		*Fed.*	*Rep.*
Southern district.	Federal—Queens 3, N. York 11, Westchester 2, ...		16
	——Republican—Suffolk 3, Kings 1, Richmond 1, Westchester 1, ...		6
Middle district.	Federal—Dutchess 6, Columbia 4, and Greene 2, ...		12
	——Republican—Rockland 1, Orange 4, Ulster and Sullivan 4, Delaware 2, ...		11
Eastern district.	Federal—Albany 4, Schenectady 1, Rensselaer 4, Washington 3, Clinton and Franklin 1, Montgomery 5, ...	18	
	——Republican—Schenectady 1, Washington 2, Essex 1, Saratoga 4, ...		8
Western district.	Federal—Otsego 4, Oneida 5, Madison 2, Jefferson 2, St. Lawrence 1, ...	14	
	——Republican—Schoharie 2, Chenango 3, Tioga 1, Broome 1, Steuben and Allegany 1, Herkimer 3, Madison 1, Lewis 1, Onondaga 2, Cortland 1, Cayuga 3, Seneca 1, Ontario 5, Gennessee 1, Niagara, Chautauque and Cattaraugus 1, ...		27
	Total, ...	60	52

The republicans, therefore, have a majority of eight in joint ballot.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is a summary of the comparative statement of the populations of Great Britain in the years 1801 and 1811; ordered by the house of commons to be printed, 17th January, 1812:—

POPULATION, 1801.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales	257,178	284,368	541,546
Scotland	534,581	864,487	1,599,068
Army, navy, &c.	470,598		470,598
Totals,	5,450,292	5,492,254	10,942,646

POPULATION, 1811.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,408
Wales	289,414	317,966	607,380
Scotland	825,377	979,487	1,804,864
Army, navy, &c.	640,500		640,500
Totals,	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144

INCREASE.

England	1,167,966
Wales	65,835
Scotland	205,796
Army, navy, &c.	169,902
Total,	1,612,198

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 28.—Mr. Little offered the following resolution: Resolved, that for the remainder of the session, this house will meet at ten o'clock, A. M. Ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill for the more perfect organization of the infantry of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill authorising the president of the United States to lease for a term of years, one of the public reservations of ground in the city of Washington was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill granting an annuity to Arthur St. Clair. It was agreed to without debate, and the committee rose and reported it. On the question for engrossing the bill for a third reading, Mr. Fisk spoke against it. He acknowledged that Mr. St. Clair was old and poor, and had rendered services to his country; but there were many others who had the same claims for an annuity.

Mr. Tallmadge supported the bill. He expatiated upon the long services and extreme poverty of gen. St. Clair.

Mr. Williams opposed the bill, and Mr. Wright supported it; when the question for engrossing was taken by ayes and noes and it was carried in the negative, ayes 45, noes 50. So the bill was rejected.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Our Relations with France.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress for their information, copies and extracts from the correspondence of the secretary of state, and the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. These documents will place before congress the actual posture of our relations with France. JAMES MADISON.

May 26, 1812.

MR. MONROE SECRETARY OF STATE, TO JOEL BARLOW, ESQ.

Department of state. July 26, 1811.

SIR—It is the desire of the president that you should set out, without delay, for Paris, to commence the duties of the office of minister plenipotentiary of the emperor of France, with which you are invested. A frigate, prepared for your accommodation, will receive you at Annapolis, and convey you to the most convenient port of that country. I enclose you a commission and letter of credence, with such other documents as are necessary to illustrate the subjects on which you will have to act.

With the ordinary duties of the office you are too well acquainted to require any comment on them in this letter. There are however, some subjects of peculiar importance which will claim your attention immediately after your reception. On these it is proper you should know distinctly the sentiments of the president.

The United States have claims on France, which it is expected that her government will satisfy to their full extent and without delay. These are founded partly on the last arrangement, by which the non importation law of the 1st May, 1810, was carried into effect against Great Britain, and partly on injuries to their commerce, committed on the high seas and in French ports.

To form a just estimate of the claims of the first class it is necessary to examine minutely their nature and extent. The present is a proper time to make this examination and to press a compliance with the arrangement in every circumstance, on its just principles, on the government of France. The president, conscious that the United States have performed every act that was stipulated on their part, with the most perfect good faith, expects a like performance on the part of France. He considers it peculiarly incumbent on him to request such explanations from her government, as will dissipate all doubt of what he may expect from it in future, on this and every other question depending between the two nations.

By the act of May 1st, 1810, it was declared, that in case Great Britain or France should, before the 3d day of March, 1811, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president should declare by proclamation, and f the other nation should not, within three months there after, revoke or modify its edicts in like manner, then the 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18th sections of the act, entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, &c," should from and after the expiration of three months, from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect so far as relate to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify its edicts, in the manner aforesaid.

This act having been promulgated and made known to the governments of G. Britain and France, the minister of the latter by note, bearing date on the 5th August, 1810, addressed to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, declared that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, the revocation to take effect on the first of November following; but that this measure was adopted in compliance with the law of the first May, 1810, to take advantage of the condition contained in it, and in full confidence that the condition would be enforced against Great Britain, if she did not revoke her orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade.

This delaration of the emperor of France was considered a sufficient ground for the president to act on; it was explicit as to its object and equally so as to its import. The decrees of Berlin and Milan, which had violated our neutral rights, were said to be repealed, to take effect at a subsequent day, at no distant period, the interval apparently intended to allow full time for the communication of the measure to this government. The declaration had too all the formality which such an act could admit of, being through the official organ on both sides—from the French minister of foreign affairs, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris.

In consequence of this note from the French minister of foreign affairs, of the 5th August 1810, the president proceeded, on the 2d November, following, to issue the proclamation, enjoined by the act of May 1st, of the same year, to declare that all the restrictions imposed by it, should cease and be discontinued, in relation to France and her dependencies. And, in confirmation of the proclamation of the president, the congress did on the 2d March, 1811, pass an act, whereby the non importation system, provided for by the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 18th sections of the act entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse be the United States and Great Britain and Fra their dependencies," was declared to be i against Great Britain, her colonies and dep cies, with a provision in favor of such ve merchandizes as might be seized before it wa that Great Britain had revoked or modified within the time and in the manner req said act, if such should be the case; provision, also, in favor of any ships owned wholly by citizens of the U which had cleared out for the cape of G for any other port beyond the same, p

cond day of November, 1810. Both of these provisions were in strict justice and good faith, due to the parties to be affected by the law; they were also conformable to the spirit of the arrangement to execute which the law was passed. As Great Britain did not revoke or modify her edicts, in the manner proposed, the first provision had no effect.

I will now enquire whether France has performed her part of this arrangement.

It is understood that the blockade of the British isles is revoked. The revocation having been officially declared, and no vessels trading to them having been condemned or taken on the high seas that we know of, it is fair to conclude that the measure is relinquished. It appears too, that no American vessel has been condemned in France for having been visited at sea by an English ship, or for having been searched or carried into England or subjected to impositions there. On the sea, therefore, France is understood to have changed her system.

Although such is the light in which the conduct of France is viewed, in regard to the neutral commerce of the United States, since the 1st of November last, it will nevertheless be proper for you to investigate fully the whole subject, and to see that nothing has been, or shall be omitted on her part in future, which the United States have a right to claim.

Your early and particular attention will be drawn to the great subject of the commercial relation which is to subsist in future between the United States and France. The president expects that the commerce of the United States will be placed in the ports of France on such a footing, as to afford to it a fair market, and to the industry and enterprise of their people a reasonable encouragement. An arrangement to this effect was looked for immediately after the revocation of the decrees; but it appears from the documents in this department that that was not the case; on the contrary, that our commerce has been subjected to the greatest discouragement, or rather to the most oppressive restraints; that the vessels which carried coffee, sugar, &c. though sailing directly from the United States to a French port, were held in a state of sequestration on the principle that the trade was prohibited, and that the importation of those articles was not only unlawful, but criminal: that even the vessels which carried the unquestionable productions of the United States were exposed to great and expensive delays, to tedious investigations in unusual forms, and to exorbitant duties. In short, that the ordinary usages of commerce between friendly nations were abandoned.

When it was announced that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, the revocation to take effect on the first November last, it was natural for our merchants to rush into the ports of France to take advantage of a market to which they thought they were invited. All these restraints, therefore, have been unjust in regard to the parties who suffered by them; nor can they be reconciled to the respect which was due to this government. If France wished to exclude the American commerce from her ports, she ought to have declared it to this government, in explicit terms, in which case due notice would have been given of it to the American merchants, who would either have avoided her ports, or go there at their own hazard. But to suffer them to enter her ports, under such circumstances, and detain them there, under any pretext whatever, cannot be justified. It is not known to what extent the injuries resulting from these delays have been felt. It is evident, however, that for every injury thus sustained, the parties are entitled to reparation.

If the ports of France and her allies are not opened to the commerce of the United States, on a liberal scale and on fair conditions, of what avail to them, it may be asked, will be the revocation of the British orders in council? In contending for the revocation of those orders, so far as it was an object of interest, the United States had in view a trade with the continent. It was a fair and legitimate object and worth contending for, while France encouraged it. But if she shuts her ports on our commerce, or burdens it with heavy duties, that motive is at an end.

That France has a right to impose such restraints is admitted; but she ought to be aware of the consequences to which they necessarily lead. The least that ought to be expected to follow, would be such contervailing restrictions on the French commerce as must destroy the value of the intercourse between the two countries, and leave the United States no motive of interest to maintain their right to that intercourse, by a sacrifice of any other branch of their commerce; adequate motives to such a sacrifice could only be found in considerations distinct from any reasonable pretensions on the part of France.

To the admission of every article, the produce of the United States no objection is anticipated; nor does there appear to be just cause for any to the admission of colonial produce. A supply of that produce will be annually wanted in France and other countries connected with her, and the United States alone can furnish it during the war. It will doubtless be the interest of France and her allies to avail themselves of the industry and capital of the American merchants, it furnishing those articles by which the wants of their people will be supplied and their revenue increased. Several of the colonies belonged to France, and may again belong to her. Great Britain, by securing to her own colonies the monopoly of her home market, lessens the value of the produce of the conquered colonies. France cannot be indifferent to the distresses of her late colonies, nor ought she to abandon because she cannot protect them. In pressing this important object on the government of France, it will not escape your attention, that several important articles in the list of colonial productions are raised in Louisiana, and will of course be comprised among those of the United States.

You will see the injustice, and endeavor to prevent the necessity of bringing in return for American cargoes sold in France, an equal amount in the produce or manufactures of that country. No such obligation is imposed on French merchants trading to the United States. They enjoy the liberty of selling their cargoes for cash, and taking back what they please from this country in return, and the right ought to be reciprocal.

It is indispensible that the trade be free, that all American citizens engaged in it be placed on the same footing, and, with this view, that the system of carrying it on by licences granted by French agents be immediately annulled. You will make it distinctly understood by the French government, that the United States cannot submit to that system which tends to sacrifice one part of the community to another, and to give a corrupt influence to the agents of a foreign power in our towns, which is, in every view, incompatible with the principles of our government. It was presumed that this system had been abandoned some time since, as a letter from the duke of Cadore, of to Mr. Russell

gave assurance of it. Should it, however, be still maintained, you will not fail to bring the subject without delay before the French government, and urge its immediate abandonment. The president having long since expressed his strongest disapprobation of it, and requested that the consuls would discontinue it, it is probable, if they still disregard his injunction, that he may find it necessary to revoke their exequators. I mention this, that you may be able to explain the motive to such a measure, should it take place, which, without such explanation, might probably be viewed in a mistaken light by the French government.

It is important, that the rate of duties imposed on our commerce, in every article, should be made as low as possible. If they are not, they may produce the effect of a prohibition; they will be sure to depress the article and discourage the trade.

You will be able to ascertain the various other claims which the United States have on France, for injuries done to their citizens, under decrees of a subsequent date to those of Berlin and Milan, and you will likewise use your best exertions to obtain an indemnity for them. It is presumed, that the French government will be disposed to do justice for all those injuries. In looking to the future, the past ought fairly and honorably to be adjusted. If that is not done, much dissatisfaction will remain here, which cannot fail to produce a very unfavorable effect on the relations which are to subsist in future between the two countries.

The first of these latter decrees bears date at Bayonne, on the 17th March, 1808, by which many American vessels and their cargoes were seized and carried into France, and others which had entered her ports, in the fair course of trade, were seized, and sequestered or confiscated by her government. It was pretended in vindication of this measure that as under our embargo law no American vessel could navigate the ocean, all those who were found on it were trading on British account and lawful prize. The fact however was otherwise. At the time the embargo was laid, a great number of our vessels were at sea, engaged in their usual commerce; many of them on distant voyages. Their absence, especially as no previous notice could be given them, was strictly justifiable under the law; and as no obligation was imposed on them by the law to return, they committed no offence by remaining abroad. Other vessels, inconsiderable in number, left the United States in violation of the law. The latter committed an offence against their country, but none against foreign powers. They were not *disfranchised* by the act. They were entitled to the protection of their government, and it had a right to inflict on them the penalty which their conduct had exposed them to. The government of France could withdraw them from neither of these claims. The absence of none of these vessels was a proof that they were trading on British account. The cargoes which they carried with them, the value of which was much enhanced by the embargo, were alone an ample capital to trade on. As the pretext, under which these vessels were taken, is no justification of the act, you will claim an indemnity to our citizens for every species of injury arising from it.

The Rambouillet decree was a still more unjustifiable aggression on the rights of the United States, and invasion of the property of their citizens. It bears date on the 23d March, 1810, and made a sweep of all American property within the reach of French power. It was also retrospective extending back to the 20th May, 1809. By this decree, every American vessel and cargo, even those which had been delivered up to the owners, by compromise with the captors, were seized and sold. The law of March 1st, 1809, commonly called the non-intercourse law, was the pretext for this measure, which was intended as an act of reprisal. It requires no reasoning to show the injustice of this pretension. Our law regulated the trade of the U. States, with other powers, particularly with France and Great Britain, and was such a law as every nation has a right to adopt. It was duly promulgated, and reasonable notice given of it to other powers. It was also impartial as related to the belligerents. The condemnation of such vessels of France or England as came into the ports of the United States, in breach of this law, was strictly proper, and could afford no cause of complaint to either power. The seizure of so vast a property as was laid hold of under that pretext, by the French government, places the transaction in a very fair light. If an indemnity had been sought for on imputed injury, the measure of the injury should have been ascertained, and the indemnity proportioned to it. But in this case no injury had been sustained on principle. A trifling loss only had been incurred, and for that loss all the American property which could be found was seized, involving in indiscriminate ruin innocent merchants who had entered the ports of France in the fair course of trade. It is proper that you should make it distinctly known to the French government, that the claim to a just reparation for these spoliations cannot be relinquished, and that a delay in making it will produce very high dissatisfaction with the government and people of these states.

It has been intimated that the French government would be willing to make this reparation, provided the United States would make one in return for the vessels and property condemned under and in breach of our non intercourse law. Although the proposition was objectionable, in many views, yet this government consented to it, to save so great a mass of the property of our citizens. An instruction for this purpose was given to your predecessor, which you are authorised to carry into effect.

The influence of France has been exerted to the injury of the United States, in all the countries to which her power has extended. In Spain, Holland and Naples it has been most sensibly felt. In each of these countries the vessels and cargoes of American merchants were seized and confiscated, under various decrees, founded in different pretexts, none of which had even the semblance of right to support them. As the United States never injured France that plea must fail; and that they had injured either of those powers was never pretended. You will be furnished with the documents which relate to these aggressions, and you will claim of the French government an indemnity for them.

The United States have also just cause of complaint against France, for many injuries that were committed by persons acting under her authority. Of these the most distinguished and least justifiable, are the examples which occurred, of burning the vessels of our citizens at sea. Their atrocity forbid the imputation of them to the government. To it however the United States must look for reparation, which you will accordingly claim.

It is possible that in this enumeration I may have omitted many injuries of which no account has yet been transmitted to this department. You will have it in your power to acquire a more comprehensive knowledge of them at Paris, which, it is expected you will do, and full confidence is reposed

in your exertions to obtain of the French government the just measure of redress.

France it is presumed has changed her policy towards the United States. The revocation of her decrees is an indication of that change, and some recent acts more favorable to the commercial intercourse with her ports, the evidence of which will be found in a copy of a letter from her minister here of strengthens the presumption. But much is yet to be done by her to satisfy the just claims of this country. To revoke blockades of boundless extent in the present state of her marine, was making no sacrifice. She must indemnify us for past injuries, and open her ports to our commerce on a fair and liberal scale. If she wishes to profit of neutral commerce she must become the advocate of neutral rights as well by her practice as her theory. The United States, standing on their own ground, will be able to support those rights with effect; and they will certainly fail in nothing which they owe to their character or interest.

The papers relative to the Impeteux, the Revanche de Cerf, and the French privateer seized at New-Orleans, will be delivered to you. They will, it is presumed, enable you to satisfy the French government of the strict propriety of the conduct of the United States, in all those occurrences.

The frigate, which takes you to France, will proceed to Holland to execute an order of the secretary of the treasury, relative to the interest due on the public debt. She will return to France to take Mr. Russell to England; and, after landing him, sail back immediately to the United States. The interval afforded by a visit to Holland, will be sufficient to enable you to communicate fully and freely with the French government on all the topics, to which it will be your duty to invite its attention, under your instructions. A short detention, however, would not be objected to, if you deemed it important to the interest of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW.

Department of State, Nov. 21, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the president's message to congress at the commencement of the session, and of the documents which accompanied it.

In this very interesting communication, you will find that the president has done justice to both of the belligerents. He has spoken of each as it deserves. To France he has given the credit due for the revocation of her decrees, while he has bestowed on those injuries which remained unredressed, their merited censure. Of England he has spoken in terms of censure only, because she had in no respect changed her unfriendly policy. Thus the whole subject of our foreign relations is presented fully and fairly before the legislature and the public; and, I am happy to add, that so far as an opinion can now be formed of the impression made, the public sentiment is in strict harmony with that expressed by the executive. Few, if any, seem to be willing to relinquish the ground which has been taken by the non-importation act; and most seem to be resolved, if Great Britain does not revoke her orders in council, to adopt more decisive measures towards her.

If the United States experience any embarrassment in the course which they are pursuing in support of their rights, or fail in the ultimate success, it will be owing to the conduct of the French government. It cannot be doubted, if France remains true to her engagements, by a faithful observance of the revocation of her decrees, and acquits herself on the various other points on which you are instructed, to the just claim of this country, that Great Britain will be compelled to follow her example; in which event, the war will immediately assume a new character, such as has been the professed wish of both belligerents, mitigating its calamities to both of them, as well as diffusing the happiest effect on neutral states.

The part which France ought to act is a plain one. It is dictated, in every circumstance, by the clearest principles of justice and soundest maxims of policy. The president has presented to view, in the message to congress, the prominent features of this plan, by stating equally our rights and injuries. It will scarcely be necessary for me to go into any of the details, which are already so well known to you. I will briefly advert to them.

It is not sufficient, in the final decision of a cause brought before a French tribunal, that it should appear that the French decrees are repealed. An active prohibitory policy should be adopted to prevent seizures on the principles of those decrees.—All that is expected is, that France will act in conformity to her own principles. If that is done, neutral nations would then have an important object before them, and one belligerent at least prove that it contended for principle rather than for power; that it sought the aid of neutral nations in support of that principle, and did not make it a pretext, to enlist them on their side, to demolish its enemies. The abuses that are practised by French privateers in the Baltic, the Channel, Mediterranean, and wherever else they cruise, have, of late more especially, reached an enormous height. In the Baltic they have been more odious from the circumstance that it was expected that they had been completely suppressed there. Till of late these abuses were imputed to the privateers of Denmark, which induced the president to send a special mission to the Danish government, which, it was understood, was producing the desired effect. But it is now represented that the same evil is produced by a collusion between the privateers of Denmark and those of France. Hence it assumes a worse character: to seizures equally unlawful, are added, by carrying the cases to Paris, still more oppressive delays.

If the French government is not willing to adopt the general rule alluded to, in favor of American commerce, it is presumed that it will not hesitate to define explicitly, the causes of seizure, and to give such precise orders to its cruisers respecting them, with an assurance of certain punishment to those who violate them, as will prevent all abuse in future. Whatever orders are given, it would be satisfactory to this government to be made acquainted with them. The president wishes to know, with great accuracy, the principles by which the French government intends to be governed, in regard to neutral commerce. A frank explanation on this subject, will be regarded as a proof of the friendly policy which France is disposed to pursue towards the United States.

What advantages does France derive from these abuses? Vessels trading from the United States can never afford cause of suspicion on any principle, nor ought they to be subject to seizure.——Can the few French privateers which occasionally appear at sea, make any general impression on the commerce of Great Britain? They seldom touch a British vessel. Legitimate and honorable warfare is not their object. The unarmed vessels of the

United States, are their only prey. The opportunities of fair prize are few, even should France maintain the British principle. Can these few prizes compensate her for the violation of her own principles, and for the effect which it ought, and cannot fail, to produce here?

Indemnity must be made for spoliations on American property under other decrees. On this subject it is unnecessary to add any thing to your present instructions. They are detailed and explicit.

The trade by licenses must be abrogated. I cannot too strongly express the surprise of the president, after the repeated remonstrances of this government, and more especially after the letter of the duke of Cadore to Mr. Russell, of the last, informing him, that that system would fall with the Berlin and Milan decrees, that it should still be adhered to. The exequators of the consuls who have granted such licences would long since have been revoked, if orders to them to discontinue the practice had not daily been expected, or in case they were not received, the more effectual interposition of congress to suppress it. It will certainly be prohibited by law, under severe penalties, in compliance with the recommendation of the president, if your despatches by the Constitution do not prove that your demand on this subject has been duly attended to.

It is expected also that the commerce between the United States and France and her allies, will be placed on the basis of a fair reciprocity. If the oppressive restrictions which still fetter and harrass our commerce there are not removed, it cannot be doubted that congress will, as soon as it appears that a suitable change may not be expected, impose similar restrictions on the commerce of France. Should such a state of things arise between the two countries, you will readily perceive the obvious tendency, or rather certain effect on the relations which now subsist between them.

This is a short sketch of the policy which it is expected France will observe in regard to neutral commerce, and the other just claims of the United States. A compliance with it will impose on her no onerous conditions; no concessions in favor of the United States. She will perform no act which she is not bound to perform, by a strict regard to justice. She will abstain from none, the abstinence from which is not dictated by the principles which she asserts, and professes to support. What is also of great importance, the course pointed out cannot fail to prove, in all it consequences, of the highest advantage to her.

Among the measures necessary to support the attitude taken by this government, it is more than probable that a law will pass authorising all merchant vessels to arm in their own defence. If England alone, by maintaining her orders in council, violates our neutral rights, with her only can any collision take effect. But in authorising merchant vessels to arm, the object will be to enable them to support their rights against all who attempt to violate them. This consideration ought to afford a strong additional motive to France to inhibit her privateers from interfering with American vessels. The United States will maintain their neutral rights equally against all nations who violate them.

You will find among the documents which accompany the president's message, a correspondence between Mr. Foster and me, by which the difference relative to the attack on the Chesapeake is terminated. It was thought advisable not to decline the advance of the British government on this point, although none was made on any other: and, as the terms offered were such as had been in substance approved before, to accept them. The adjustment, however, of this difference, does not authorise the expectation of a favorable result from the British government on any other point. This government will pursue the same policy towards Great Britain, in regard to other injuries, as if this had not been accommodated.

You will also find among the printed documents, a correspondence with Mr. Foster respecting the Floridas. To his remonstrance against the occupation of West Florida by the troops of the United States, he was told that it belonged to them by a title which could not be improved. And to that relative to East Florida, he was informed that Spain owed the United States for spoliations on their commerce, and for the suppression of the deposit of New Orleans, more than it was worth; that the United States looked to East Florida for their indemnity; that they would suffer no power to take it, and would take it themselves, either at the invitation of the inhabitants, or to prevent its falling into the hands of another power. With so just a claim on it, and without any adverse claim, which, under existing circumstances, is any wise sustainable, more especially, as the necessary severance of the Spanish colonies from Old Spain is admitted, and the known disposition and interest of the inhabitants are in favor of the United States, the idea of purchasing the territory, otherwise than as it has been already more than paid for, in the property wrongfully taken from the citizens of the United States, does not merit, and has not received a moment's consideration here. You will therefore, discountenance the idea every where, and in every shape.

You will be furnished with a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Surrurier on the subject of a vessel called the Balaou, No. 5, (formerly the Exchange) bearing a commission from the emperor of France, lately libelled in the district court of the United States for Pennsylvania. The decision of that court was in favor of a discharge of the vessel. An appeal was taken from it to the circuit court, by which the sentence was reversed. The cause was then carried by appeal, at the instance of the government, to the supreme court of the United States, where it is now depending. The whole process in favor of the French government is conducted on the part, and at the expense of the United States, without, however, making themselves a party to it.

This vessel was one of those that was seized under the Rambouillet decree.—The French government took her into service, as appears by the documents in possession of the commandant, and sent her with dispatches to some distant quarter. She came into the port of Philadelphia, as it is said, in distress; she having on board a cargo, distress may have been a pretext. As this government denies the justice of the Rambouillet decree, has remonstrated against it, and expects an indemnity for losses under it, you will be sensible of the delicacy and difficulty which it has experienced in interfering in any respect in the case. To take the vessel from the court, and, of course, from the owner, and restore her to the French consul or other agent, even if, under any circumstances, lawful, would have excited universal discontent. I cannot dismiss this subject without remarking, that if the government of France had not violated the rights of the United States by the Rambouillet decree, this case would not have occurred; and that it is painful to see a

question, connected with the public law, originate under such circumstances.

The public vessel which takes these dispatches to you, has others for our charge d'affaires at London. After landing Mr. Biddle, who is the bearer of yours, at some port in France, she will proceed immediately to the English coast, and land Mr. Tayloe, the messenger who is charged with those for London. It is expected that she will be subject to a short delay only on the English coast, and that your dispatches will be prepared for her, on her return to France. It is highly important to this government to obtain, without delay, or rather with the greatest possible dispatch, correct information from you, and from our charge d'affaires at London, of the policy adopted, and the measures which have already been taken on the important interests depending with each government, on which you have been respectively instructed. A short detention of the vessel, for an obvious and useful purpose, as intimated heretofore, will not be objected to; but such a delay as has, on some occasions, occurred, is utterly inadmissible.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Signed J. MONROE.

LETTERS FROM MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, Sept. 29, 1811.

I seize the first occasion to announce to you my arrival, though I have very little else to announce.

I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month, and arrived at Paris the 19th.

The emperor has been residing for some time at Compeigne, and it unluckily happened that he set out thence for the coast and for Holland the day of my arrival here.

The duke of Bassano, minister for foreign relations, came the next day to Paris, for two days only, when he was to follow the emperor to join him in Holland. Gen. Turreau, and others who called on me the morning after I reached Paris, assured me that the duke was desirous of seeing me as soon as possible, and with as little ceremony.

On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which, of course had no other object than that of delivering my credentials. I expressed my regret at the emperor's absence, and the consequent delay of such business as was rendered particularly urgent by the necessity of sending home the frigate, and by the approaching session of congress, as well as by the distressed situation of those American citizens who were waiting the result of decisions which might be hastened by the expositions which I was charged to make on the part of the president of the United States.

He said the emperor had foreseen the urgency of the case, and had charged him to remedy the evil so far as could be done, by dispensing with my presentation to his majesty until his return; and that I might immediately proceed to business as if I had been presented. He said the most flattering things from the emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had expected my arrival with some solicitude for several months, and was disposed to do every thing that I could reasonably ask, to maintain a good intelligence between the two countries.

The duke then proposed a second interview for the next day, which he said he hoped would be long and leisurely, that we might go over the whole range of business that was likely to come into discussion between us, declaring that he should be justified by the emperor in delaying his journey one day for that purpose only, and that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation, and was with him two hours the next day.

I explained to him with as much precision as possible the sentiments of the president on the most pressing objects of my mission, and threw in such observations as seemed to arise out of what I conceived to be the true interest of France.

He heard me with patience and apparent solicitude, endeavored to explain away some of the evils of which we complain, and expressed a strong desire to remove the rest. He said that many of the ideas I suggested, were new to him, and were very important; that he should lay them before the emperor with fidelity, and in a manner calculated to produce the most favorable impression; desired me to reduce them to writing, to be presented in a more solemn form, and endeavored to convince me that he doubted not our being able, on the return of the emperor, to remove all obstacles to a most perfect harmony between the two countries.

No. 2.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the secretary of state—dated

PARIS, Oct. 29, 1811.

The emperor stays in the north much longer than was expected. Having been assured by the minister that he would return by the 15th Oct. and that during his tour he would make no stay in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor to state to you before, not to follow him. The frigate Constitution did not return from Holland until about the time that the emperor was to have reached Fontainbleau, and during the last fourteen days the public has been in constant expectation of his arrival.

As the minister of foreign relations, and indeed most of the other ministers are with him, it has not been in my power to bring forward, to advantage, any propositions on the great objects of my mission. For I was convinced, for reasons mentioned in my first despatch, that these objects can be treated to the best advantage in presence, when frequent conversations can be mingled with formal and official notes.

My correspondence with the minister, therefore, has been hitherto confined to incidental matters, not worth troubling you with.

It is now so fully believed that the emperor will be here about the 10th of Nov. and it seems so important that something of a decisive nature should be communicated to you by the frigate, that it is thought best by captain Hull as well as myself, that she should first go over to Cowes with Mr. Russell and return to Cherbourg for my despatches for you.

No. 3.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the secretary of state—dated

PARIS, Nov. 21, 1811.

"On the ninth of this month the duke of Bassano arrived in Paris, and signified his arrival by a circular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having in my pocket the note dated 10th Nov.

"My intention was, if possible, to have an interview with him before he should read the note, to

prepare his mind on some points which, being new to him, might be susceptible of further developement, than it would be convenient to give in writing.

"Not finding the duke at home, I left the note, inclosing with it a written request for an interview after he should have read the note. As yet I have no answer, but having met him once since, he assured me that a very great press of business occupied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me no other reason for the delay thus far; and I have learnt through other channels, that they are discussing in the emperor's councils of commerce and of state, the principal points in my note. If this discussion is in good earnest, I shall probably have an answer of some sort before many days."

[Here follows the letter from Mr. Barlow to the duke of Bassano, dated Nov. 10, 1811, inserted in our last No. page 211.]

No. 4.

MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the secretary of state.

PARIS, 19th Dec. 1811.

"Since the date of my last (21st Nov.) I have had many interviews with the minister of foreign relations. I have explained several points and urged every argument for as speedy an answer to my note of the 10th, as its very serious importance would allow. He always treats the subject with apparent candor and solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the emperor had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer.

"But he says the emperor's taking so long a time to consider it and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the emperor has read the note repeatedly, and with great attention, that he told him that the reasoning in it was every where just, and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with the continental system, presented difficulties not easy to remove.

"From what the emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person, I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late.

"I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and, had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russell in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the captain writes me that had she been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather has been such ever since that she could not have left the port by this time.

"I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall dispatch the messenger, Mr. Morris, in five or six days at least.

"I send this by a Mr. Odin of Boston, by way of England. I have given him a passport as bearer of dispatches and he goes by Morlaix without expense to the United States."

[Here follows the letter from Mr. Barlow to the secretary of state dated December 31, 1811, inserted in our last No. page 212—and also the letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow of the 27th of the same month, as therein published.]

[Enclosed in No. 5.]

Translation of a letter from the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated

PARIS, December 21.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you that his majesty the emperor, by a decision of the 12th of this month, has ordered to be disposed at the disposition of their government twenty-three Americans, whom the town of Dantzic had by mistake comprised in a levie of sailors it had to furnish to France. These sailors had been sent to Antwerp, and afterwards to Rochefort, and these successive removals having rendered impracticable the immediate proof of their citizenship, every decision on that subject was necessarily deferred. The usage is to deliver to the nearest consul those who are claimed by his government. Therefore the twenty-three American sailors could not be sent directly from Rochefort to Cherbourg, as you desired; but the minister of marine has directed the maritime prefect of Rochefort to have them struck off the rolls, and to send them to Rochelle, there to be put at the disposition of the consul of the United States.

I hasten, sir, to apprise you of this, and I have the honor to renew the assurance of my high consideration, THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.*

MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, January 4th, 1812.

SIR—Though Mr. Morris has been gone thirty-six hours, I send this by the mail to take its chance of reaching Cherbourg before the sailing of the frigate, just to say, that Mr. Biddle, the messenger by the Hornet, has reached me. I have scarcely had time to open the packets, but shall lose no time in obeying your instructions as far as I am able, as soon as I find what they are; and I hope not to detain the Hornet after her return from England.

With great respect and attachment, your obedient servant, J. BARLOW.

[TRANSLATION.]

Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated

PARIS, 8th January, 1812.

SIR—You did me the honor to apprise me on the 15th December, that a certain number of Americans, making part of the crews of different vessels captured and carried into our ports, found themselves detained in France as prisoners of war. Evidence taken on their persons, and on board the vessels in which they served, denotes that eight among them have been seized under a neutral flag. Those named Joel Wicker, Judah Swift, Herman Dickenson, served on board the American ship Friendship; Littleton Addison, William Banks, Martin Kelly, and Richard Miller, belonged to the American ship Spanish Lady; and John Beadley, to the Pappenburgh vessel the Catharine.

His majesty the emperor, upon the report which I have presented to him, has ordered that these eight seamen, whatever may have been the causes of the capture of their vessels, be placed at the disposition of their government.

The ancient decision applicable to all seamen making part of the crew of an enemy vessel, whatever may be their citizenship, [*nationalite*] do not permit to be extended to American seamen, found

* Not No. by Mr. Barlow.

under such circumstances, the friendly measure of which I have the honor to inform you.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration, &c. &c.

Signed THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the secretary of state, dated,

PARIS, January 28, 1812.

"In consequence of the note of the minister of foreign relations (of which I had the honor of sending you a copy by the frigate, and now send another copy) announcing that he was authorised to negociate and sign a treaty of commerce, on principles of perfect reciprocity, I had some personal conferences with him on the nature of those principles. I then drew up the project of a treaty and sent it to him on the 17th instant.

"I have reason to presume that in a short time, say three or four weeks, the work may be finished and the treaty ready to be submitted to the president. This being a matter of so much importance in itself, so essential, when finished, to have it dispatched as soon as possible, by the safest and swiftest conveyance, and so improbable that at the time contemplated I shall be able to find any such conveyance, but by a public ship, that I have concluded to detain the Hornet.

"Having ventured on this resolution I am now anxious to impart it to you, with the copies above mentioned, as soon as possible, and for this purpose I send the Hornet with this dispatch to England, desiring Mr. Russel to forward it with such expedition and safety as may be in his power, as none can be had at present from this country.

"The affair of the Acastus now terminated will be at least one more proof that the obnoxious decrees are in good faith annulled.

"The ship Acastus, captain Cottle, loaded with tobacco, and bound from Norfolk to Tonnengen, was boarded by an English frigate, and afterwards taken by a French privateer, and brought into Fecamp, for the fact of having been thus boarded.—As soon as the emperor was informed of this by my letter of the 2d December to the Duke of Bassano, he ordered the ship and cargo to be restored to her owner all which I have had the honor to state to you, and I now state it to Mr. Russell."

No. 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr Barlow to the secretary of state, dated,

PARIS, February 8th, 1812.

"Having an opportunity to send to London, which cannot entirely be relied upon for safety, I shall do little more than send you a copy of my last despatch.

"Since its date I have had several conversations with the minister of foreign relations relative to the progress of the treaty. He is at work upon it and probably in good earnest; but the discussions with Russia and the other affairs of this continent, give him and the emperor so much occupation, that I cannot count upon their getting on very fast with ours.

"But he endeavors to assure me that it shall not suffer much, and that most of the essential points that I insist upon will be agreed to. These declarations, however are not sufficiently precise to be relied on.

"The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the first of February, and may be expected back in a very few days."

No. 8.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the secretary of state, dated March 3d, 1812.

"The Hornet returned to Cherbourg, the second time, about the 15th of February where she yet remains, and where I am under the painful necessity of detaining her still longer, or of sending her home without the treaty. The alternative is disagreeable, but I do not hesitate under all circumstances, to detain her. It is in the hope that we shall bring the affair to a conclusion in time for her to arrive with the treaty before congress will adjourn.

"Be assured that I spare no pains and omit no argument in urging forward this business.

"Mr. Russell has written to my again for additional proofs of the removal of the decrees. I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of my answer to him of yesterday, which I shall send by the same ship that takes this despatch, (the Neptune, for New-York.) The captain, Hopkins, has promised to put the messenger, Mr. Frear of South Carolina, on shore in England without expense to the government."

[Inclosed in No. 8.]

MR. BARLOW TO MR. RUSSELL.

March 2d, 1812.

It seems from a variety of documents that I have seen, and among others the decision of sir William Scott in the case of the ship Fox, that the British government requires more proof of the effectual revocation, by the French government, of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Though it is not easy to perceive what purpose such additional proof is to answer, either for obtaining justice or for shewing why it is refused, yet I herewith send you a few cases in addition to what have already been furnished.

Among these, I believe you will find such as will touch every point that was contemplated in those decrees, to prove them all to have been removed. If not, and still further proof after this should be deemed necessary, I can doubtless furnish it; for the subject is not exhausted, though your patience may be.

1st. The schooner Fly, Adams, of and from N. York, loaded with cotton, sugar and coffee, bound to St. Petersburgh, taken by an English cruizer and carried into Cowes, thence released, came into Havre, declared the facts as above, entered, sold her cargo, re-loaded with French goods, and departed without molestation.

2d. The brig Ann Maria, of and from N. York, D. Campbell master, bound to a port in France, loaded with pot-ash, cotton, staves, put into Falmouth, then came to Morlaix, entered, sold, bought, re-loaded, and departed, as above.

3d. The ship Neptune, Hopkins, bound from London to Charleston, in ballast, taken, brought into Dieppe, restored by a decree of the emperor, and departed again in ballast.

4th. Ship Marquis de Someruelos, with indigo, fish, cotton, bound to Civitta Vecchia, boarded by a British frigate, arrived at her port, declared the fact, entered, sold, and is now re-loading for the United States.

5th. Ship Phœbe, from Boston to Civitta Vecchia, colonial produce, boarded as above, arrived, entered, sold, and is now re loading for departure.

(For remainder see succeeding page—No. 40.)

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1812. [No. 40.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum*

Our Relations with France.

(CONTINUED FROM SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 39.)

6th. Ship Recovery, of Boston, with pepper, boarded, arrived, entered, and treated as above at the same place, now selling her cargo.

7th. Brig Star, bound to Naples, with colonial produce, taken and carried into Toulon, for having touched at Gibraltar, under pretence of a violation of the decrees, and restored by the emperor, on the express ground that the decrees no longer existed, as applicable to the United States.

It would be wrong to allege that any of these vessels were protected by special licenses. In the first place, only three of the seven had licenses; those were the Fly, the Phœbe, and the Recovery. Secondly, it is well known that licenses are not and never were given as protections against the effects of those decrees. The object of the licenses given to vessels of the United States is distinctly, defined to be merely to guard against false papers, and to prove the regularity of the voyage. They are used only for colonial produce, and not at all for the produce of the United States, and we see in every instance, that a vessel loaded wholly with the produce of the United States, or in ballast, is respected by the government here. At least I know it has been so, in every instance, since my arrival in September last; and there have been, I doubt not, 30 or 40 such vessels in France within that period. But a vessel loaded with colonial produce and sailing without a license, would be certainly confiscated, whether she had violated the supposed decrees or not. Indeed, the regulation about licenses is not a maritime regulation, and it has nothing to do with neutral rights. It is, strictly speaking, *a relaxation of the French navigation act*, in favor of such particular persons as obtain them, to enable such persons to bring goods of an origin foreign to the United States into France.

It is the same as if a vessel of the United States should, by a special relaxation of the English navigation act, obtain a license to bring Brazil sugars or French wines into England. Such a license would surely not be considered as a breach, on the part of England, of our neutral rights, neither would it be a breach of such rights to confiscate our vessels carrying such articles into England without a license. The violation of the navigation law, either of France or England, is not a neutral right, and therefore the punishment of such violation is not a breach of neutral right.

I have taken the liberty to be thus particular on this head, because, in several instances, during the discussion with the ministers of the British government, I have seen a disposition in them to confound with the French maritime decrees not only this affair of special licenses, but several regulations merely fiscal and municipal, bearing no relation to neutral rights, or to the decrees in question.

I will terminate this statement by repeating the solemn declaration that I made to you in my letter of the 30th January, (and there is no impropriety in the repetition, since a greater length of time has given a wider scope to the declaration,) that since my arrival in September last, there has not been a single instance of the application of the Berlin and Milan decrees to an American vessel or cargo, and that I have not heard of their having been so applied, since the first of November, 1810, though many instances have occurred within that period, in which they must have been so applied, had they been in vigor.

It is difficult to conceive, probably impossible to procure, and certainly insulting to require, a mass of evidence more positive than this, or more conclusive to every unprejudiced mind.

(Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Inclosed in No. 9, of the 16th March.]

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated the 6th of Feb. 1812.

MY LORD—I understand that the brig Bellisarius, of New-York, captain Lockwood, and her cargo are about to be confiscated, after report made to his majesty, because this vessel and her cargo are liable to the decree of Milan of the 17th Dec. 1807.

As I know positively that this American vessel left *New York the 17th of June* 1811, seven months after the revocation of the decrees of Milan and Berlin, laden with *permitted articles, the produce of the soil of the United States*, I am unable to account for this decision, without attributing it to *an error of date* committed in the report, in which it is possible that the year 1810, has been taken for the year 1811.

I take the liberty, therefore, to submit this remark to your excellency, well persuaded, if there has been an error in the report, the justice of his majesty will order a revision of the affair.

I pray your excellency, &c.

(Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated March 12, 1812.

The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of the United States has the honor to transmit here enclosed to his excellency the duke of Bassano, minister of foreign relations, copies of the protests of Thomas Holden, master of the American brig Dolly, of New-York, and Stephen Bayard, master of the American ship Telegraph, of New-York, by which his excellency will learn that these vessels have been met with at sea, by his imperial and royal majesty's ships, the Medusa, captain Raoel, and the Nymph, captain Plassaw, who, after having plundered them of a part of their cargoes, destroyed the remainder by burning the ships.

It is a painful task to the undersigned, to be obliged so frequently to call the attention of his excellency to such lawless depredations. It appears to him, that in the whole catalogue of outrages on the part of the cruisers of the belligerents, of which the United States have such great and just reasons to complain, there are none more vexatious and reprehensible than this.

Upon what ground can such spoliations be justified? Will it be alledged that the destruction of these

vessels was necessary in order to prevent their carrying information to the enemy, and thereby endanger the safety of these frigates upon a trackless ocean? This would be a poor defence. After boarding these peaceful traders, they might easily have laid their course south, when they intended to go north. They could even have maintained their assumed character of British ships, under which it seems they began the commission of these flagrant acts, and thus have prevented all information of their cruising in those latitudes.

But it appears that plunder and not safety was the object for which they have thus disgraced the imperial flag. For his excellency will probably have learnt from Brest, where the frigates entered, that the twenty boxes of spices, and other articles taken from the Telegraph, were smuggled on shore, and it is said, were sold for the benefit of the equipage of the Medusa.

Thus is the property of citizens of the United States seized, condemned, and sold by officers in the imperial navy, who became at once captors, judges and venders of the property of unoffending neutrals. Such disgraceful violations of every principle on which nations consent to live in peace, ought never to go unpunished, and surely in this case they will not.

The undersigned, therefore, most earnestly calls on his excellency, the minister of foreign relations, as the official guardian of public right, to lay a statement of this outrage before his majes y in such a point of view as shall produce a speedy compensation to the captains Holden and Bayard, and the owners of the ships and cargoes, for the losses they have sustained; and his majesty will doubtless take measures to avenge the dignity and signalize the justice of his government, by punishing such a crime in a manner to prevent its repetition.

The valuation of the Dolly and her cargo, and of the Telegraph and her cargo, is herewith enclosed; the delay in obtaining these valuations has retarded, for some weeks, the presentation of this letter, and the undersigned cannot but indulge the hope that his excellency will now give as early attention to the whole of the case, as its importance manifestly demands.

The undersigned begs his excellency, &c. &c.

Signed, J. BARLOW.

[Enclosed in No. 9, of 16th March.]

Translation of a letter from the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated

PARIS, 15th March, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor of informing you that the case of the ship Bellisarius was terminated, and that I had advised the minister of commerce of the intentions of his majesty.

It having been ascertained on the first examination of this affair, that the ownership *(le pour compte)* of a great part of the cargo was not proven; and this irregularity, as well as the insufficiency of the papers on board, being a formal contravention of the rules of navigation generally adopted and established, at all times, the decision to which this point of the cargo might be liable, had at first extended beyond it. But on a circumstantial report which I had the honor of presenting to the emperor his majesty, who likes to carry into the examination of all the affairs on which you address me friendly dispositions, has ordered that the different questions which were submitted to him should be separated, to the end that a decision may be had in the first place on those which present themselves under the most favorable aspect.

In consequence, sir, the vessel and the part of the cargo of which the ownership *(le pour compte)* is proven, will be given up to the proprietors; and as to the other articles of the cargo, which are not accompanied with the same kind of proof, the necessary time and facilities will be given to establish the fact of their being American property, conformably to the ancient rules.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration,

Signed, THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Legislature of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, May 18.

On Tuesday morning last, his honor lieutenant governor Smith, laid before both houses of the legislature, the following message from his excellency governor Griswold:

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the house of representatives.

As a serious indisposition, with which it has pleased heaven to afflict me, has prevented my meeting the general assembly at the commencement of the present session, and making a communication, as usual, on such occasions; but as my health is now improving, I have every reason to hope that it will still be in my power to take a part in the public councils, before the close of the session.

In the mean time, I have thought it my duty to inform his honor the lieutenant governor of my acceptance of the office conferred upon me, and to take the qualification required by law. It is, however, with satisfaction I reflect that my absence can make no important change in the business of the session. The wisdom of the legislature, and the talents of his honor the lieutenant governor, will direct your deliberations to their proper objects, and I have no doubt that the public business will be accurately dispatched. Under such circumstances, it will not be expected that I should make to you a detailed communication on our public affairs; but feeling, in common with our fellow-citizens, a deep interest in the novel and critical situation of our country, you must allow me to observe,

That the last six months do not appear to have produced any important change in the hostile aggressions of foreign nations, on the commerce of the United States. Nor can the conduct of the two great belligerent powers of Europe, towards us, be distinguished in *principle*; unless, indeed, the proceedings of the one, in destroying the property of our merchants on the ocean, without even the semblance of judicial proceeding, has given a deeper shade to the profligacy of their depredations. Such, however, has been the character of both, that no circumstance can be discovered which will justify a preference in favor of either.

Still, amid the conflicts which agitate the world, the true interest of the United States remains the same. That interest is not promoted by any project of foreign conquest, but must arise from pursuing just views towards foreign nations—by organizing the national force, and particularly, by directing our great national efforts to the increase of that which is alone adapted to the defence of our maritime rights—and, by cultivating a spirit of justice and decision, which foreign nations must honor and respect. Such a system of policy, it is confidently believed, will, under the smiles of heaven, ultimately restore the United States to their rank among the nations; give stability to our government; and real security to every fair pursuit in which we may be engaged.

It is also with regret I have to observe, that the plan of commercial restrictions, which was formerly adopted by our government, has not been abandoned, but its rigor has been increased by a new embargo. Few events could have more effectually injured our interests. The productions of our country, which for a considerable time had composed the great bulk of our trade, although of the first necessity, in consequence of their redundancy, were useless to ourselves, but of great value in foreign markets, and had produced a commerce of great importance to both parties. But this profitable trade has been abandoned; and even if the measure was to be viewed as the precursor of war, yet it ought to have been considered that such a precursor can only be necessary for a short period, and where no other notice of the danger can be given, and that in this case, every person concerned in foreign trade, had been long apprised of the danger, if any existed; and that the interests of our country demanded a continuance of every branch of the export trade, down to the last moment of peace.

But amidst every embarrassment, which has attended this system of our government, we have the consolation to observe, that it is attended with new proof of the attachment of our fellow-citizens to the union, and to the constitution of the United States—an attachment which no embarrassments or privations can shake—and that the only redress which has been sought for the serious evils which we have experienced, has been by pursuing measures warranted by the constitution.

Under such circumstances, it is still to be presumed, that government will at last perceive the pernicious tendency of the restrictive system, and abandon every project connected with it.

The business, which it became particularly my duty to perform, has been executed, according to the best of my judgment. The resolve of assembly, authorising an additional supply of field ordnance, has been attended to by the quartermaster-general, and my consent been given to a contract for that purpose, in the manner pointed out by the legislature. The authority given to the captain-general to prescribe an uniform dress for the militia, has also been

executed with the greatest attention to economy, of which the subject was susceptible. It is, therefore, to be hoped, that the militia will soon obtain an uniform dress, which shall fully answer the object proposed, and which shall at the same time be durable and attended with little expence.

It will, however be observed, that the general order has been confined strictly to dress, as no authority was given to prescribe any badges of office, which are so necessary to mark the rank of officers. It may, therefore, be an object of sufficient importance at this session, to authorise a general order for this purpose, and at the same time to define the description of infantry officers, who may do duty on horseback.

Although I have nothing new to recommend regarding the militia, yet the great importance of this body of men, and the necessity of devolving on them so much of the defence and security of the country, may render it proper that the subject should be examined by a respectable committee, at every session of the assembly, and such improvements be made in our laws, as experience shall point out.

The order of the president of the United States, grounded on an act of congress, for detaching one hundred thousand militia, has been promptly executed in this state; and it is presumed that it will be found on this, as on other occasions, that every attention has been paid to the laws of the union.

The fiscal and other important concerns of the state, have been conducted with their usual success; and although the legislature may find something to amend, it is presumed that no radical change can be necessary.

Without entering into detail, the business of the session is confided with perfect confidence to the legislature—together with an assurance, that they will receive every co-operation which may be necessary; and also the prayer of every good man, that their efforts for the public good may be crowned with success.

ROGER GRISWOLD.

May Session 1812.

Legislature of New-York.

[As many of our numerous friends in the state of New York may desire a record of the proceedings of the senate on the bill to incorporate the *Bank of America*, we copy the following from the *Columbian*, being a letter to the editor from *Albany*.]

Saturday, May 23, 1812.—There has been but little business done in the house to-day; but the senate has had a nine hours session, wholly taken up with the bank of America. The bill finally passed a few minutes before 8 in the evening, and was returned to the house, then also in session. It has now to pass the ordeal of the council of revision, before it can become a law; and I find that its opponents have some hopes that it may *stick* there.—The following is the division on the final passage of the bill:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Arnold, Bishop, Haight, Hall, Hopkins, Humphreys, Livingston, Lewis, Martin, Paris, Platt, Phelps, Rich, Smalley, Smith, Stearns, Taber—17.

Negatived.—Messrs. Bruyn, Bloodgood, Cole, Carll, Gilbert, Hubbard, Root, Rouse, Sanford, Tayler, Townsend, White, Wilkin, Yates—14.

Of the nine hours that the senate was in session, gen. Root, of Delaware, occupied the floor about six, in long and diversified speeches on every incidental motion that arose. After the motion for recommitting the bill was lost, Judge Tayler moved to add a clause to the bill, by way of rider, for confining the operations of the bank to the city of New York. This was negatived. General Root then moved to postpone the question, on passing the bill, to Saturday next. This was also negatived; after which the main question was taken. The friends of the bill said but little; nor was much said by its opponents, except Mr. Root.

In the course of the day, a great number of divisions were called on motions to adjourn—but all the motions were negatived.

American Manufactures.

Dr. Mitchill (says the *American*) has compiled from the returns made to the treasury department by the marshals, deputy marshals and other persons, pursuant to the 3d census law, the following interesting view of valuable manufactures in the United States:

"Some most valuable information is derived from these returns, incomplete as they are. Under the head of sheep, we learn that Vermont contains a stock of 450,000 sheep; Massachusetts, 399,182; Connecticut, 400,000; and Pennsylvania, 1,469,918. These papers contain a more distinct and interesting exhibition than we ever had before of the saltpetre manufactured in the United States. Thus Virginia prepares 48,175 pounds; Kentucky, 301,937; Massachusetts, 23,600—making nearly half a million of pounds of home made nitre, as good as that usually brought from foreign ports. It is alleged, the quantity may be increased to any desirable amount. The connection of this with numerous manufactories of gun powder puts us quite at our ease as to the nitrate or potash, and to the means we possess of compounding it.

"The manufacture of straw is eminently worthy of notice. In Massachusetts, where the forming of bonnets from that material seems to have first begun, the yearly amount of the sale is not less than 551,918 dollars. The manufacture of straw bonnets has been since undertaken in Connecticut, and produces the yearly value of 27,100 dollars; and it is worthy of remark that the labours of two women in New-Jersey in the same way, yielded them 120 dolls. amounting to the sum of 579,228 dollars for the single article of straw bonnets.

"Nor is the preparation of sugar from the juice of the maple tree unimportant. Of this domestic sweet, Ohio produces in 12 months, 3 033.806 lbs. Kentucky, 2,471,647; Vermont, 1,200,000, and East Tennessee, 162,347; making a quantity of nearly seven millions of pounds in these States only, wherein the returns may be conceived to be greatly within the truth.

"Works in horn, ivory, and shell have made a progress that is worthy of notice. The combs for instance, which Connecticut prepares annually for market, are estimated at 70.000 dolls.; Massachusetts, 80, 624: and Pennsylvania 6,240; equalling a sum of 156,861 dollars.

"I may mention too the abundance of copperas which W. Tennessee and Vermont afford. The quantity yearly from the former, is stated at 56,000lbs; and from the latter 8,000. The quality of these sulphates of iron is declared to be very fine, and that druggists and dyers may be supplied to any demand they may make.

"The quantity of ardent spirits annually distilled appears, by the returns, to equal the prodigious amount of 23,720,000 gallons! The extraction of brandy from peaches, of an alkcoholick liquid from cider, and of whiskey from rye, and even maize, is carried to this alarming excess. The products of the distilleries are chiefly consumed amongst ourselves, though a portion of the latter is converted to gin before it reaches the humane stomach. While therefore we observe the increase of these home-made fluids, we must reflect on their inebriating effects. It cannot be disguised that their intoxicating quality recommends them to such general employment. Nor ought it to be concealed, that in a country where a gallon of this maddening stimulus can be bought for half a dollar, a gill may be obtained at retail for three cents and the seller at the same time double his money. The fondness for this bewitching beverage and the repugnancy to an excise upon it, raise in the mind a curious association between the free use of it and of political freedom—and it deserves the

consideration of all the thinking part of society how far disease, idleness, immorality and other mischiefs incidental to strong potations may not degrade freedom to rudeness and something worse.

"The number of water and horse mills employed in spinning cotton on this exhibition, amounted to 330, in the month of August, 1810, and working 100,000 spindles. These, on an average, will spin annually between 4 and 5,000,000lbs of yarn; and that yarn would be sufficient to weave 18,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, three quarters of a yard wide and this is wholly independent of what may be spun in private families although it makes part of what is wove there.

"The fulling mills returned amount to 1630; and the wool carding machines going by water to 1835.

"The number of looms returned exceeds 330,000, and the total number of yards of cloth made of wool, cotton and flax, as returned, exceeds 75,000,000.

"Gun powder mills are enumerated to the number of 207, and though some of them are small they prepare yearly 1,450,000 pounds of gun powder—530 furnaces, forges, and bloomeries are enumerated.

"The paper mills amount to 190."

Important Law Case.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, Jan. 15.

Adjourned sittings, before lord ELLENBOROUGH *and special jurors.*

BELL *and* OTHERS *v.* REED.

This was an action on a policy of insurance, effected on goods shipped on board the Imogen, bound from Petersburg in Virginia, to any port or ports in the Baltic, with liberty to call at any port in the British channel. The first count in the declaration stated the property to belong to John Bell, of Petersburg, Virginia; and the second placed the interest in certain merchants resident there.

It appeared from the evidence, that the goods were shipped by John Bell, of Petersburg, who was in partnership with Messrs. Bell, in London, and a Mr. Beasley, who resided in Hamburgh. Mr. John Bell, and Messrs. William and Walter Bell were the plaintiffs in the present action. Prior to the period of the vessel's sailing, Mr. John Bell dispatched a letter to Messrs. Bell, in London, desiring them to effect an insurance, which they accordingly did. The ship on her passage touched at Falmouth, pursuant to order, and was there directed, by the house of Fox and Co. to proceed to Hamburgh. Instead of going thither, the Imogen went to Gottenburgh, where Mr. M'Neagh, the agent of Beasley, resided. On the 13th of April, 1811, Mr. Beasley wrote to Mr. M'Neagh, desiring him to send the first of his vessels, which he named, and among them the Imogen, that should arrive at Gottenburgh, immediately to Elsineur, to wait for orders from the house of Balfour and Co. there. The Imogen, which arrived first, was dispatched accordingly, and was taken off Elsineur by a Danish privateer. On the 12th of August following, she was condemned in the prize court at Copenhagen. For this loss the assured now sought to recover.

Mr. Garrow, for the defendant, contended that the policy had been effected under a misrepresentation. The underwriters conceived that the property was American, and of course bearing a neutral character. This was not the case, as Mr. John Bell, of Petersburg, was a partner with Bell and Co. here, who were interested in the goods. The underwriters were therefore ignorant of the risk. It was in fact, sending British property, cotton and tobacco, into the enemy's mouth.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the evidence did not prove that Bell and Co. of London, had any interest whatever in the goods.

Mr. Garrow then argued, that Mr. John Bell, of Petersburg, though domiciled in America, could not divest himself of his allegiance to the sovereign of this country, of whom he was the subject. Now if he sent the goods for sale to Elsineur, as it was manifest he did, since the advice of Balfour and Co. who resided there, was to be taken on the subject, it was trading with an alien enemy, which he, as a natural born subject of the crown of Great Britain, could not do, without a license from the British government. It was, otherwise, a contravention of his allegiance, and he had no right to recover.

Lord Ellenborough expressed his readiness to save this point, which was accordingly done.

The attorney-general, for the plaintiffs, said that the partnership alleged to exist between John Bell, of Petersburg, and Messrs. Bell, of London, was proved, from the evidence, to have been only for the purposes of factorage. Messrs. William and Walter Bell could not be considered as *principals*, but simply as *agents*. They had no more interest in the cargoes than any gentleman of the jury. They had merely entered into the partnership to procure consignments, on which they received commission. As to the circumstance of an American vessel touching at Falmouth for orders, it was not surprising that a neutral should do so, for the purpose of receiving information as to the state of the market, &c. in the place of destination. The evidence of the captain went clearly to prove, that the vessel proceeded to Elsineur, not to dispose of her cargo there, but to wait for orders.

Lord Ellenborough said, the case resolved itself into a very narrow compass. With respect to the point which had been reserved, and which would hereafter undergo full consideration, he had no hesitation in stating the law peremptorily. If a British subject, domiciled in America, for the purposes of commerce, performed any act, by which he contravened his allegiance to the sovereign, he was as amenable to the law, and as liable to the penalties of such act, even though his life were affected, as if he resided in this country.—Whether the act executed in the present case, was or was not illegal, was a question for future discussion. Under all the circumstances, the jury had better find for the plaintiffs, subject to the ultimate decision of the point reserved.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Bell and others v. *Burton.*

This case was precisely similar to the last. A verdict was taken for the plaintiffs, subject to the above point—"Whether a British subject, domiciled in America, can send goods to any enemy's port, not being furnished with a British license, without departing from his allegiance?"

[The decision of lord Ellenborough differs materially from the opinion of the late lord Kenyon, on a similar case, in which he decided that a British subject had a right to become a citizen of another country for all the purposes of trade.]

Orders in Council.

At the court at Carlton-House, the 21st day of April, 1812, present his royal highness the Prince Regent in council.

Whereas, the government of France has, by an official report, communicated by its minister of foreign affairs to the conservative senate, on the 10th of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations, and has thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretentions which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce.

And whereas, his majesty has invariably professed his readiness to revoke the orders in council adopted thereupon, as soon as the said decrees of the enemy should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations, restored to its accustomed course.

His royal highness the prince regent, (anxious to give the most decisive proof of his royal highness' disposition to perform the engagements of his majesty's government) is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that if, at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then, and from thenceforth, the order in council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall, without any further order, be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or cargo captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced and shall have been in the prosecution of a voyage which, under the said orders in council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured or brought to adjudication, on account of alleged breach of either of the said orders in council, at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his majesty's government, on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the high court of admiralty, or any court of vice-admiralty, before which such ship or cargo shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French government had been, by such authentic act, promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said orders in council had never been made: saving, nevertheless, to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be suitably entitled to in the judgment of the said court, by reason of their ignorance, or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his majesty's government at the time of such capture.

His royal highness, however, deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, prove afterwards to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy;—Great Britain will be compelled, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

London, April 22, 1812.—This morning the following declaration was published by his majesty's government:

"The government of France, having by an official report, communicated by its minister for foreign affairs to the conservative senate on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his royal highness' determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to enforce upon the world, as the law of nations.

"From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his crown, his majesty has endeavored by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable; and which his majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decrees of the enemy which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the orders in council of November, 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions imposed upon neutral commerce. The order in council of April 1809, was substituted in the room of those of November 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operations to France and to the countries in which the French yoke was most strictly imposed, and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The United States of America remained, nevertheless, dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed by the enemy, who has pretended that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the decree effecting such repeal, has never been promulgated; altho' the notification of such pretended repeal, distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those decrees still continue in force, but they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is term'd in their code, "denationalized."

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British orders in council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral; that neutral property, under the flag of an enemy, shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone (exclusive of ship timber and other stores of naval equipments) shall be regarded as contraband of war; and that no parts shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested or besieged, in the presumption of their being taken, [*en prevention d'etre pris*,] and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy, in fact, requires that Great Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable rights of a maritime law; that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantage of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great Britain are to be, in effect, proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and, in abdication of their just rights to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existed between two popular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last treaty of peace between the same powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.

"It is needless for his royal highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars; and to her own established codes of maritime law: it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British orders in council.

"His royal highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration by the government of *France*, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees, shall be made known in *America*, the government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to *Great Britain*, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to repeal those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great-Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the reestablishment or perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his royal highness' disposition to perform the engagements of his majesty's government, by revoking the orders in council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed: His royal highness the prince regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order and declare:—

"That if at any time hereafter the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed; then and from thenceforth, the orders in council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th day of April,

shall without any further order, be, and the same hereby are declared from thence forth, to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said orders in council, or one of them would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the high court of admiralty or any other court of vice-admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication that such repeal by the French government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said orders in council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, in the judgment of the said court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French decrees, or of the repeal by his majesty's government, at the time of such capture.

"His royal highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy, and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced, or revived by the enemy, *Great Britain* will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary."

"*Westminster, April* 21, 1812."

Paul Jones.

As the time is coming when such men as *Paul Jones* was, will come into *fashion*, the present is a proper season to make his character and conduct better known to our readers. The following interesting narrative is translated from a French manuscript, written by himself.

While we condemn the author for his egotisms, we must make great allowances, on that account, for the splendid success that attended his enterprizes, and estimate his vanity by the reasons he had to be vain. Few even, perhaps, circumstanced as *Paul Jones* was, would have praised themselves less than he has done in this sketch; which possesses the singular merit of being substantially correct in all its parts, so far as we are informed of the matter.

"At the commencement of the American war (during the year 1775) I was employed to fit out the little squadron, which the congress had placed under commodore Hopkins, who was appointed to the command of all the armed vessels appertaining to America; and I hoisted with my own hands the American flag, on board the Alfred, which was then displayed for the first time.

I at the same time, acquainted Mr. Hewes a member of congress, and my particular friend, with a project for seizing on the island of St. Helena, by means of our little squadron, which would have infallibly rendered us masters of part of the homeward-bound East India fleet; and as the congress, at that time, proposed to appropriate two thirds of the prizes to itself, they would have thus been furnished with the means of carrying on the war during several years: but an event of a more pressing nature prevented this scheme from being carried into execution.

The cruelties and vexations at that time exercised by Dunmore, in Virginia, determined the congress to detach the squadron against him; but Mr. Hopkins displayed neither zeal nor talents upon this occasion, and lost so much time that his squadron was frozen in the Delaware.

After a delay of two months, the squadron was at length disengaged, and set sail for New Providence, the principal of the Bahama islands. There we found a large quantity of artillery, mortars, and other implements of warfare, of which we stood greatly in want in America; and I had the good fortune to render myself extremely useful to the commodore, who was but little acquainted with military operations. It was to me he was indebted for the plan adopted by him when the squadron came in sight of New Providence, and I also undertook to moor the squadron in a proper birth to execute our enterprize.

On our return from New Providence, we took two armed vessels one of which was loaded with bombs, and fell in, near Rhode Island, with an English man of war, called the Glasgow, carrying twenty-four guns; but, notwithstanding our superiority, both in point of force and sailing, the commander in chief suffered her to escape, after having many men killed and wounded, both on board the Alfred and the Cabot.

The squadron now entered the port of New London, in Connecticut; and Hopkins, on receiving intelligence that the English frigates had been driven from Newport, took advantage of the darkness of the nights to repair to Rhode Island.

A council of war having dismissed the captain of the Providence, one of the ships of the squadron; the commodore gave me orders in writing to take the command of her, and to escort some troops that were proceeding from Rhode Island to New-York, with a view of serving under general Washington. After this, I received instructions to escort a convoy of artillery from Rhode Island to New York, for the defence of which it was destined. On this occasion, I had two different engagements with the Cerberus frigate; the first for the protection of the vessels under my command, and the second for the preservation of a vessel from St. Domingo, laden with naval stores for the congress. In the course of my service between Boston and New York, I had also many actions with ships of war under the command of lord Howe; but on these as on former occasions, I was enabled to preserve my convoy, and I at length arrived safe in the Delaware, August 1, 1776.

On the 8th of the same month the president of the congress presented me in person, with the commission of captain in the marine in the United States; this was the first granted by congress since the declaration of independence, which took place on the 4th of July of that same year.

Orders had been given for the construction of thirteen frigates: but, as none of them was yet ready, I proceeded to sea alone, on board the Providence, which was a vessel of but small force, as she carried no more than seventy men, and twelve small cannon. When in the neighborhood of Bermudas, we fell in with the Solebay, and her convoy, from Charleston; she was a thirty two-gun frigate, and formed part of the squadron under admiral Parker. I was of course desirous of avoiding an engagement with such superior force: but, as my officers and men insisted that it was the Jamaica fleet, as it was necessary to command by means of persuasion at this epoch of the war, the result was a serious engagement during six hours, which, towards the close, was carried on with pistol shot. A desperate manœuvre was the sole resource left me; I attempted this, it succeeded, and I was fortunate enough to disengage myself.

A short time after this, I took several prizes, and then sailed towards the coast of Nova Scotia, on purpose to destroy the whale and cod fisheries in that neighborhood. When near Sable Island, we fell in with the Milford frigate, carrying thirty two guns, with which it was impossible to avoid an engagement. A cannonade accordingly took place, from ten o'clock in the morning until sunset; but

the engagement was neither so close nor so hot as that with the Solebay, and I at length escaped by passing through the flats, and entered a little harbor next day, where I destroyed the fishery and vessels

After this, I set sail for *Ile Madame*, where I made two descents, at the same time destroying the fisheries, and burning all the vessels I could not carry away with me. Having accomplished this, I returned to Rhode-Island, after an absence of six weeks and five days from the Delaware; during this interval I had taken sixteen prizes, without including those destroyed.

The commander in chief, who had remained all this time in harbor, now adopted a plan proposed by me, and which consisted,

1. In the destruction of the enemy's fisheries at *Ile Royale*; and

2. Of restoring to liberty more than 300 American prisoners detained there in the coal mines.—Three vessels were destined for this service, the Alfred, the Hampden, and the Providence; but the Hampden having received considerable damage in consequence of running on a rock, could not accompany me. I, however, embarked on board the Alfred, and, taking the Providence by way of consort, I set sail, and on the 2d of November, 1776, made prize of a vessel from Liverpool, and soon after the Mellish, a large armed vessel, having two British naval officers on board, and a captain belonging to the land service, with a company of soldiers. This ship was carrying ten thousand complete sets of uniform to Canada, for the army posted there under the orders of generals Carleton and Burgoyne.

The Providence having now left the Alfred during the night, without the least pretext whatever, I remained alone, and that too during the stormy season, on the enemy's coast; but notwithstanding this, and that I was also greatly embarrassed with my prisoners, I resolved not to renounce my project. I accordingly effected a descent, dertroyed a transport of great value, and also burned the magazines and buildings destined for the whale and cod fishery.

In addition to this, I took three transports and a vessel laden with ling and furs, near *Ile Royale*; these prizes were escorted by the Flora frigate, which happened to be at a small distance, but which was concealed from us by a fog. Having taken a privateer from Liverpool, mounting 16 guns, in the course of next day, I instantly returned with my prizes, towards the United States; but, when in the latitude of Boston, fell in with Milford frigate, which I unwillingly engaged. Towards night, however, I placed the Alfred between the enemy and my prizes, and having given the necessary instructions to the latter, to make for the nearest port, I changed my course, set up lights, and by this stratagem saved the vessels I had captured, as the frigate continued in chase of me. Next day I myself was fortunate enough to escape, after a very serious action, which was not terminated until dark, and even then in consequence of a hard gale of wind.

Having returned to Boston, December 10, 1776, the intelligence of the uniforms taken on board the Melish, re animated the courage of the army under general Washington, which at that period happened to be almost destitute of clothing. Let me add also, that this unexpected succour contributed not a little to the success of the affair at Trenton against the Hessians, which took place immediately after my arrival.

I now paid out of my own purse the wages due to the crews of the Alfred and the Providence, and lent the rest of my money to the congress. That assembly transmitted me orders from Philadelphia, on the 5th of February, to undertake a secret expedition of great importance, the design of which was, to lay the island of St. Christopher, and the north side of Jamaica, under contribution; after which we were to attack Pensacola. This project was first conceived by me, and then communicated to Mr. Morris, afterwards minister of finance: but such was the jealousy of Hopkins, the commander in chief, that it was never carried into execution. He was, however, soon after suspended, and then dismissed from the service.

The season being now too far advanced for the execution of the scheme in the West Indies, myself and crew received orders to remove on board the Amphytrite, a French vessel, destined to sail from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, to France, whence we were to pass into Holland, and take possession of the *Indienne*, a large frigate, constructing there for the congress; some difficulties however ensued, and I was ordered to prepare the Ranger, a vessel mounting eighteen guns.

When general Burgoyne and his army were obliged to surrender at Saratoga, it was I who was the first obliged to carry this interesting intelligence to Nantes, whether I arrived on the 2d of December, 1777. In the course of my voyage, I took two prizes, forming a part of a convoy from the Mediterranean, under the protection of the Invincible, a seventy four-gun ship, under the guns of which one of them was taken.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Literary Intelligence.

Mr. Edward J. Coale, bookseller, of this city, has lately published a most ingenious and useful work entitled "MNEMONIKA, *or chronological tablets; exhibiting in a methodical manner, the most remarkable occurrences from the creation of the world to the present period, &c.*" The immense labor and astonishing research bestowed upon the compilation of this volume, give it a claim to the attention of all who desire to receive information upon subjects of general interest, which few other books of the same size can boast. Nor is it calculated solely to instruct the ignorant; the judicious arrangement of its various matter, and the neat compactness of its form, will render it a valuable, as well as a convenient *vade mecum*, for every class of readers.

To have published a work of this description, entirely free from error, would have been to have done what has never yet been, and, we apprehend, never will be accomplished. It is not, therefore, extraordinary, nor do we mention it as an objection to the general utility of the book, that occasional inaccuracies are to be discovered in some of the vast variety of subjects which it embraces. Prejudices and partialities are human frailties which can never be wholly overcome; hence it is not to be expected that all men should agree in the relation of an important event, or in the account of remarkable occurrences. The occasions, however, which occur in the work before us, to call forth these observations, are perhaps fewer than in most other compilations; and every man who has at heart the dissemination of useful knowledge, will be pleased at the opportunity which the publisher has here offered of accomplishing that desirable object, by placing his book so completely within the reach of the pecuniary capacity of the people at large.

It is a neat *duodecimo* volume of 348 closely

printed pages; ornamented with an elegant frontispiece, designed by *Master* Leslie, a young American artist, whose talents bid fair to place his country in the first rank of enlightened nations, and engraved by Fairman in his best manner; representing the Genius of History holding back the veil behind which have been concealed the events of past ages, and opening the rich treasures of antiquity to every inquirer. The whole is sold at the very moderate price of 187 cents. The following extracts and calculations, will serve to shew the nature and extent of the information to be derived from this very valuable work :—

Great Britain, (Ireland included,) Austria, France, Prussia, and Spain, (before the French Revolution,) statistically compared.

	Great Britain and Ireland.	Austrian Dominions.	France.	Prussia.	Spain.
Extent in English square miles,	150,000	240,000	200,000	75,000	200,000
Population,	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	6,000,000	12,500,000
Number of persons to a square mile.	100	83	125	80	62
Extent in English acres,	96,000,000	143,600,000	128,000,000	48,000,000	128,000,000
Number of acres to each person,	6	2	5	8	10
Revenues in dollars,	120,000,000	44,000,000	90,000,000	19,000,000	64,000,000
Amount of public debt,	1,800,000,000	180,000,000	1,125,000,000	—	220,000,000
Land troops in peace,	45,000	360,000	225,000	225,000	100,000
Land troops in war,	150,000	450,000	500,000	350,000	250,000
Seamen in peace,	18,000	—	25,000	—	40,000
Seamen in war,	110,000	—	125,000	—	100,000
Cultivated acres,	70,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000
Taxes paid by each person,	8 00	2 40	3 60	3 16	5 00
Population of capital,	900,000	250,000	750,000	80,000	150,000

Duration of life in certain animals.

Cricket, 10 years; Spider, (sometimes more than) 1; Scorpion, (generally, and sometimes more than) 1; River Cray-fish, 20; Carp, 100 to 150; Pike, (sometimes more than) 40; Crocodile, 100; Tortoise, 100; Hen, 10; Peacock, 24; Nightingale and Lark, 16 to 18; Canary, (if it does not couple) 24; ———, (if it breeds annually) 10; Sparrow Hawk, 40; Goose, 50; Swan, 100; Eagle, 100; Parrot, 110; Rabbit, 8 to 9; Goat, 10; Sheep, 10; Hog, 20; Cat, 18; Squirrel, 7; Hare, 7 to 8; Dog, 23 to 28; Wolf and Bear, 20; Fox, 15; Lion, 60; Cow, (sometimes more than) 20; Bull, 30; Ox, employed in agriculture, 19. Deer, 20; Horse, 25 to 30; Ass, 25 to 50; Camel, 50 to 60; Elephant, 150 to 200.

Astonishing increase of the Society of Methodists.

It appears, that in the year 1767, the number of itinerant preachers was not more than 92, and of the people in the societies, 25,911; but that in 1795, the number of preachers was 357, and that of the people of the societies, 83,368. By the reports produced at the Methodist conferences held at Bristol, it appears, that the numbers in the Methodist societies amounted to 170,517, viz.

In Great Britain, - - -	83,368
In Ireland, - - - -	16,540
In the West Indies, - - -	11,986
In the United States of America, -	58,653

In 1806 a conference of this society was held at Leeds, and the numbers appeared as follows :—

In Great Britain, - - -	110,804
In Ireland, - - - -	23,773
In Gibraltar - - - -	40
In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, - - -	1,418
In the West Indies, whites, - -	1,775
——————blacks, - -	13,165
In the United States, whites, -	95,628
——————blacks, - -	24,316
Total,	270,919

Of these, upwards of 109,000 are found in England and Wales, to which may be added 109,000 more who have not ventured to have their names enrolled, and to these may be added the younger branches of families, making about 218,000 more —forming in the whole nearly half a million of persons.

Depreciation of Money.

There are two estates, near one of the colleges in Scotland, (says the author of an essay on money,) which were originally taxed an equal number of *bolls* of grain [the Scotch boll is almost six bushels] to that institution. In very remote times [it would be satisfactory to know in what year] it pleased the proprietor of one of these estates, with consent of the college, to convert the payment into *money*, according to the then current value, which was a groat or four pence sterling *per boll*. At the present time one of those farms pays the same number of *bolls* that the other does of *groats*, which [in this year 1812] is about *three hundred* for *one*. Further, as the same writer observes, there is also said to be existing a very old lease of a borough acre, near a town, in Scotland, for which the tenant was to pay a boll of wheat, and a boll of barley; or, if he did not bring the grain between Christmas and Candlemas, the proprietor was not *obliged* to accept it—the tenant being *compelled* to pay a sum of money which is now 10 12ths of a *penny* sterling for the boll of wheat, and 8 12ths of a penny for the boll of barley.

The depreciation of the value of money is continued and excessive; as comes home to every man's experience. Within fifty or sixty years past wheat was sold in our sea-port towns for about 3*s*. (40 cents) per bushel. The average price of it for ten years past, at the same places, was not less than 160 cents—a depreciation, in the United States, of four for one, in fifty years; which depreciation goes on in a geometrical ratio.

This great rise of commodities, or depreciation of money, comes from two causes—the increase of luxury, and the increase of the precious metals; but chiefly to the first, which is the main spring of the latter. As the globe we inhabit becomes better known to civilized men, those metals will become more and

more abundant; for it cannot be doubted that immense stores of them are yet concealed from our view. Some person, indeed, has ventured to offer an opinion that gold and silver *may* become so abundant as to deprive them of their present quality as a medium of commerce, and to compel posterity to resort to something else to carry on their traffic with each other! But those who know the pinchings of the *present times* will believe that day is far distant!

The following table, shewing the annual and universal product of the mines of gold and silver, is extracted from *Blodget's Economica*. Our author does not inform us from whence he derives his authorities—he merely says that "however deficient, it is the best we can obtain;" and it is, probably, as nearly correct as can be expected in an estimate of the kind:

	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
	dols.		
Spanish America,	33,000,000	1,000,000	34,000,000
Residue, ...	5,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
Europe, ...	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000
Asia, ...	2,000,000	2,500,000	4,500,000
Africa, ...	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
	42,500,000	8,500,000	51,000,000
Annual waste and consumption,	20,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
Annual increase on an average for 10 years, ...	22,500,000	3,500,000	34,000,000

French Weights and Measures.

[The following, with the article that has already appeared in the REGISTER, No. 35, page 132, contains all that is necessary to a correct understanding of these matters.]

Account of the present metrical system of France, with its exact reduction to English measure.

The *Savans* of the French nation devoted their attention for several years to the invention of a new set of measures, for lengths, surfaces, capacities and weights. The substance of their operations is contained in a variety of memoirs that have been presented to the National Institute; and it appears that a great number of the most learned men of different nations contributed their assistance to this object: some in performing the numerous and delicate experiments; others in making the necessary calculations and deductions; and others in arranging the results and drawing up the reports. The result of the whole is contained in a report made to the Institute on the 17th June, 1799; the abridgment of which is as follows:

The first object was to fix upon a standard of length; thence to deduce the measures of all the other kinds. To employ, says the reporter, Van Swinden, as the fundamental unity or standard of all measures, a standard taken from nature itself—a standard as unchangeable as the globe we inhabit; to propose a metrical system, having all its parts intimately connected, with its multiplies and subdivisions following a natural progression, which is simple, obvious and always uniform——is a beautiful, grand and sublime idea. This standard is founded on the basis of the circuit of the earth being the fourth part of the terrestrial meridian, contained between the equator and the north pole. The ten millioneth part of this quadrantal arc was adopted to be the lineal measuring unit, which they called *metre*, applying it equally to superficial and solid measures, taking for the unit of the former the square of the decuple; and for that of the latter the cube of the tenth part of the metre. They chose also, for the measuring unit of weight, the quantity of distilled water equal in bulk to the same cube in a constant state presented by nature, viz. of a certain temperature. And lastly, it is decided, that the multiplies and submultiplies of each kind of measure whether of weight, capacity, surface or length, shall be always taken in the decimal or decuple progression, as the most simple, natural and easy for calculation, according to the system of numeration which all Europe has used for many centuries.

As the basis of this new metrical system depends on a quarter of the terrestrial meridian, it is necessary that the magnitude of this arc should be known with great precision. Therefore, although many different degrees of the meridian have been carefully measured at several times, and in different countries, the Institute ordered a new and actual measurement of the whole arc of the meridian, extending the whole length of France, viz. from Dunkirk, on the north, to Barcelona in Spain, and passing through Paris; an extent of almost ten degrees. The measurement of this arc, in several years, was at length completed by Mechain and Delambre, two eminent astronomers; in which they employed rules or rods made of platina, of two toises or 12 feet in length, for measuring the bases; and whole circles, accurately made, for taking the angles, to tenths of seconds, by repeating the measures in many different parts of the circumference, and taking mediums of the whole. The precision with which the angles were observed is such, that out of 90 triangles which connect the extremeties of the meridional arc, there are 36 in which the sum of the three angles differs from its proper quantity by less than one second; that is, in which the error of the three, taken together, is less than one second: there are twenty-seven triangles, in which this error is less than two seconds; in 18 others it does not amount to three seconds; and there are four triangles, in which it falls between three and four seconds; and three triangles only in which it is more than four, but less than five seconds.

Every care was taken to support and dispose the platina rods properly in measuring the bases. The extremeties of the rods were never brought into contact; an interval being left, which was measured by a tongue of platina, sliding from the end of one of the rules and carrying a vernier and telescope. The corrections and allowances for difference of temperature, for obliquities of the line actually measured, and for the elevation above the level of the the sea, were also attended to, and allowed for. One rod was kept unemployed, for a module or standard, which was exactly equal to the double toise of Peru, in ten degrees temperature of Reaumur's thermometer, or fifty four of Fahrenheit. With this module, and also with the toise of Peru, the other measuring rods were compared, both before and after the operation of measuring, and found not to be at all altered.

The celestial latitudes, &c. also observed with the same repeating circle of Borda, are such as not to have an error of any thing near half a second.

The settling the article of the measure of weight was deputed to Lefevre Guineau, together with Fabroni of Florence; and the calculations from the measures of Mechain and Delambre, and the management of the whole business, was under the direction and conduct of a number of commissioners, several of whom were deputed from other nations.*

* For the remainder of this article we shall be indebted to *Aikin's Chemical Dictionary*.

The metre is equal to 36.9413 French inches, which is equal to 39.38272 English inches, the standards of each being at the temperature of melting ice, or 32° Fahr. But as the standards in this country [Great Britain] are always referred to the temperature of 60° or 62° (and the lattter is now preferred)—the expulsion of brass—(which is the material of which the standards are made) from 32° to 62° must always be taken into account; for it is obvious that if the English standard is at 62° and the French at 32°, the latter will measure a less quantity of the former than if both were at 32°.—The number 39.38272, therefore, which is the equivalent to the French metre when both are at 32°, must be diminished in the proportion in which brass expands 30 degrees, which is estimated by Dr. Soung, from Bordas' experiments, to make the equivalent of the metre to be 38.371 English inches, the standard of the metre being at 32°, and that of the English inch at 62°.

All the new French measures increase and decrease in decimal proportion, a distinctive prefix being put to the term by which the integer is called. These prefixes are Deca—, Hecto—, Kilo—, and Myria—, (taken from the Greek numbers) to express the multiplication of the integer by 10,100,1000 and 10000 respectively; and Deci—, Centi—, Mili—, (from the Latin numbers) to express the division of the integer by 10,100, or 1000. Or according to the following scale, taking the metre as the integer.

	Metre.		Metre.
1 Myriametre =	10000	1 Metre =	1.
1 Kilometre	1000	1 Decimetre	0.1
1 Hectometre	100	1 Centimetre	0.01
1 Decametre	10	1 Millimetre	0.001

The metre is the measure of length, and from it all the measures of surface, capacity, and weight, are deduced in the following way:

For square dimensions, the metre, or its parts squared, are employed. When used for measuring land the term *are* is adopted, which is a decametre squared. A *Hectare*, or 100 *Ares*, are about equivalent to 2 English *Acres*.

For the integer of the measure of capacity, both wet and dry, the decimetre cubed is employed, and is called the *Litre*. It is more than a third larger than the old French *Litron*, and is equal to 2 1-8 English wine pints.

The cubic metre is also called *Stere*, but is only used for measuring fire wood, to be substituted for the old French *Corde de Bois*.

For the integer of the measure of weight, the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 32° has been adapted. This is called a *Gramme*, and is equivalent to 15 1-2 English grains.

Of these measures, the *Metre*, *Litre* and *Gramme*, are almost the only integers that the chemical reader will ever meet with; and certainly their uniformity and exact ratio to each other, and decimal progression, render the comparison of them with our own measures, extremely easy.

The following are the correspondences between these and English measures.

The Metre=39.371 English inches.

The Square Metre=1550.075641 English square inches.

The sqr. decimetre=15.50075 English sqr. inches.

The Cubic Metre=61028.028 Eng. cub. in.=35 cubic feet 548.028 cube inches.

The Cubic Decimetre the same as the Litre.

The Litre, equal to the bulk of a kilogramme of water=61.028 English cub. in.

The Gramme, or weight of a cubic centimetre of water=15.44402 Troy grains.

TABLES.

Metre.		Eng. ft.	inches.	Decimetre.		Eng. inches.
1	=	3	3,371	1	=	3.9371
2		6	6.742	2		7.8742
3		9	10.113	3		11.8113
4		13	1.484	4		15.7484
5		16	4.855	5		19.6855
6		19	8.226	6		23.6226
7		22	11.597	7		27.5597
8		26	2.968	8		31.4968
9		29	6.339	9		35.4339

Litre.		Eng. cub. in.		Ale pints.		Wine pints.		oz. Troy of water.
1	=	61.028	=	1.7313	=	2.11553	=	32.104
2		122.056		3.4626		4.22706		64.208
3		184.084		5.1939		6.34059		96.312
4		244.112		6.9252		8.45412		128.416
5		305.140		8.6565		10.56765		160.520
6		366.168		10.3878		12.68118		192.624
7		427.196		12.1191		14.79471		224.728
8		488.224		13.8504		16.90824		256.832
9		549.252		15.5871		19.02177		288.936

Gramme.	Troy grs.	Decagramme.	Troy dram.	Troy grs.	Hectogramme.	Troy oz.	Avoirdupoise oz.
1 =	15.444	1 =	2	34.44	1 =	3.2175 =	3.5279
2	30.888	2	5	8.88	2	6.4350	7.0558
3	46.332	3	7	43.32	3	9.6525	10.5837
4	61.777	4	10	17.76	4	12.8700	14.1116
5	77.220	5	12	52.20	5	16.0875	17.6395
6	92.664	6	15	26.64	6	19.3050	21.1674
7	108.108	7	18	1.08	7	22.5295	24.6953
8	123.552	8	20	35.52	8	25.7400	28.2232
9	138.996	9	23	9.96	9	28.9575	31.7511

The decimal progression of all the French weights and measures renders it only necessary to change the decimal point in order to convert one into the equivalent of any other, of the same species and numerically the same, of a different denomination. Thus, as 9 *litres* are equal to 15 5817 ale pints, 9 *hectolitres* will be equal to 1558.17 ale pints; and so of the rest.

The French in Italy.

A work was published in Italy in 1800, which contained the following statement of the exactions of the French from the year 1796 We are not apprised of the degree of credit that attaches itself to these calculations—but insert them as a speculative curiosity:

	Livres Tournois.
1. Contributions in silver and gold coin, ...	151,150,000
2. By pillage, requisition, and various other ways, money, jewels and valuable furniture, ...	242,110,000
3. Forced loans, contributions in kind obtained by requisition or taken by force, &c.	145,000,000
	538,260,000
	$ 100,475,200

This statement is made as excluding the *invaluable* productions of the arts and treasures of antiquity, transferred to Paris.

Presidential Nomination.

A meeting of the republican members of the legislature of New-York was held in the capital, at Albany, on the 29th inst. The whole number of republicans in the senate and assembly is 95, of whom 91 were present. Gen. *James W. Wilkin* of the senate, was unanimously called to the chair, and *Alexander Sheldon*, Esq. speaker of the house of assembly, appointed secretary.

A motion, that the meeting should proceed to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was approved by 87 voices. It was then proposed that DE WITT CLINTON, Esq. should be supported for that office, and determined *unanimously*; after some debate, in which general *Root* was the only opponent, who retired before the question was put. A grand committee, composed of one gentleman from each congressional district, was then appointed to promote the election of the candidate selected. After the meeting adjourned, this committee waited upon Mr. *Clinton*, and informed him through their chairman of their proceedings, on which he said, "that he sensibly felt and duly appreciated so distinguished a proof of their confidence."

This remarkable unanimity is well calculated to increase the high confidence already reposed in Mr. *Clinton*, in many parts of the union. Partaking liberally of the spirit and firmness of his illustrious relative, our late revered vice-president, with a highly cultivated mind and polished manners, his pretensions, supported by the state of New York, are truly respectable. He is said to possess those qualities, in a super-eminent degree, that *distinguished* his uncle in the exercise of his executive functions for so many years; and he would, in the opinion of those who know him best, fill the presidential seat with much honor to himself and benefit to his country. His character, for several years past, has stood very high in many parts of Maryland.

If, according to the line we have chalked out for ourselves, it were consistent to express a wish on the ensuing presidential election, we would say, (speaking of men as their conduct at present appears to merit, and wishing to prevent confusion and disorder in the ranks of the interest of which we as *individuals* form a part)—it were well, that *De Witt Clinton* had been nominated vice-president of the United States, with a view to his succeeding Mr. *Madison* at the end of four years, if so long the present power predominates—though we respect and reverence the old patriot *Langdon*, named for that place, by the meeting at *Washington*.

It is probable that some who denounce the *caucus* at *Washington* will approve that at *Albany*, and *vice versa*. One nomination is just as *legitimate* as the other; and the right of either meeting to select and name a candidate will not be reasonably questioned. Every attempt to excite animosities on account of them, or either of them, should be zealously discountenanced, particularly such as are founded on "*geographical* distinctions." If the coming state of things, a state yet untried since the organization of our government, is not calculated to promote *union*, let our differences manifest we have one common object—the welfare of the republic, and the defeat of its foes.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, Esq one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, has also been named as a suitable candidate for the presidency.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 29.—After the disposition of some business of minor importance—

Mr. Randolph, after stating that he had a motion to make, commenced a speech involving generally the present state of our relations with France and Great Britain. When he had been speaking about an hour and an half, a question of order arose, and it was decided by the speaker that the gentleman ought, previous to debating so much at large, to submit his motion to the house.

After some desultory debate and decisions on points of order, Mr. Randolph submitted the following proposition: "*That under present circumstances, it is inexpedient to resort to a war with Great Britain.*"

And the question being taken, that the house do now proceed to the consideration of the said resolution, it was decided in the negative.

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Basset, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Goldsborough, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Macon, Milnor, Mosely, Nelson, Pearson, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Rodman, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracey, White, Williams, Wilson—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bartlett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoore, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Little, Kent, Lowndes, Lyle, Moore, McCoy, McKee, McKim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morrow, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Winn, Wright—72.

The usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, June 2.—Mr. Newton presented the petition of certain Spaniards lately arrived from Teneriffe, stating the distressed situation of the inhabitants of that island, and praying permission to export provisions. Mr. N. stated that the petition itself contained contradictions; and that its statements were contradicted from other sources. The petition, &c. were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution—

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the legislature of the state of Georgia be, and they hereby are, requested to give their assent to the formation of two states in the Mississippi territory, provided, in the opinion of congress, a division of that territory may hereafter be deemed expedient.

Mr. P. said, that it would be recollected, that the senate had postponed the bill for the erection of the territory of Mississippi into a state. The basis of that decision was, that it was expedient to form two states out of that territory, which could not be done without the consent of the legislature of the state of Georgia, which he therefore wished to obtain.

The resolution lies on the table.

The engrossed bill supplemental to the act for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Quincey said, that by the provisions of certain laws now in existence, the consuls and vice consuls of the United States were authorised to send home vessels and seamen left destitute in foreign ports, and that masters of vessels were obliged to receive them at a certain price if it should not exceed ten dollars for each man,—It had been found, however, in certain cases, that the expense far exceeded that allowance; and, from certain expressions in the law, the former comptroller did decide that a sum greater than ten dollars per man might be allowed for such service, by the department of state. The course of proceeding in such cases has been regulated by that decision. A new comptroller, however, had given a different decision, and had considered that the law precluded the allowance of more than ten dollars. This decision, which the comptroller had grounded on the positive expression of the statute, although it might be correct, the secretary of state conceived would operate oppressively to the citizen. Under these circumstances, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any alterations are requisite in the several acts relative to consuls and vice consuls, and for the protection of American seamen, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the recovery, protection and indemnification of American seamen.

After the bill was read through,

Mr. Clay (the speaker) made a motion for the committee to rise. He objected to some of the provisions of the bill, though he applauded and fully concided in its object. He submitted to the gentleman from Maryland whether, as it was in contemplation to take a measure still more strong, and which would supersede the

necessity of the present, they ought not to suspend the decision of the weaker measure till the other was disposed of. At the same time, he pledged himself, for one, if the stronger measure should fail from any cause, that he would agree in the principle of the bill, and afford any aid in his power to make its details as perfect as possible.

Mr. Wright said that even war measures would not supercede the necessity of this bill, which contemplated provisions for the support and remuneration of impressed seamen. He should not, however, now make any material opposition to the rising of the committee; but he hoped they would not suffer such a stain upon their character as to permit thousands on thousands of their fellow-citizens to remain in ignominous bondage, under treatment worse than that of galley-slaves.

The committee then rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

SECRET SITTING.

A message was received from the president of the United States, which, when opened, the speaker declared to be of a confidential nature. And the house was cleared of strangers, and so remained until it adjourned.

Monday, June 2.—The house sat about half an hour with closed doors, and then adjourned.

Tuesday, June 3.—The house sat till near 4 o'clock with closed doors, and then adjourned.

(For Thursday's proceedings see last page.)

Public Documents

Laid before congress on Monday last.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, April 15, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you, that, in addition to those seamen belonging to his majesty's hired armed ketch Gleanor, mentioned in my representation to you of the 30th ultimo, who lately received protection in the violation of their engagements, or were seduced from the service of his majesty by citizens of the United States, I have since been informed by lieutenant Green, her commander, of another subject of his majesty who was also induced to leave his majesty's service, in consequence of encouragement to that effect from the inhabitants of Annapolis.

Such instances, sir, of improper attempts made on the part of citizens of the United States to deprive his majesty's ships, even when employed in the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, of their seamen, will serve in conjunction with many others in my power to quote, and perhaps in your remembrance, to shew, that if the United States have reason at times to complain of irregularities in his majesty's officers, in undesignedly taking their seamen, mistaking them for their own, we have occasionally also reason to make complaint of our seamen engaged on national service, and known as British subjects, being seduced from their allegiance by citizens of the U. States with circumstances of aggravation and insult highly irritating.

Although, sir, it has unfortunately not as yet been found practicable by our governments to agree to such arrangements as might preclude the possibility of events taking place so calculated to produce vexation on either side, I cannot however but hope that the government of the United States may find some means to prevent a recurrence of similar irregularities on the part of their citizens; and I assure you, sir, that, as hitherto, so at all times, whenever you claim any persons on board of any of his majesty's ships, as native American citizens, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to procure their discharge; and I will add, that it would afford me very high satisfaction to be now furnished by you with a list of all those whom you can claim as such, in order that I might use every effort in my power to obtain their immediate release.

You need not, I am sure, sir, be reminded by me of the prompt attention which has invariably been given by his majesty's commanding officer on the Halifax station, to the reclamations in similar cases, which I have transmitted since my arrival in the U. States to him in your name, nor of the readiness with which he has given directions when practicable for their being instantaneously discharged.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of state, May 30, 1812.

SIR—Having had the honor to confer with you soon after the date of your letter of April 15, relative to a deserter from his Britannic majesty's ship of war the Gleanor, it is unnecessary to repeat here the remarks which I then made on the subject. I shall only observe that none of the men who deserted from that vessel had any encouragement to do it from the constituted authorities of the United States, or of the state of Maryland. If they received such encouragement from any of our citizens, it is a cause of regret; but it is an act not cognizable by our laws any more than it is presumed to be by those of Great Britain.

It is proper to state that a similar desertion took place last year from an American frigate in an English port, in which no redress was afforded. It was the more remarkable, as the deserter took refuge on board a British ship of war, the commander of which refused to surrender him on being requested to do so.

Your proffered exertions to procure the discharge of native American citizens, from on board British ships of war, of which you desire a list, has not escaped attention.

It is impossible for the United States to discriminate between their native and naturalized citizens, nor ought your government to expect it, AS IT MAKES NO SUCH DISCRIMINATION ITSELF. There is in this office a list of several thousand American seamen who have been impressed into the British service, for whose release applications have, from time to time, been already made. Of this list a copy shall be forwarded you, to take advantage of any good offices you may be able to render.

I have, &c.

Signed, J. MONROE.

MR. MONROE TO MR. RUSSEL.

Department of state, July 27, 1811.

SIR—This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Barlow, who is appointed to represent the United States at Paris, as their minister plenipotentiary. You will deliver to him the papers in your possession, and give him all the information in your power, relative to our affairs with the French government.

The president has instructed me to communicate to you his approbation of your conduct in the discharge of the duties which devolved on you as charge d'affaires at Paris, after the departure of general Armstrong, which I execute with pleasure. As an evidence of this confidence and favorable disposition, he has appointed you to the same trust in London, for which I enclose you a commission. It is hoped, that it may suit your convenience to repair to that court, and to remain there till a minister shall be appointed, which will be done as soon as the congress convenes. The frigate which takes Mr. Barlow to France will pass on to some port in Holland, to execute a particular instruction from the secretary of the treasury relative to our debt in that country. She will then return to France, and

take you to such English port as may be most convenient to you.

Your services in France would have given you such knowledge of your duties at London, that I shall not go into detail in this communication respecting them. It is wished and expected that you and Mr. Barlow will communicate fully on the subject of your respective duties, and co-operate together in the measures which are deemed necessary to promote the just objects of the United States with the countries in which you will respectively represent them.

You will receive a copy of the notes of Mr. Foster on several important topics, and my answers to them, particularly on the British orders in council, the possession taken by the United States of certain parts of West Florida, and the late encounter between the United States' frigate the President and the British sloop of war the Little Belt. It is hoped that the British government will proceed to revoke its orders in council, and thus restore in all respects, the friendly relation which would be so advantageous to both countries.—The papers relative to West Florida shew the ground on which that question rests. The affair of the Little Belt cannot excite much feeling, it is presumed, in England: The chase was begun by the British captain—he fired the first shot and the first broad side; to which it may be added, that the occurrence took place near our coast, which is sometimes infested by vessels from the West Indies, without commission, and even for piratical purposes. It seems to be a right inseparable from the sovereignty of the United States to ascertain the character and nation of the vessels which hang on their coast. An inquiry is ordered into commodore Rodgers' conduct, at his request, for the purpose of establishing all the facts appertaining to this occurrence.

You will be allowed an outfit for Paris, and half an outfit to take you to London.

Should you by any circumstance be unable to proceed to London, which would be a cause of regret, you will be so good as to transmit, by a special messenger, the papers forwarded for you to Mr. Smith, who, in that event will remain there.

You will receive enclosed a letter to Mr. Smith, to be delivered to him in case you go to London, as it is wished that your removal to London should not be imputed to a want of due respect for him.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Russell, dated

"Department of State, Nov. 27, 1811.

"I had lately the honor to transmit to you a copy of the president's message to congress at the commencement of the session, and of the documents which accompanied it, so far as they were then printed. In the papers now sent you will receive a complete copy of that highly interesting communication.

"You will see by these documents the ground which has been taken by the executive, in consequence of the new ground taken by Great Britain. The orders in council are considered as war on our commerce, and to continue till the continental market is opened to British products, which may not be, pending the present war in Europe. The U. States cannot allow Great Britain to regulate their trade, nor can they be content with a trade to Great Britain only, whose markets are already surcharged with their productions.

"The United States are therefore reduced to the dilemma either of abandoning their commerce, or of resorting to other means more likely to obtain a respect for their rights. Between these alternatives there can be little cause for hesitation.

"It will be highly satisfactory to learn that a change in the policy of Great Britain shall have taken place, and it is expected that you will avail yourself of every opportunity, and particularly of the return of this vessel, to communicate the most full and correct information on the subject.

"The Hornet will land a messenger in France, who takes despatches to our minister in Paris, after which she will proceed to England and land there a messenger with despatches to you. It is desired that you will hurry her return to France with the greatest expedition possible, from whence she will hasten to the United States.

Extract of of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated

London, 22d Nov. 1811.

"I have the honor to inform you that I reached London on the 12th of this month, and on the 15th waited on the marquis Wellesley, in pursuance to his appointment. His lordship said it was very uncertain when he should be able to present me to the prince regent, as his royal highness had the day before met with an accident at Oatlands which might prevent his return to town for some time.

"Our conversation was of a very general character, and did not embrace with precision any of the questions in agitation between the two countries. His lordship once observed, that he hoped, in the course of five or six weeks, we might have some amicable discussion with each other.

"Until I am otherwise instructed, I shall confine myself here to the exercise of the ordinary duties of the legation. After the proof which has been already produced of the revocation of the French decrees, it would probably do no good for me to make a statement on that subject, especially, as I have nothing new to offer. Enough has already been said to convince those who were not pre-disposed to resist conviction.

"The Constitution left Portsmouth on the 21st inst. for Cherbourg."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the secretary of State—dated

London, 23d Dec. 1811.

"Since I wrote you on the 22d ult. nothing new in relation to the United States, has occurred here.

Every thing remains in doubt with regard to a change of ministers, and much more so with regard to a change of measures.

I have not heard from Mr. Barlow since I left France, and do not know if the Constitution has yet left that country.

The newspapers I transmit you herewith, contain the late occurrences, and to those I beg leave to refer you."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell, charge d'affaires of the United States at London, to the Secretary of State—dated

London, 10th January 1811.

"Mr. Tayloe, the messenger by the United States' ship Hornet, arrived in town on the 3d of this month, and delivered your despatches. I regret that I have nothing of a satisfactory nature to communicate to you in return, relative to a change of

system here. I have detained Mr. Tayloe a few days, as the opening of parliament, and the early debates, might indicate the spirit and develope the views of the ministry with regard to us.

"I have announced to the marquis Wellesley that the messenger will leave London on the 14th inst. and while I offered to take charge of any despatches which his lordship might wish to transmit by him, I availed myself of the occasion to state the high satisfaction it would afford me to be able to communicate to the American government by the same opportunity, the repeal, or such modification of the orders in council violating the rights of the United States, as would remove the great obstacle to free intercourse and perfect harmony between the two countries. I do not, however, flatter myself that this suggestion will produce the desired effect."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russel, to Mr. Munroe, dated

London, Jan. 14, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you via Liverpool on the 10th of this month, I have received no communication from this government.

The expectation of a change of ministry, which was confidently entertained a few weeks since, appears to have vanished, and a hope of the extinguishment of the orders in council is very much diminished."

[We have not yet received the whole of this correspondence and, of course, cannot give it. There does not appear any important or leading feature contained in it. The series shall be concluded in our next.—Ed. Reg.]

Revolution in Mexico.

Extract of a letter from St. Antonia, in the province of Texas, dated 8th February, 1812.

The party that still adheres to the old principles of the Spanish colonial system, consisting chiefly of persons born in Old Spain, and some other characters either connected with or depending upon them, is losing ground every day.—Even the priests, who formerly sanctioned every arbitrary measure, desert them. The party of the Creoles is rapidly increasing. Hitherto, governor Herrera, of this place, jointly with governor Salcedo, of Chihuahua, in the province of New Biscay, together with the Viceroy of Mexico, and the different intendants of the interior provinces, and the vice-royalty, endeavoured to persuade the people that Ferdinand VII. would be immediately restored to his throne, the French be driven from the Peninsula, and the former order of things restored. But gradually Ferdinand VII. is lost out of sight, as a phantom that has no political existence, and the oppression of the government obliges the people of this province to shake off their former yoke entirely. General Ryon has collected a formidable army, chiefly cavalry, consisting of Creoles, born in the interior provinces. His head-quarters were according to the last accounts, at the Hacienda St. Lorenzo, in the province of Coquilla, by which position he has made himself complete master of the defiles through which the principal roads from Mexico to Santa-Fe and to Muntelrey run, so that he has in a measure cut off Salcedo and his party, and likewise Herrera and his corps from all aid which they could derive from the provinces of the vice-royalty. The communication between this place and Montalovez Durango and from there to Mexico, is entirely intercepted. The king's *presidios* dare not to venture out of their garrison without being completely harassed, surprised and cut to pieces, when their arms are distributed amongst the insurgent Creoles, who stand greatly in want of them.

The miners employed in the mines of Zacateccas, St Louis de Potosi and Guanaxuato, have declined for the greater part to work for the former undertakers and proprietors, and are all in favor of a change. They chiefly continue to work at equal portions amongst themselvs, in spite of the remonstrances made to them by the major Domos, who are superintendants of the mines; and priests born in Spain. The creole priests, who were like the rest kept in the lower clerical situations, encourage the prevalent desire to shake off the yoke of the European Spaniards. In spite of the number and great severities used by the European Spaniards, the act of independence of the provinces of Terra Firma, done at Carthagena, 11th November last year, has found its way into these provinces, by travellers from Vera-Cruz; copies of it are every where transcribed with enthusiasm. Through the means of traders from Natchitoches, copies of the resolutions of congress respecting the revolution of the Spanish provinces, have likewise found their way here—great pains are taken by the creoles to circulate them. For want of printing presses they are copied by the itinerant monks, and posted up by the creoles to animate their countrymen. As far as I can learn, it is the intention of the principal leaders of independence, as soon as they have entirely driven all partizans of the former government out of the interior provinces of New Spain, and the vice royalty, to assemble either at Zacatecas or St Louis de Potosi, and to fix on a form of government: that of this moment is entirely military.

Miscellaneous.

Useful invention.—Mr. Schultz has obtained a patent from the United States for a *hydraulic machine*, by means of which water can be raised, as well in running, as in *still water* or *ponds*, applicable to the turning of mills of every description, to supply cities with water, without the assistance of steam engines, or any other very expensive agents, to water meadows, drain lands, extinguish fires, &c. He has also obtained a patent, for a *hydraulic boat*, for the transportation of goods, ferry or passage boat, &c. and which is propelled against the stream or current, without stream engine or any other expensive agents.

Natural history.—It is generally known, that the state of the atmosphere has a visible effect upon certain animals; and that for instance, cats, dogs, frogs, hogs &c. have a very strong presentiment of every change preparing in it. It has been discovered that the *spider* possessed this quality in a more eminent degree than all other animals, and is peculiarly fit to serve as an unerring barometer. These insects have two different ways of weaving their webs, by which we can know what weather we are to have. When the weather inclines to turn rainy or windy, they make the principal threads, which are the foundation, as it were, of their whole web, very short and rather thick; whereas they spin them much longer when fine and warm weather is to be expected. Thence it appears clearly, that the spiders have not only a near, but also a distant presentiment of the changes which are preparing in the air. The barometer foretels the state of the weather with certainty only for about twenty-four hours, whereas we may be sure, that the weather will

be fine 12 or 14 days when the spider makes the principal threads of its web long. How fortunate is it, therefore, that provident nature, amongst other gifts, also has bestowed upon the cultivator of the earth such a cheap instrument, upon the sensibility and infallibility of which, with regard to the impending changes in the atmosphere, he can rely. The barometers are frequently very fallible guides, particularly when they point to *settled fair*; whereas the work of the spider fails to give certain information. This insect, which is one of the most economical animals, does not go to work nor expend such great length of threads, before the most perfect equilibrium of all the constituent part of the air indicates with certainty that this great expenditure will not be in vain. Let the weather be ever so bad, we may conclude with certainty that it will not last long, and soon change for *settled fair*, when we see the spider repair the damages which his web has received in consequence of a temporary gust of wind.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, June 6.

The detachment of militia, ordered by the president of the United States into actual service, from the state of *Ohio*, (a wilderness 25 years ago) consisting of 1200 men, cavalry, riflemen and infantry, are already in the field, completely equipped! A body of as brave, gallant and hardy young men as ever were assembled. This detachment is composed entirely of volunteers; their number was made up in a few days. With the exception of the superior officers, they are principally men in the very prime of life; able and capable of doing any thing—that men can do—to avenge their country. At this date they are, probably, encamped at *Detroit*. They were to be joined by the 4th United States regiment, and other regular troops about to descend the Ohio from Pittsburg.

Six thousand men from Kentucky were expected to unite with this force. The whole to be under general *Hull*, a gentleman of high reputation, who has the command of the *Western* army.

Our hearts are still sickened with the details of murders by the Indians. But the time is at hand when they shall cease. It is in *Upper Canada*, with the *British*, at *Malden* and *Amhersburg*, that the Indian war is to be closed. And, if we mistake not, general *Hull* will soon give them such a *talk* as shall convince the *white* and *red* savages that their murders may not be committed with impunity.

The secretary of the navy is advertising for large supplies of live oak and white oak timber, to be delivered at the navy yards at Washington, New-York, Boston, or Portsmouth.

Colonel SELBY—one of the heroes of *King's Mountain*,—is a candidate for the chief magistracy of Kentucky—"*provided, the United States are involved in war*"—thinking that, in such a case, he may do "the state some service." There appears no doubt of his election if he permits his name to be offered to his fellow-citizens.

The military spirit beats high in Kentucky—as soon as the requisition of the president was known at *Lexington*, and before the governor's orders reached that place, a company of volunteers of 100 men was formed. They *immediately* equipped themselves, and were prepared to march "to the lakes, to the plains of Abraham, or the consecrated field of Tippecanoe." It appears that this state will furnish her quota entirely of volunteers.

Massachusetts.—The votes for governor have been counted, and were found as follows:

Whole no. of votes - -	104,156
Necessary to make a choice -	52,078

Mr. Strong had 52,696 votes, and Mr. Gerry 51,326 votes. The former was therefore declared duly elected. Last year the votes were—for Mr. Gerry 43,328; for Mr. Gore, 40,142: the increase of votes is nearly 20,000.

Mr. *Dana* (rep.) has been elected speaker of the senate by a large majority—and Mr. Bigelow (fed.) was chosen speaker of the house of representatives—the votes were

For Mr. Bigelow . . .	423
Mr. Holmes (rep.) . . .	290

The whole number of *members* present *seven hundred and thirteen*, and majority for Mr. B. 133.

A very destructive hail storm took place on 13th May, in various parts of Anne-Arundel and Prince George's counties. In some places the hail was drifted against the fences to the height of four or five feet, and remained for several days—on some farms not an out-house was left standing. Some of the hail stones measured more than six inches in circumference.

London papers to the 27th of April, have been received at Boston. It is stated that the *catholic question* has been decided in the house of lords in favor of the petitioners by a majority of 72. These papers contain nothing else of importance except the articles headed "orders in council," see page 229; to which the attention of our readers is invited.

The old king of Great Britain appears entirely lost in the splendor of the Regent. He lives—a madman.

A treaty of alliance offensive and defensive has been concluded between France and Austria. Sweden has been tempted by the former to send 35,000 troops into Germany; for which she was to have Finland, lately wrested from her, restored by Russia, and also receive a slice of that country as far as the Ladago.

By an arrival at Boston from Pernambuco, we learn, that the *Buenos-Ayreans* and *Monte Videans* have united their forces, and declared war against the prince regent of Portugal, who, but a short time ago, sent an army into their country to aid the latter in defending themselves from the former! The joint forces are said to be in *Brazil*, and to have taken Rio Grand-South and St. Catherine. It is further stated that they contemplated an attack on Rio de Janeiro, and that there was not the least doubt of their conquering the *Portuguese*.—This is, indeed, the age of revolutions! The prince regent is a weak and miserable creature, too indolent, and too ignorant to confer those great benefits on the country that were anticipated from his residence in it.

A vessel has arrived in the Delaware under British colors, from Laguira, in ballast, with passengers, baggage and specie. The passengers are 17 in number, men, women and children, who escaped with what they could save from the ruins of Caraccas and Laguira. The British captain was ignorant of our laws, until his vessel was taken possession of by an officer from the United States' brig Argus, at anchor off New Castle. All the passengers were landed by order of the captain of the brig, and permitted to carry with them their baggage and specie, except one gentleman who had $20,136 in specie, which was seized. The money was deposited, by the marshal of the district, in the bank, to abide a legal decision. If the preceding is a just

statement of the matter, reason and humanity will interfere, and restore to the unfortunate his property.

A great battle is said to have been fought about the 1st May, between the "*whigs*" of *Caracas* and "*tories*" of *Coro*, the latter being aided by some "*regulars*" from *Porto-Rico*. The whigs gained a complete victory. They took and sunk 32 armed boats of the tories, and made 700 prisoners. ☞We place much faith in the preceding, from having seen private letters from Caracas some days ago, which stated that *Miranda* had marched for *Coro* with a powerful and well appointed army; and are glad to observe that the late dreadful visitations of Providence, have not rendered the people unmindful of the blessing he has bestowed in breaking their chains. Though the earthquakes had happened so lately, the private letters above alluded to say, that the city of Caracas was illuminated on the anniversary of the independence of Venezuela (the 19th of April) and that the people were full of patriotic ardor. May heaven prosper them!

PATRIOTISM.—*The regiment of cavalry* of the city and county of Philadelphia, composed of pretty equal proportions of democrats and federalists, have *unanimously* agreed to tender their services to the governor of Pennsylvania. This is most excellent!—We shall certainly be a united people!

Dem. Press.

Sheep Shearing.

Georgetown, Ky. April 29.

On Tuesday last, Wm. Story, of Georgetown, sheared, of the flock belonging to *Story* and *Nichols*, sixteen full blooded Merino Sheep—10 of which were imported from Spain—The product was as follows:

	lbs.	oz.
A Buck, *(Judas)*	12	4
A Buck, *(Don Carlos)*	9	12
An imported Ewe,	7	
Do. do.	7	8
Do. do.	7	8
Do. do.	10	4
Do. do.	8	4
Do. do.	8	
Do. do.	6	12
Do. do.	6	4
An ewe Lamb, *(Sancho)* fifteen months old,	9	
A Buck *(Palleford)* fifteen months old,	8	8
An ewe Lamb, fifteen months old,	7	8
A young Buck, *(Columbus)* ten months old,	7	
A young Buck, ten months old,	5	
A young ewe, about ten months old,	5	4
Aggregate amount	125	12

Averaging the flock, including the lambs, at about seven pounds fourteen ounces.

The above *shearing* was attended by about one hundred persons—among whom were a number of the most respectable citizens of Scott county. An agreeable repast was furnished by Wm. Story, and all retired surprised to see that the wool of the Merino sheep should so far exceed in quantity and quality, the best wool of the common sheep of the western country.

1775 and 1812.

A company of light artillery of the new army of the United States, passed through this city on Thursday last, for the *northward*. It consisted of between 70 and 80 fine looking hardy young fellows, having in their train 8 pieces of cannon and two baggage waggons. The circumstance, by a very natural association of ideas, carried our mind to the state of our country at the commencement of the war for independence, and brought to recollection the following inscription, ordered by the old congress to be engraved on one of the brass cannon belonging to the *whigs* at that time, as follows—

"THE HANCOCK.

SACRED TO LIBERTY.

This is one of four cannon which constituted the whole train of field artillery possessed by the British colonies of North America, at the commencement of the war, on the 19th of April, M,DCC,LXXV.

This cannon and its fellow, belonging to a number of citizens of Boston, were used in many engagements during the war.

The other two, the property of the government of Massachusetts, were taken by the enemy.

By order of the United States, in congress assembled, May 19, 1783."

N. B. The other preserved cannon is styled, the Adams; and, except the name, has an inscription similar to that of the Hancock.

CONGRESS.—The doors of the house of representatives were closed during the session on Thursday. We are not disposed to notice every rumor that is afloat, though we should be happy to convey to our friends some information of what is doing. We merely state a belief, founded on pretty strong grounds, that war against England will be immediately declared.

☞To keep pace with the current of matter and yet preserve a considerable space for miscellaneous articles—but chiefly to manifest our increasing desire to render this work more and more valuable, *a supplement to the 39th No.* accompanies the present.

It is a source of great regret, and of much anxiety and trouble to the editor, as well as detrimental to the value of the *Register*, (the *improvement* of which it was designed to extend *pari passu* with *the means* afforded) that nearly two thirds of our subscribers have yet neglected to comply with the terms on which this work is published—by referring to No. 1, page 2, it will be found that when the *twenty sixth* number was received, a payment of $5 was due—to be settled for *annually* thereafter. This is the *fortieth* number, and the fact is as above stated.

In most parts to which the *Register* is sent there are agents or it, who have been furnished with the several bills due in their respective neighborhoods. If this medium does not present itself, the mail is an eligible and safe conveyance, and can always be resorted to. We feel hurt in being compelled to *record* these things in the REGISTER; but our *interest* is as deeply involved in this matter as it is our *principle* to add to the respectability of the work. Those who have promptly complied with our little demands, as well as those who *(through inattention)* have neglected to do so, considering their individual dues of no importance, *will equally regret the necessity of this call.*

The few copies of the first volume yet remaining will not be disposed of to any but those who subscribe, at least, for the current year. Nor be delivered but on the payment of five dollars.

To the friends of the Register it will give pleasure to learn, that its subscribers are yet augmented daily.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1812. [No. 41.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5. *per annum*

Public Documents.

(Laid before congress on Monday, 1st of June—concluded from p. 238)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated *London, January* 14, 1812.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 27th of November last.

"It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to communicate to you, by the return of the Hornet, the revocation of the orders in council: hitherto, however, there has been exhibited here no disposition to repeal them."

Copy of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated *London, January* 14, 1812.

SIR,—I lament that it is not in my power to announce to you, by the return of Mr. Tayloe, the adoption of a system here towards the United States, more just and reasonable than that of which we now complain. No intimation has been given to me of an intention to abandon the offending orders in council. I have not, hitherto, made any representation in regard to these orders, and if they are to be persisted in, as Mr. Foster declares, not only until the Berlin and Milan decrees be *entirely* abrogated, but until we compel the French government to admit us in France with the manufactures and produce of Great Britain and her colonies, it must be useless to say any thing upon the subject. The revolting extravagance of these pretensions is too manifest to be subject of argument, and the very attempt to reason them down would admit that they are not too absurd for refutation.

Should Mr. Barlow furnish me with any new evidence of the discontinuance of the French edicts, so far as they were in derogation of our rights, I shall present it to this government, and *once more* (however unnecessary it may appear) afford it an opportunity of revoking its orders, which can no longer be pretended to rest on our acquiescence in the decrees of its enemy, from the unrighteous operation of which we are specially exempted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, January 22, 1812.

SIR,—Yesterday I understood the case of the Female, one of the vessels captured under the orders in council, came to trial before sir William Scott. He rejected a motion for time to produce evidence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees *in relation to the United States*, and suggested that there would be a question of law, if such revocation, when shewn, would be considered by the British government as sufficient to require the repeal of the orders in council. At any rate, that he was bound to consider these orders to be in force until their repeal should be notified to him by this government. The Female was condemned.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Hon. James Monroe, &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated *London, January* 25, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you on the 14th inst. by the Hornet, I have received no communication, either from Washington or Paris.

"The Hornet did not leave Cowes until the 18th, owing, I presume to the indisposition of the captain, whom I understand to have been very ill. I dismissed Mr. Tayloe here on the 14th."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe, dated *London, February* 3, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you, on the 5th ultimo, I have received your communications of the 20th December, through the good offices of Mr. Foster.

"While I lament the necessity, as I most sincerely do, of the course indicated by the proceedings of congress; yet it is gratifying to learn that it will be pursued with vigor and unanimity.—I am persuaded that this government has presumed much on our weakness and divisions, and that it continues to believe that we have not energy and union enough to make efficient war.

"I have this moment learnt that the Hornet has returned from Cherbourg to Cowes, and I understand by a letter from the consul there, that there is a Mr. Porter on board with despatches from Mr. Barlow for this legation; but he has not yet made his appearance here. I am obliged to close this letter without waiting for him, as I understand the next post may not arrive at Liverpool in season for the Orbit."

Copy of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State, dated *London, 9th February* 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you enclosed, a copy of a letter, dated 29th ult. from Mr. Barlow, and a copy of the note in which I yesterday communicated that letter to the marquis Wellesley.

Although the proof of the revocation of the French decrees contained in the letter of Mr. Barlow, is, when taken by itself, of no very conclusive character, yet it ought, when connected with that previously exhibited to this government, to be admitted as satisfactorily establishing that revocation; and in this view I have thought it to be my duty to present it here.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[Enclosed in Mr. Russell's of February 9th, 1812.]

Mr. Russell to the Marquis Wellesley.

London, 8th February, 1812.

MY LORD,—I have the honor herewith to hand to your lordship, a copy of a letter addressed to me, on the 29th of last month, by Mr. Barlow, the American minister at Paris.

I have felt some hesitation in communicating this letter to your lordship, lest my motive might be mistaken, and an obligation appear to be admitted on the part of the United States, to furnish more evidence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees than has already been furnished, or than has been necessary to their own conviction. I trust, however, that my conduct on this occasion will be ascribed alone to an earnest desire to prevent the evils which a continued diversity of opinion on this subject, might, unhappily, produce.

The case of the Acastus, necessarily implies that American vessels, captured by the cruisers of France, are adjudged by the French navigation laws only, and that the Berlin and Milan [decrees] make no part of those laws, the Acastus being acquitted, notwithstanding the fact of her having been boarded by an English vessel of war.

To the declaration of Mr. Barlow, that since his residence at Paris there had been no instance of a vessel, under either the Berlin or Milan decrees, being detained or molested by the French government, I beg leave to add that previous to his residence, and subsequent to the first of November 1810, these decrees were not executed in violation of the neutral or national rights of the United States.

Whatever doubts might have originally been entertained of the efficient nature of the revocation of those decrees, on account of the form in which that measure was announced, those doubts ought surely now to yield to the uniform experience of fifteen months, during which period not a single fact has occurred to justify them.

I do not urge in confirmation of this revocation, the admission of American vessels with cargoes arrived in the ports of France after having touched in England, as stated by Mr. Barlow, and as accords with what occurred during my residence at Paris, because such admission is evidence only of the cessation of the municipal operation of the decrees in relation to the United States, of which it cannot be presumed that the British government requires an account.

I cannot forbear to persuade myself that the proof now added to the mass which was already before your lordship, will satisfactorily establish, in the judgment of his Britannic majesty's government, the revocation of the decrees in question, and lead to such a repeal of the orders in council in regard to the United States, as will restore the friendly relations and commercial intercourse between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

[Enclosed in Mr. Russell's of February 9th 1812.]

Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell.

Paris, 29th January, 1812.

SIR,—The ship Acastus, captain Cottle, from Norfolk bound to Tonningen, with tobacco, had been boarded by an English frigate and was taken by a French privateer and brought into Fecamp for the fact of having been so boarded. This was in November last. On the second of December I stated the facts to the duke of Bassano; and in a few days after, the ship and cargo were ordered by the emperor to be restored to the owners on condition that she had not violated the French navigation laws, which latter question was sent to the council of prizes to determine. The council determined that no such violation had taken place, and the ship and cargo were definitively restored to captain Cottle.

To the above fact, I can add that since my residence here, several American vessels and cargoes have arrived and been admitted in the ports of France, after having touched in England, the fact being declared; and there is no instance within that period, of a vessel in either of the cases of the Berlin and Milan decrees being detained or molested by the French government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 21st February, 1812.

SIR,—I regret that in announcing to you the cessation of the restrictions on the regency here, I cannot, at the same time, up-

prise you of the adoption of a more just and enlightened policy in favor of the United States than has hitherto prevailed.

The partial changes in the ministry will probably produce no change of its character, or lead to an abandonment of the existing system in relation to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The hon. James Monroe, secretary of state of U. S.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, 22d February, 1812.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you enclosed, a copy of a letter to me, from the earl of Liverpool, relating to a person by the name Bowman, said to be a British subject, and forcibly detained on board the United States' ship Hornet, together with copies of the deposition of Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman, which accompanied it, and of my reply.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

The Earl of Liverpool to Mr. Russell.

Foreign Office, 20th February, 1812.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of an affidavit, sworn at Portsmouth, by Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman, stating herself to be the wife of William Bowman, one of his majesty's subjects, now detained against his will on board the United States' sloop Hornet, at present in Cowes' road.

You cannot but be aware of the urgent necessity of putting the facts, alleged in this document, into an immediate train of investigation; and I am to request that you will communicate without loss of time, with the commanding officer of the Hornet, in order that he may afford you all the information in his power, and that the vessel may not put to sea before the result of the enquiry shall be ascertained, in a manner satisfactory to yourself and to this government.

You must likewise be aware, that this government has no power to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by the friends of Bowman; and that, in that case, it would be impossible to impede or delay its execution, and the consequent removal of this question out of the hands of the two governments, into those of the legal force and authorities of this country.

Anxious to prevent any such proceeding, the inconveniences of which, even if they did not involve the possibility of a forcible execution of the legal process, might yet be considerable, I request your immediate attention to this communication, and I confidently hope that you will, by affording the means of an amicable investigation, supercede the necessity, in which the friends of Bowman may otherwise feel themselves, of taking the course to which I have before alluded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

Borough of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton.

Elizabeth Eleanor Bowman, of Kingston, near Portsmouth, in the said county, maketh oath, that she was married to William Bowman, late of Portsmouth, shipwright, about six years ago; that he was employed in the dock-yard there, which he quitted about three years ago, and sailed from hence in the Edward Fork, a transport, which was wrecked on the island of Cuba. That she was informed by her husband that he got from Cuba to New-York, in an American ship, and about the fourth of June last, having got in liquor, he found himself in the American rendezvous there, and that he was compelled, against his inclination, to go on board the Hornet, an American sloop of war, being conducted on board her by a file of soldiers; that the Hornet having arrived lately at Cowes, she received a letter from her husband, requesting her to come on board to see him; that she accordingly went on board her, but was kept along-side the sloop about half an hour before the officer would admit her on board; that the permission to remain on board was for half an hour, but the officers would not afterwards permit her to quit the ship until the following Friday.——That her husband told her that the officer threatened to punish him for having informed her where he was; and he also told her there were a great many English on board, several of whom would be glad to quit her; also that some men on board much wished her away from this country, but that she does not know the names of any of the parties. That the said William Bowman, who passed on board the Hornet by the name of William Elby, is now detained on board her against his will, and is very anxious to quit the American sloop Hornet, and to return to his native country.

The mark of
×
ELIZH. E. BOWMAN.

Sworn at Portsmouth, in the said county, on the 25th day of January, 1812, before me: the same having been first read, and she having set her mark thereto in my presence.

(Signed) E. H. AMAND,

One of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Southampton.

Mr. Russell to the Earl of Liverpool.

London, 21st February, 1812.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that the United States' sloop Hornet left Cowes on the 15th of this month. The statement of this fact, does away, I presume, the necessity of a more particular reply to your lordship's note of yesterday, concerning William Bowman, a seaman on board that ship.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The most noble the Earl of Liverpool

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe, dated

London, March 4th, 1812.

"Many American vessels which had for a considerable time been windbound in the ports of this country, were at length released on the 24th ultimo, by an easterly wind, and took their departure for the United States. By some of those vessels, particularly 'the Friends,' you will have received many letters from me, and you will have learnt, as nearly as it was in my power to inform you, what in your letter of the 18th of January you desire to know—namely, "the precise situation of our affairs with England."

"Since my letters of the 19th and 22d ultimo, which, I trust, will have extinguished all expectation of any change here, the motion of lord Lansdowne, on the 28th of February, and that of Mr. Brougham, yesterday, have been severally debated in the respective houses of parliament. I attended the discussions on both, and if any thing was wanting to prove the inflexible determination of the present ministry to persevere in the orders in council without modification or relaxation, the declarations of the leading members of administration on these occasions, must place it beyond the possibility of doubt. In both houses these leaders express a disposition to forbear to canvass, in the present state of our relations, the conduct of the United States towards England, as it could not be done without reproaching her in a manner to increase the actual irritation, and to do away what lord Bathurst stated to be the *feeble* hopes of preventing war.

"In the house of commons, Mr. Rose virtually confessed that the orders in council were maintained to promote the trade of England at the expense of neutrals, and as a measure of commercial rivalry with the United States. When Mr. Canning inveighed against this new (he must have meant newly acknowledged) ground of defending these orders, and contended that they could be justified only on the principle of retaliation, on which they were avowedly instituted, and that they were intended to produce the effects of an actual blockade, and liable to all the incidents of such blockade—that is, that they were meant only to distress the enemy—and that Great Britain had no right to defeat this operation by an intercourse with that enemy which she denied to neutrals, Mr. Percival replied, "that the orders were still supported on the principle of retaliation, but that this very principle involved the license trade; for as France, by her decrees, had said that, no nation should trade with her which traded with England England retorted, that no country should trade with France but through England. He asserted, that not even the partial, nor even the total repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, as they related to America, or to any other nation, or *all* other nations, could form any claim on the British government, while the *continental system*, so called, continued in operation. He denied that this system or any part of the Berlin and Milan decrees were merely *municipal*. They had not been adopted in time of peace with a view to internal regulation, but in a time of war with a hostile purpose towards England. Every clause and particle of them were to be considered of a nature entirely belligerent, and as such requiring resistance, and authorising retaliation on the part of Great Britain. It was idle and absurd to suppose that Great Britain was bound, in acting on the principle of retaliation in these times, to return exactly, and in form, *like for like*, and to choose the object and fashion, the mode of executing it, precisely by the measures of the enemy. In adopting these measures, France had broken through all the restraints imposed by the laws of nations, and trodden under foot the great conventional code received by the civilized world as prescribing rules for its conduct in war as well as in peace.—In this state of things, England was not bound any longer to shackle herself with this code, and by so doing become the unresisting victim of the violence of her enemy, but she was herself released from the laws of nations and left at liberty to resort to any means within her power to injure and distress that enemy and to bring it to an observance of the *jus gentium* which it had so egregiously and wantonly violated. Nor was England to be restricted any more in the *extent* than in the *form* of retaliation; but she had a right, both as to the quantity and manner, to inflict upon the enemy, all the evil in her power, until this enemy should retrace its steps, and renounce, not only verbally, but practically, its decrees, its continental system, and every other of its belligerent measures incompatible with the old acknowledged laws of nations. Whatever neutrals might suffer from the retaliatory measures of England, was purely incidental, and as no injustice was intended to them, they had a right to complain of none. And he rejoiced to observe that no charge of such injustice had that night been brought forward in the house. As England was contending for the defence of her maritime rights and for the preservation of her national existence, which essentially depended on the maintenance of those rights, she could not be expected, in the prosecution of this great and primary interest, to arrest or vary her course to listen to the pretensions of neutral nations, or to remove the evils, however they might be regretted, which the imperious policy of the times indirectly and unintentionally extended to them.

"As the newspapers of this morning give but a very imperfect report of this speech of Mr. Percival, I have thought it to be my duty to present you with a more particular account of the doctrines which were maintained in it, and which so vitally affect the rights and interests of the United States.

"I no longer entertain a hope that we can honorably avoid war."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, 20th March, 1812.

"I had the honor to address you on the 4th instant, giving a brief account of the debate in the house of commons on the preceding evening; since then no change in relation to us has taken place here."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.
London, 28th March, 1812.

"Since I had the honor to address you a few days since, nothing has occurred here to induce a hope of any change in our favor."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.
London, 9th April, 1812.

"Since my last respects to you, nothing of importance to us has occurred here."

State Papers.

(Laid before Congress on Friday the 5th inst.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit for the information of congress, copies of a correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the secretary of state.

JAMES MADISON.

June 4th, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, May 30, 1812.

SIR—Notwithstanding the discouraging nature of the conversation which I had the honor to have with you a few days since at your office, and the circumstance of your continued silence in regard to two letters from me furnishing additional proof of the existence of the French decrees, nevertheless there does now appear such clear and convincing evidence in the report of the duke of Bassano, dated the 10th of March of the present year, of those decrees having not only never been rescinded, but of their being recently extended and aggravated in the re-publication of them contained in that instrument, that I cannot but imagine it will seem most important to the president that it should be communicated to congress without delay, in the present interesting crisis of their deliberations, and therefore hasten to fulfill the instructions of my government in laying before the government of the United States, the enclosed Moniteur of the 16th of last March, in which is contained that report as it was made to the ruler of France and communicated to the conservative senate.

This report confirms, if any thing were wanting to confirm, in the most unequivocal manner, the repeated assertions of Great Britain that the Berlin and Milan decrees have never been revoked, however some partial and insidious relaxations of them may have been in a few instances as an encouragement to America to adopt a system beneficial to France and injurious to Great Britain, while the conditions on which alone it has been declared that those decrees will ever be revoked are here explained and amplified in a manner to leave us no hope of Bonaparte having any disposition to renounce the system of injustice which he has pursued so as to make it possible for Great Britain to give up the defensive measures she has been obliged to resort to.

I need not remind you, sir, how often it has in vain been urged by Great Britain that a copy of the instrument should be produced by which the decrees of Bonaparte were said to be repealed, and how much it has been desired that America should explicitly state that she did not adopt the conditions on which the repeal was offered.

It is now manifest that there was never more than a conditional offer of repeal made by France which we had a right to complain that America should have asked us to recognize as *absolute*, and which if accepted in its extent by America, would only have formed fresh matter of complaint and a new ground for declining her demands.

America must feel that it is impossible for Great Britain to rescind her orders in council, whilst the French decrees are officially declared to remain in force against all nations not subscribing to the new maritime code promulgated in those decrees, and also without something more explicit on the part of America with regard to her understanding as to the conditions annexed by France to the repeal of those decrees. For, after what has passed, unless a full and satisfactory explanation be made on both these points, Great Britain cannot relinquish her retaliatory system against France, without implying her consent to the admissibility of the conditions in question.

These observations will, I am sure, appear sufficiently obvious to you, sir, on perusing the inclosed paper.

It will be at once acknowledged that this paper is a re-publication of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in a more aggravated form, accompanied as it is with an extension of all the obnoxious doctrines which attend those decrees, inflamed by a declaration that Bonaparte has annexed to France every independent state in his neighborhood which had eluded them; and that he was proceeding against all other maritime ports of Europe on the pretence that his system could not be permanent and complete, so long as they retained their liberty with regard to it.

The outrageous principle here avowed, connects itself obviously with the proposition too much countenanced by America, that the continental system of Bonaparte, as far as it operates to the confiscation of neutral property on shore, on the ground of such property being British produce or manufacture, is a mere municipal regulation which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations. It is unnecessary to recur to the various arguments by which it has been shewn that this system does not partake of the character of municipal regulation, which neutral or belligerent nations have no right to resent, because it does not violate any principle of the law of nations; but that it is a mere war measure, directed with the most hostile spirit against Great Britain; and in order to extend this system on the principal of municipal regulation, all the rights of independent neutral nations are to be violated, their territories to be seized without any other cause of war whatever, but that they may be incorporated with the French nation, and thence becoming subject to her rights of dominion, receive the continental system as a municipal regulation of France, and thus the mere possibility of non-compliance with the whole of the system is made the ground for the occupation or invasion, the incorporation or extension of every state where the French arms can reach.

Great Britain cannot believe that America will not feel a just indignation at the full developement of such a system—a system which indeed Bonaparte has partially opened before, and has in the instances of the Hanseatic towns, of Portugal and other countries, carried into complete execution, but which he has never completely unfolded in all its extent until the present moment; and in what an insulting and preposterous shape does he now attempt to bring forward and promulgate this code which he is to force upon all nations? He assumes the treaty of Utrecht to be in force, and to be a law binding upon all nations; because it suits his convenience, at this moment when the navy of France is driven from the ocean to revive the doctrine of "free ships making free goods," he has recourse to a treaty no longer in force, in which such a stipulation existed—a treaty which, by his own express refusal at

Amiens to renew any of the ancient treaties, was not then revived as even binding on Great Britain and France, between whom alone as parties to it, and only while they where at peace with each other could it ever have had any legal effect; yet even this treaty is too narrow a basis for his present pretensions, since he cannot find in it his rule for limiting maritime blockades to fortresses actually invested, besieged and likely to be taken; no provision of any description having been made in that treaty either for defining or regulating blockades.

Surely at such an instant, America will not urge Great Britain to abandon or to soften any precautionary, any retaliatory rights against such a power. The British government not only feels itself imperiously bound to defend them, as they respect Great Britain, with all vigor, but to call upon every nation to resist such exorbitant pretensions.

If Great Britain, at such a moment, were to relax her orders in council against France, would not all other nations have reason to complain that the common cause was abandoned?

America must feel that Bonaparte is not acting, as indeed he never has acted, with any view of establishing principles of real freedom, with respect to navigation; but is merely endeavoring to cloak his determination, if possible, to ruin Great Britain by novel demands and rejected theories of maritime law; and America must see, that Bonaparte's object is to exclude British commerce from every coast and port of the continent; and that in pursuit of this object, trampling on the rights of independent states, he insultingly proclaims his determination to effect it by direct invasion of those independent states, which he as insultingly terms a *gauranteee*, thus making the most solemn and sacred term in the law of nations synonimous with usurpation of territory and extinction of independence. America must see, that as all the states hitherto in his power have been seized on to *guarantee* his system, he is now proceeding to destroy whatever remains of independence in other neutral states, to make that *guarantee* complete. From his want of power to pass the Atlantic with his armies (a want of power for which the United States are indebted to the naval superiority of Great Britain,) his system of a *guaranteeing* force may fail as to America, but as he cannot hope to shut American ports against Great Britain by occupancy and invasion, he hopes to effect his purpose by management and fraud, and to accomplish that by insidious relaxation which he cannot accomplish by power.

Great Britain he feels is only to be ruined by excluding her from every port in the world; he hopes therefore to shut every port in Europe by force, and every port in America by management; he pretends to conciliate America by applause of her conduct, and a partial relaxation of his system in her favor. He accompanies the promise of repealing his decrees with conditions, which he trusts America will not disavow, and which he knows Great Britain must reject; knowing at the same time that the relaxation of his decree will be of little use to America, without a corresponding relaxation by Great Britain, he throws every obstacle against concession to America by Great Britain, making her perseverance in her retaliatory system more than ever essential to her honor and existence, And surely it will not escape the notice, or fail to excite the indignation of the American government, that the ruler of France, by taking the new ground now assumed, has retracted the concession which America supposed him to have made. He has inconsistently and contemptuously withdrawn from her the ground upon which she has taken a hostile attitude against Great Britain, since the repeal of our orders in council, and even the renunciation of our rights of blockade, would no longer suffice to obtain a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

His majesty's government cannot but hope that America, considering all the extravagant pretensions set forth by the ruler of France, in the duke of Bassano's report, and at the same time the resolution to march his armies into all states, into the ports of which the English flag is admitted, will acknowledge, that this doctrine and resolution constitute a complete annihilation of neutrality, and that she is bound as a neutral state to disavow and resist them. Every state that acquiesces in this report, must act upon the principle, that neutral and enemy are to be considered henceforward as the same in the language of the French law of nations, and Great Britain has a right to consider that every nation who refuses to admit her flag upon the principle assumed, admits and recognises the doctrine of the report.

I will not now trouble you, sir, with many observations relative to the blockade of May 1806, as the legality of that blockade, assuming the blockading force to have been sufficient to enforce it, has latterly not been questioned by you.

I will merely remark that it was impossible Great Britain should receive otherwise than with the utmost jealousy, the unexpected demand made by America for the repeal of the blockade as well as of the orders in council, when it appeared to be made subsequent to, if not in consequence of, one of the conditions in Bonaparte's pretended repeal of his decrees, which condition was our renouncing what he calls "our new principles of blockade;" that the demand on the part of America was additional and new, is sufficiently proved by reference to the overture of Mr. Pinkney, as well as from the terms on which Mr. Erskine had arranged the dispute with America relative to the orders in council. In that arrangement nothing was brought forward with regard to this blockade. America would have been contented at that time without any reference to it. It certainly is not more a grievance or an injustice now than it was then. Why then is the renunciation of that blockade insisted upon now, if it was not necessary to insist upon it then? It is difficult to find any answer but by reference to subsequent communications between France and America, and a disposition in America to countenance France in requiring the disavowal of this blockade and the principles upon which it rested, as the condition *sine qua non* of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. It seems to have become an object with America only because it was prescribed as a condition by France.

On this blockade and the principles and rights upon which it was founded, Bonaparte appears to rest the justification of all his measures for abolishing neutrality, and for the invasion of every state which is not ready with him to wage a war of extermination against the commerce of Great Britain.

America, therefore, no doubt, saw the necessity of demanding its renunciation, but she will now see that it is in reality vain either for America or Great Britain to expect an actual repeal of the French decrees until Great Britain renounces: First, the basis, viz. the blockade of 1809, on which Bonaparte has been pleased to found them; next, the right of retaliation as subsequently acted upon in the orders in council; further, till she is ready to receive the treaty of Utrecht, interpreted and applied by the duke of Bassano's report, as the uni

versal law of nations; and finally, till she abjures all the principles of maritime law which support her established rights now more than ever essential to her existence as a nation.

Great Britain feels confident that America never can maintain or ultimately sanction such pretensions, and his royal highness the prince regent entertains the strongest hope that this last proceeding of France will strip her measures of every remnant of disguise, and that America in justice to what she owes to the law of nations and to her own honor as a neutral state, will instantly withdraw her countenance from the outrageous system of the French government, and cease to support by hostile measures against British commerce the enormous fabric of usurpation and tyranny, which France has endeavoured to exhibit to the world as the law of nations.

America cannot now contend that the orders in council exceed in spirit of retaliation what is demanded by the decrees, the principles, or the usurpations of Bonaparte. The United States government must at last be convinced that the partial relaxations of those decrees in favor of America have been insidiously adopted by France for the mere purpose of inducing her to close her ports against Great Britain, which France cannot effect herself by force, and she must admit that if Great Britain were now to repeal her orders in council against France, it would be gratuitously allowing to France the commerce of America and all the benefits derivable from her flag as an additional instrument for the annoyance of Great Britain, and that at a moment when every state is threatened with destruction or really destroyed for merely supporting their own right to trade with Great Britain.

I am commanded, sir, to express on the part of his royal highness the prince regent, that while his royal highness entertains the most sincere desire to conciliate America, he yet can never concede that the blockade of May 1806, could justly be made the foundation, as it avowedly has been, for the decrees of Bonaparte; and further, that the British government must ever consider the principles on which that blockade rested (accompanied as it was, by an adequate blockaking force) to have been strictly consonan to the established law of nations, and a legitimate instance of the practice which it recognises.

Secondly, that Great Britain must continue to reject the other spurious doctrines promulgated by France in the duke of Bassano's report, as binding upon all nations. She cannot admit as a true declaration of public law, that free ships make free goods, nor the converse of that proposition, that enemy's ships destroy the character of neutral property in the cargo—she cannot consent by the adoption of such a principle to deliver absolutely the commerce of France from the pressure of the naval power of Great Britain, and by the abuse of the neutral flag to allow her enemy to obtain, without the expense of sustaining a navy, for the trade and property of French subjects, a degree of freedom and security which even the commerce of her own subjects cannot find under the protection of the British navy.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law, that a maritime blockade can alone be legally applied to fortresses actually invested by land as well as by sea, which is the plain meaning or consequence of the duke of Bassano's definition.

She cannot admit as a principle of public law that arms and military stores are alone contraband of war, and that ship timber and naval stores are excluded from that description. Neither can she admit without retaliation that the mere fact of commercial intercourse with British ports and subjects should be made a crime in all nations, and that the armies and decrees of France should be directed to enforce a principle so new and unheard of in war.

Great Britain feels that to relinquish her just measures of self-defence and retaliation, would be to surrender the best means of her own preservation and rights, and with them the rights of other nations, so long as France maintains and acts upon such principles.

I am commanded to represent to the government of America, that Great Britain feels herself entitled to expect from them an unreserved and candid disclaimer of the right of France to impose on her and on the world the maritime code which has been thus promulgated, and to the penalties of which America is herself declared to be liable if she fails to submit herself to its exactions; America, cannot, for her own character, any longer temporise on this subject, or delay coming to a distinct explanation with France as well as with Great Britain, if she wishes to clear herself from the imputation of being an abettor of such injustice.

America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from Great Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her orders in council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as the neutral nations in general, much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British empire.

America has now a proceeding forced upon her by France, on which, without surrendering any of those principles which she may deem it necessary for her own honor and security to maintain, she may separate herself from the violence and injustice of the enemy. She owes not only to herself to do so; but she is entitled to resent that course of conduct on the part of France which is the only impediment to her obtaining what she desires at the hands of Great Britain, namely, the repeal of the orders in council.

I am authorised to renew to the American government the assurance of his royal highness' anxious desire to meet the wishes of America upon this point, whenever the conduct of the enemy will justify him in so doing.

Whilst America could persuade herself, however erroneously, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been actually and totally repealed, and that the execution of the engagement made on that condition by the British government had been declined she might deem it justifiable as a consequence of such a persuasion, to treat the interest and commerce of France with preference and friendship, and those of Great Britain with hostility; but this delusion is at an end; America now finds the French decrees not only in full force, but pointed with augmented hostility against G. Britain. Will the government of the U. S. declare that the measure now taken by France is that repeal of the obnoxious decrees which America expected would lead to the repeal of the British orders in council? Will the American government, unless upon the principle of denying our retaliatory right of blockade, under any imaginable circumstance,

declare that there is at this moment a ground upon which the repeal of our orders in council can be pressed upon us; or that the repeal could now be warranted upon any other ground than an express abdication of the right itself, which America well knows whatever may be our desire to conciliate, is a concession which the British government cannot and will not make.

If this be true, for what purpose can she persevere in her hostile attitude towards Great Britain, and her friendly one towards France? Do the American government really wish to aid France in her attempt to subjugate Great Britain? Does America expect, that Great Britain, contending against France, will at the instance of America disarm herself, and submit to the mercy of the opponent? If both these questions are answered in the negative, upon what ground can she for a moment longer continue the hostile measures against us? The American non intercourse act was framed upon the express principle of continuing in force against the power, whether France or Great Britain, that should refuse to repeal its respective laws, of which America thought herself entitled to complain; but the repeal contemplated by that act was a *bona fide* repeal, and not a repeal upon an inadmissible condition, and America can never be justified in continuing to resent against us that failure of relief which is alone attributable to the insidious policy of the enemy, that has for the purpose of embarrassing the discussions interwoven the question of the decrees with the exaction of a relinquishment of almost the whole system of our maritime law.

It is not for the British government to dictate to that of America, what ought to be the measure of her just indignation against the ruler of France, for having originated and persevered in a system of lawless violence, to the subversion of neutral rights, which being necessarily retaliated by Great Britain, has exposed America, with other neutral states, to losses which the British government has never ceased most sincerely to deplore: America must judge for herself, how much the original injustice of France towards her has been aggravated by the fraudulent professions of relinquishing her decrees by the steps adopted to mislead America, in order to embark her in measures which we trust she never would have taken if she could have foreseen what has now happened; and ultimately by threatening America with her vengeance, as a denationlized state, if she does not submit to be the instrument of her designs against Great Britain.

These are considerations for America to weigh; but what we are entitled to claim at her hands as an act not less of policy than justice, is that she should cease to treat Great Britain as an enemy. The prince regent does not desire retrospect when the interests of two countries so naturally connected by innumerable ties are concerned. It is more consonant to his royal highness' sentiments, to contribute to the restoration of harmony and friendly intercourse, than to enquire why it has been interrupted. Feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to relieve America from the inconveniences to which a novel system of warfare on the part of France unfortunately continues to expose her; and that the present unfriendly relations, which to their mutual prejudice subsist between the two countries, have grown out of a misconception on the part of America both of the conduct and purpose of France: his royal highness considers himself entitled to call upon America to resume her relations of amity with Great Britain. In doing so she will best provide for the interests of her own people; and I am authorised to assure the American government, that although his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, can never suffer the fundamental maxims of the British monarchy in matters of maritime right, as consonant to the recognized law of nations, to be prejudiced in his hands, his royal highness will be ready at all times to concert with America, as to their exercise; and so to regulate their application as to combine, as far as may be, the interests of America with the object of effectually retaliating upon France the measure of her own injustice.

I will now terminate this letter by assuring you, sir, as I can with perfect truth, that the most cordial and sincere desire animates the councils of Great Britain to conciliate America, as far as may be consistent with the principle upon which the preservation of the power and independence of the British monarchy is held essentially to depend, and which cannot be abandoned without throwing her helpless and disarmed into the presence of her adversary.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, &c.
(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

James Monroe, esq. Secretary of State.

(TRANSLATION.)

Report of the minister of foreign relations to his majesty the emperor and king, communicated to the conservative senate, in the sitting of 10th March, 1812.

SIRE—The maritime rights of neutrals have been solemnly regulated by the treaty of Utretcht, which has become the common law of nations.

This law, expressly renewed in all the subsequent treaties, has consecrated the principles I am about to expose.

The flag covers the property. Enemy's property under a neutral flag, is neutral; as neutral property under an enemy's flag, is enemy's property. The only articles which the flag does not cover, are contraband articles; and the only articles which are contraband, are arms and munitions of war.

A visit of a neutral vessel, by an armed vessel, can only be made by a small number of men, the armed vessel keeping beyond the reach of cannon-shot.

Every neutral vessel may trade from an enemy's port to an enemy's port, and from an enemy's port to a neutral port. The only ports excepted, are those really blockaded; and the ports really blockaded, are those which are invested, besieged, and in danger of being taken *(en prevention d'etre pris.)* and into which a merchant ship could not enter without danger.

Such are the obligations of belligerent nations towards neutral nations: such are the reciprocal rights of both, such are the maxims consecrated by the treaties which form the public law of nations. Often has England attempted to substitute for them arbitrary and tyrannical rules. Her unjust pretensions were repelled by all governments, sensible to the voice of honor and to the interests of their people. She saw herself constantly obliged to recognise in her treaties the principles which she wished to destroy, and when the peace of Amiens was violated, maritime legislation rested again on its ancient foundations.

By the course of events, the English navy became more numerous than all the forces of the other maritime powers.

England then supposed that she had nothing to fear, she might attempt every thing; she immediately resolved to subject the navigation of every sea to the same laws which governed that of the Thames.

It was in 1806 that she commenced the execution of this system, which tended to make the common law of nations yield to the orders in council, and to the regulations of the admiralty of London.

The declaration of the 16th May, annihilated, by a single word, the rights of all maritime states (and) put under interdiction vast coasts and whole empires. From this moment, England no longer recognised neutrals on the seas.

The orders of 1807 imposed on all vessels an obligation to enter English ports, whatever might be their destination: to pay a tribute to England; and to subject their cargoes to the tariff of her custom-houses.

By the declaration of 1806, all navigation was interdicted to neutrals. By the orders of 1807 the faculty of navigating was restored to them; but they could only use it, for the advantage of English commerce, by the combinations of her interest, and to her profit.

The English government took off thereby the mask with which it had concealed its projects; proclaimed the universal dominion of the seas; regarded every people as their tributaries; and imposed upon the continent the expenses of the war which it maintained against it.

These unheard of measures excited a general indignation among those powers who cherished the sentiment of their independence and of their rights. But at London, they carried to the highest degree of elevation the national pride; they displayed to the English people a futurity rich with the most brilliant hopes.

Their commerce, their industry, were to be henceforward without competition; the productions of the two worlds were to flow into their ports, do homage to the maritime and commercial sovereignty of England, in paying to her a toll-duty, and afterwards proceed to other nations, burthened with enormous costs, from which English merchandise alone would have been exonerated.

Your majesty perceived at a single glance the evils with which the continent was threatened. The remedy was immediately resorted to. You annihilated by your decrees this arrogant and unjust enterprise, so destructive of the independence of all states and of the rights of every people.

The decree of Berlin replied to the declaration of 1806. The blockade of the British isles was opposed to the imaginary blockade established by England.

The decree of Milan replied to the order of 1807; it declared *denationalized* every neutral vessel which submitted to English legislation, known to have touched at an English port, known to have paid a tribute to England, and which thereby renounced the independence and the rights of its flag. All the merchandize of the commerce and of the industry of England were blockaded in the British isles; the continental system excluded them from the continent.

Never did an act of reprisal attain its object in a manner more prompt, more certain, or more victorious. The decrees of Berlin and Milan turned against England the weapons which she had directed against universal commerce. The source of commercial prosperity, which she thought so abundant, became a source of calamity for English commerce; in the place of those exactions which were to have enriched her funds, a depreciation, continually increasing, impairs the wealth of the state and that of individuals.

When the decrees of your majesty appeared, the whole continent foresaw that such would be the result if they received their entire execution; but, as much as Europe was accustomed to see your undertakings crowned with success, they were at a loss to conceive by what new prodigies your majesty would realise the great designs which have been so rapidly accomplished. Armed with all your power, nothing could turn your majesty from your object. Holland, the Hanseatic cities, the coasts which lie between the Zuyderzee and the Baltic, were to be united to France, subject to the same administration and the same regulations; the immediate and inevitable consequence of the legislation of the English government. Considerations of no kind were able to balance, in the mind of your majesty, the first interest of your empire.

I will not stop to recapitulate the advantages of this important resolution. After fifteen months, that is to say, after the senatus consultum of re-union, the decrees of your majesty press with all their weight upon England. She flattered herself to invade the commerce of the world, and her own commerce became a mere stock-jobbing affair *(agiotage)* which could not be carried on but by means of twenty thousand licences issued every year. Forced to obey the law of necessity, she thereby renounced her navigation act, the original foundation of her power. She aspired to the universal dominion of the seas, and navigation is interdicted to her vessels; repulsed from all the ports of the continent, she wished to enrich her funds with the tributes that Europe was to pay, and Europe has withdrawn itself not only from her injurious pretensions, but likewise from the tributes which it paid to her industry: her manufacturing cities have become deserted; distress has succeeded to a prosperity until then increasing; the alarming disappearance of specie and the absolute privation of business, daily interrupt the public tranquility. Such, for England, are the results of her imprudent attempts. She thence learns, and she will every day learn more fully, that there is no safety for her but in a return to justice and to the principles of the law of nations, and that she will not be able to participate in the benefits of the neutrality of ports, unless she will suff r neutrals to profit of the neutrality of their flag. But until then, and as long as the British orders in council are not revoked, and the principles of the treaty of Utrecht in relation to neutrals put in force, the decrees of Berlin and Milan ought to subsist for the powers who suffer their flag to be denationalized. The ports of the continent ought to be opened neither to denationalized flags nor to English merchandize.

It cannot be concealed, that to maintain beyond the reach of attack this great system, it is necessary that your majesty should employ the powerful means which belong to your empire, and find in your subjects that assistance which you have never asked in vain: all the disposable forces of France must be directed whithersoever the English flag, and flags denationalized, or convoyed by English vessels of war, may wish to enter. A particular army, exclusively charged with guarding our vast coast, our maritime arsenals, and the triple row of fortresses which cover our frontiers, ought to answer to your majesty for the security of the territory confided to its valor and its fidelity; it will restore to their high destiny those brave men accustomed to fight and to conquer under the eyes of your majesty for the defence of political rights, and the exterior security of the empire. Even the *depots* of corps will no longer be divested from the useful destination of keeping up the numbers and the strength of your active armies. The forces of your majesty will be thus constantly maintained on the most formidable footing; and the French territory, protected by a permanent establishment, which is recommended by the interest, the policy, and dignity of the empire, will find itself in a situation which will make it more deserving of the title of inviolable and sacred.

It is a long time since the actual government of Great Britain proclaimed perpetual war, a frightful project which the most unbridled ambition would not have dared to form, and which a presumptuous boasting could only have avowed; a frightful project which might, however, be realized, if France could hope for nothing but engagement without guarantee, of an uncertain length, and even more disastrous than war.

Peace, sire, which your majesty, in the midst of your great power, has so often offered to your enemies, will crown your glorious labors, if England, excluded with perseverance from the continent, and separated from all the states whose independence she has violated, consents at length to enter upon the principles which form the basis of European society, to acknowledge the law of nations, and the rights consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht.

In the mean time, the French people must remain in arms: honor commands it; the interest, the rights, the independence of the nations are engaged in the same cause; and an oracle still more certain, which has often been pronounced by your majesty, makes it an imperious and sacred law.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, June 3d, 1812.

SIR—In the letter of May 30th, which I had the honor to receive from you on the first instant, I perceive a difference in a particular passage of it from a passage on the same subject, in the despatch from lord Castlereagh to you, which you were so good as to communicate to me entire, as appears from the tenor of the letter to have been intended by your government. The passage in your letter to which I allude, is as follows: "America, as the case now stands, has not a pretence for claiming from Great Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her orders in council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter into any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as to neutral nations in general; much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British empire."

According to the tenor of the despatch of lord Castlereagh to you, my recollection is, that in stating the condition on which the orders in council were to be repealed in relation to the United States, it was specified that the decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed singly and specially in relation to the United States, but be repealed also as to all other neutral nations, and that in no less extent of a repeal of the decrees had the British government ever pledged itself to repeal the orders in council.

However susceptible the passage in your letter may be of a construction reconcilable with the import of the despatch from lord Castlereagh, yet as a similar phraseology of your government on other occasions has had a construction less extensive; and as it is important, in every respect, that there should be no misunderstanding, or possibility of error, you will excuse me for requesting that you will have the goodness to inform me whether, in any circumstance, my recollection of the import of this passage in lord Castlereagh's despatch is inaccurate. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, &c. &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, June 3, 1812.

SIR—I have received your letter of to-day, requesting an explanation relative to the supposed meaning of a passage in a despatch from Lord Castlereagh to me that I had the honor to communicate to you confidentially, and I beg leave to state to you that while I conceive it to be very difficult to give an explanation upon a single point in a note of considerable length without referring to the whole context, and also believe it to be altogether irregular to enter into a discussion respecting a communication so entirely informal, yet I have no hesitation in assuring you that my note of May 30, contains the whole substance of the despatch alluded to.

In the correspondence that will probably take place, between us in consequence of the new ground upon which the duke of Bassano's report has placed the question at issue between our two countries, I shall be extremely happy to enter at full length upon any topic which you may wish particularly to discuss.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, June 4, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date.

As the despatch of lord Castlereagh was communicated by you to me, in my official character, to be shewn to the president, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the despatch itself expressly authorised such a communication to this government, I cannot conceive in what sense such a proceeding could be considered confidential, or how it could be understood, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself, and transmit to congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to a different or doubtful construction. I cannot but persuade myself, sir, that on a reconsideration of the subject you will perceive that there can be no impropriety in a compliance with the request contained in my letter of yesterday. Should I be mistaken in this expectation, I flatter myself that you will see the propriety of freeing your own communication from ambiguity and liability to misconstruction.—With a view to this, permit me to enquire whether the passage in your letter, stating the condition on which your government always avowed its readiness to rescind the orders in council, namely, as soon as France rescinds absolutely and unconditionally her decrees, includes in its meaning, that the decrees must be rescinded in relation to other neutral nations, as well as to the United States, previous to a repeal of the orders in council in relation to the United States? I have the honor to be, &c. &c. JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

[This series of papers is continued in a succeeding message from the president. See page 244.]

Randolph's Appeal.

[By referring to the last number of the *Register*, page 235, will be seen the proposition of Mr. *Randolph*, and the proceedings of the house of representatives thereon, that gave rise to the following:]

TO THE FREEHOLDERS

Of Charlotte, Prince Edward, Buckingham, and Cumberland.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I dedicate to you the following fragment. That it appears in its present mutilated shape is to be ascribed to the successful usurpation which has reduced the freedom of speech in one branch of the American congress to an empty name. It is now established *for the first time, and in the person of your representative*, that the house may, and will refuse to hear a member in his place, or even to receive a motion from him upon the most momentous subject that can be presented for legislative decision. A similar motion was brought forward by the republican minority in the year 1798* before these modern inventions, for stifling freedom of debate, was discovered It was discussed as a matter of *right* until it was abandoned by the mover in consequence of additional information [the correspondence of our envoy at Paris] laid before congress by the president. In the "reign of terror" the father of the sedition law had not the hardihood to proscribe liberty of speech, much less the right of free debate on the floor of congress. This invasion of the public liberties was reserved for self styled republicans, who hold your understandings in such contempt as to flatter themselves that your will overlook their every outrage upon the great first principles of free government, in consideration of their professions of tender regard for the privileges of the people. It is for you to decide whether they have undervalued your intelligence and spirit, or whether they have formed a just estimate of your character. You do not require to be told that the violation of the rights of him whom you have deputed to represent you is an invasion of the rights of every man of you, or every individual in society. If this abuse be suffered to pass unredressed—and the people alone are competent to apply the remedy—we must bid adieu to a free form of government, forever!

Having learned from various sources that a declaration of war would be attempted on Monday next, *with closed doors*, I deemed it my duty to endeavor, by an exercise of my constitutional functions, to arrest this heaviest of all possible calamities, and avert it from our happy country. I accordingly made the effort of which I now give you the result, and of the success of which you will already have been informed before these pages can reach you. I pretend only give you the substance of my unfinished argument. The glowing words—the language of the heart—have passed away with the occasion that called them forth. They are no longer under my controul. My design is simply to submit to you the views which have induced me to consider a war with England, under existing circumstances, as comporting neither with the INTEREST nor the HONOR of the American people, but as an *idolatrous sacrifice of both*, on the altar of FRENCH RAPACITY, PERFIDY AND AMBITION!

France has for years past offered us terms of undefined commercial arrangement, as the price of a war with England, which, hitherto, we have not wanted firmness and virtue to reject. That price is now to be paid. We are tired of holding out—and following the example of the nations of continental Europe; entangled in the artifices, or awed by the power of the destroyer of mankind, we are prepared to become instrumental to his projects of universal dominion. *Before these pages meet your eye, the last republic of the earth will have enlisted under the banners of the tyrant, and become a party to his cause.* The blood of the American freemen must flow to cement his power, to aid in stifling the last struggles of afflicted and persecuted man; to deliver up into his hands the patriots of Spain and Portugal, to establish his empire over the ocean and over the land that gave our forefathers birth;—to forge our own chains! And yet, my friends, we are told, as we were told in the days of Mr Adams, "*the finger of heaven points to war.*" Yes, the finger of Heaven DOES point to war. It points to war, as it points to the mansions of eternal misery and torture; as a flaming beacon warning us of that vortex which we may not approach but with certain destruction. It points to desolated Europe, and warns us of the chastisement of those nations who have offended against the justice, and almost beyond the mercy of Heaven. It announces the wrath to come upon those, who, ungrateful for the bounty of Providence, not satisfied with the peace, liberty, security and plenty at home, fly, as it were, into the face of the most high, and tempt his forbearance.

To you, *in this place*, I can speak with freedom, and it becomes me to do so: nor shall I be deterred by the cavils and the sneers of those who hold as "foolishness," all that savors not of worldly wisdom, from expressing fully and freely those sentiments which it has pleased God, in his mercy, to engrave upon my heart.

These are no ordinary times. The state of the world is unexampled—the war of the present day is not like that of our revolution, or any which preceded it, at least in modern times. It is a war against the liberty and happiness of mankind. It is a war in which the whole human race are the victims, to gratify the pride and lust of power of a single individual. I beseech you, put it to your own bosoms, how far it becomes you as freemen, as christians, to give your aid and sanction to this impious and bloody warfare against your brethren of the human family. To such among you, if any such there be, who are insensible to motives not more dignified and manly than they are intrinsically wise, I would make a different appeal. I adjure you by the regard you have for your own security and property, for the liberty and inheritance of your children, by all that you hold dear and sacred, to interpose your constitutional powers to save your country and yourselves from the calamity, the issue of which it is not given to human foresight to divine.

Ask yourselves if you are willing to become the virtual allies of Bonaparte? Are you willing for the sake of annexing Canada to the Northern States, to submit to that overgrowing system of taxation, which sends the European laborer supperless to bed? to maintain by the sweat of your brow, armies at whose hands you are to receive a future master? Suppose Canada ours—is there any one among you who would ever be, in any respect, the better for it? the richer--the freer--the happier—the more secure? And, is it for a boon like this, that you would join in the warfare against the liberties of man in the other hemisphere, and put your own in jeopardy? or is

* This motion was drawn, it is believed, by Mr. Gallatin, but moved by Mr. Sprigg, declaring it to be inexpedient at that time to resort to war against the French republic.

it for the *nominal* privilege of a licensed trade with France that you would abandon your lucrative commerce with Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, and their Asiatic, African and American dependencies —in a word, with every region of those vast continents. That commerce which gives vent to your tobacco, grain, flour, cotton, in short, to all your native products, which are denied a market in France?

There are not wanting men so weak, as to suppose that their approbation of warlike measures is a proof of personal gallantry, and that opposition to them indicates a want of that spirit which becomes a friend to his country; as if it required more courage and patriotism to join in the acclamation of the day, than steadily to oppose one's self to the mad infatuation to which every people and all governments have, at some time or other, given way. Let the history of Phocion, of Agis and of the De Witts answer this question. My friends, do you expect to find those who are *now* loudest in the clamor for war, foremost in the ranks of battle? or is the honor of this nation indissolubly connected with the political reputation of a few individuals who tell you *they* have gone too far to recede, and that you must pay, with *your ruin*, the price of *their consistency?* My friends, I have discharged my duty towards you —lamely and inadequate I know, but to the best of my poor ability. The destiny of the American people is in their own hands. The net is spread for their destruction. You are enveloped in the toils of French duplicity; and if, which may Heaven in its mercy forbid, you and your posterity are to become hewers of wood and drawers of water, to the modern Pharoah, it shall not be for the want of my best exertions to rescue you from the cruel and abject bondage. This sin, at least, shall not rest upon my soul.

JOHN RANDOLPH, *of Roanoke.*

May 30th, 1812.

[A sketch of Mr. Randolph's speech appears to follow this article—we have not yet received it. If it comes to hand in season it shall appear in our next—for it doubtless deserves a place among the *curiosities* of the times.—Ed. Reg.]

Paul Jones.

(Continued from page 231.)

In the month of January 1778, I repaired to Paris, to make the necessary arrangements with the American ministers, relative to the equipment of the *Indienne*; but, as the recent intelligence relative to the capture of Burgoyne had determined the court of France to recognize the independence of America by means of a treaty of alliance, and as the English ambassador at the Hague, in consequence of obtaining possession of the papers of an American agent, found that the *Indienne* was the property of congress, I acquiesced in the opinion of the American ministers; and it was determined to cede the property to his most christian majesty, this being the most likely method of preserving the property.

I then returned on board the Ranger, and as I had received information from America, relative to the force and stations of the English fleet in that quarter, I immediately transmitted a letter to Mr. Deane, one of the American ministers at Paris, communicating a plan of an expedition with a squadron of ten sail of the line, a few frigates, and a small body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's naval power acting against the United States. This scheme was not adopted until it was too late, and then it of course became impracticable.

In the mean time I took several American vessels under my convoy, from Nantes, to the bay of Quiberon, where M. la Motte Piquet was lying at anchor, with six sail of the line, a few frigates, and several merchantmen, which he was to take under his protection to the westward of cape Finisterre. M. de la Fayette was on board this fleet, which was provided with clothing, ammunition, and military stores for America.

I reached the bay, February 13, 1778, and sent to demand of the admiral, *if he would return my salute;* and this compliment was immediately agreed to by that brave officer, although neither he nor I knew at that period, that a treaty of alliance had been signed between France and America seven days before. This was the first salute received by the American flag from any power, and occasioned much dispute in the English parliament.

I now set sail from the bay of Quiberon to Brest, but did not enter the road; on the contrary, I anchored at Cammeret, where I was detained by contrary winds until the French ambassador at the court of St. James', had announced the treaty lately concluded between his most christian majesty and the United States.

On this, I immediately sailed into Brest water, and saluted the count D'Orvilliers, who returned the salute, and received me with all the honors due to an admiral, on board his flag ship *La Bretange.*

In the month of February, 1776, the parliament of England had authorised George III. to treat all the Americans taken at sea, with arms in their hands, as traitors, pirates, and felons: this, more than any other circumstance, rendered me the declared enemy of Great Britain. From the very commencement of the war, an exchange of prisoners had taken place between general Washington and the commanders of the enemy's army; notwithstanding the haughty conduct of Great Britain, she was obliged to submit to this arrangement, and consider the American soldiers as prisoners of war. It was, however, an attrocious crime to act against her by sea; and England, on this occasion, perpetuated anew, all the cruelties on America which she had lavished on Scotland in 1745. A ferocious and vindictive people would have rejoiced to have seen the American sailors cut down from the gibbet while yet alive, their breast opened with a knife, and their yet palpitating hearts thrown into the flames! If they did not dare to attempt this, they, however, shut up a number of citizens of the United States in the English prisons during five whole years, where they suffered all the horrors proceeding from cold, hunger, and every sort of mal treatment. Some of these unfortunates were sold on the coast of Africa, while others, were transported to the West-Indies. The firmness with which these martyrs of liberty supported their hard lot, is wholly unexampled; for they preferred every kind of prosecution to serving on board the English navy.

Indignant at the barbarous treatment experienced by the Americans, I determined to make a grand effort in their behalf, with a view of stopping the barbarous proceedings of the English in Europe, as well as on the western continent, in the latter of which they set fire to their houses, destroyed their property, and burned and destroyed whole towns. I accordingly determined, by way of retaliation, to effect a descent upon some part of England, with a view of destroying the shipping. It was also my

intention to make some person of distinction prisoner, whom I resolved to detain as a hostage for the security of, and in order to exchange with, the American prisoners in England.

Admiral D'Orvilliers, to whom I communicated this project, offered to procure for me a captain's commission in the French marine, that, in case I met with any disaster, I might claim the protection of his most christian majesty; but however advantageous this was, I determined to decline the acceptance; because, in the first place, I was not authorised by congress to change my flag; and, in the second, such a conduct might have rendered my attachment to America suspected.

I accordingly sailed from Brest, and advanced towards Ireland, neglecting the capture of a number of vessels within my reach, as I did not wish to diminish the strength of my crew. Near to the entrance into Carrickfergus, I, however, seized on a fishing-boat, manned with six persons, who proved to be pilots. The Drake, a twenty-gun ship, happened to be then in the road, and even within sight, I imagined it possible to obtain possession of her by surprise during the night. With this view, I immediately gave orders for making the necessary preparations; but the mate, who had drank too much brandy, did not let go the anchor according to orders, which prevented the Ranger from *running foul* of the Drake, according to my intentions. As I had reason to believe, that my appearance had not hitherto given any alarm, I deemed it prudent to cut my cable, and return into St. George's channel. I remained there, buffetted about by the winds, during three days, until the weather having become more favorable, I determined a second time to attempt a descent; this project, however greatly alarmed my lieutenants; they were poor, they said, and their object was gain, not honor; they according excited disobedience among the ship's company, by persuading them that they had a right to determine, whether the measures adopted by me were well concerted or not.

I happened to be at this period within sight of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Solway Frith. This is a considerable harbor, in which there then were about 400 sail, some of them vessels of 250 tons burthen; and I had determined to take advantage of the ebb tide, when the shipping was dry, to destroy them. To effect this, it was necessary to land about midnight, with a party of determined men, and seize on a fort and a battery, which defended the port. My two lieutenants, being averse to the enterprise, and yet being unwilling to discover their true motives, feigned illness. On this I determined to take the command in person, and with much difficulty prevailed on thirty volunteers to follow me.

With this handful of men, and two small boats, I quitted the Ranger, at eleven o'clock at night, and rowed towards the harbor; but, it being farther off than we imagined, and the tide against us, day broke before we had effected a landing.

I now sent the smallest of the boats towards the northern side of the harbor to set fire to the vessels, while I myself advanced with the other to the south, to take possession of the fort and battery, the first of which was taken by assault, I myself being the first to enter it through one of the embrasures. We then nailed up the thirty-six cannon mounted on the batteries, and advanced towards the south, with a view of burning all the vessels, when, to my infinite astonishment, I beheld the other boat returning, without having done any thing.

On this, I deemed it best to unite my forces, with a view of effecting, at least, some part of our enterprise. In short we set fire to some of the vessels, and it soon burned with great fierceness, and began to communicate; but, as it was now eight o'clock in the morning, and the inhabitants began to approach near us in crowds, I could no longer defer my retreat, which was made in good order. On my return on board the Ranger, the wind being favorable, I set sail for the coast of Scotland. It was my intention to take the earl of Selkirk prisoner, and detain his lordship as a hostage, in conformity to the project already mentioned. It was with this view about noon of the same day I landed on that nobleman's estate, with two officers and a few men. In the course of my progress, I fell in with some of the inhabitants, who, taking me for an Englishman, observed, that lord Selkirk was then in London, but that her ladyship and several ladies were at the castle.

On this, I determined to return: but such moderate conduct was not conformable to the wishes of my people, who were disposed to pillage, burn, and destroy every thing; in imitation of the conduct of the English towards the Americans. Although I was not disposed to copy such horrid proceedings, more especially when a lady was in question, it was yet necessary to recur to such means as should satisfy their cupidity, and, at the same time, provide for lady Selkirk's safety. It immediately appeared to me, to be the most proper mode to give orders to the two officers to repair to the castle with the men, who were to remain on the outside under arms, while they themselves entered alone. They were then instructed to enter, and demand the family plate, in a polite manner, accepting whatever was offered them, and then to return, without making any farther inquiries, or attempting to search for more.

I was punctually obeyed; the plate was delivered; lady Selkirk herself observed to the officers, that she was exceedingly sensible of my moderation; she even intimated a wish to repair to the shore, although a mile distance from her residence, in order to invite me to dinner; but the officers would not allow her ladyship to take so much trouble.

Next day, April 4, 1778, I prepared to return to Carrickfergus, to attack the Drake in open day; but the lieutenants were averse to the project, and the crew of the Ranger became so mutinous, that I ran no small risk of being either killed or thrown into the sea; and but two days before, I was on the point of being abandoned, and left a shore at Whitehaven.

In the mean time, the captain of the Drake sloop of war, having been informed of our descent at Whitehaven, prepared to attack us; and, while every thing was getting ready, he dispatched an officer on board of his boat, with a spy glass, in order to reconnoitre the Ranger. On this, I immediately masked my guns, kept my men out of sight, and disguised the vessel in such a manner as to resemble a merchantman; in consequence of this the crew of the boat were deceived and taken. This trifling success produced the effect of enchantment on my sailors, who were no longer averse from giving her battle.

The Drake, having fired some cannon to recal her boat, hoisted her anchor, and came out attended by a number of yatchts and pleasure-boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board: but when the engagement became serious, they thought proper to withdraw to a respectful distance.

No sooner did the enemy make his appearance, than *I lay to*, determined not to engage until she came within pistol shot The engagement was accordingly sustained with great vivacity on both sides, during an hour and five minutes, when, the captain and lieutenant being both mortally wounded, the English flag was lowered, and I took possession of her. I regretted greatly the death of these brave men, and committed them to the ocean with all the honors due to their valor. I, at the same time, dismissed the six fishermen, whom I have before mentioned, whose loss I repaired, and whose services I recompensed out of my own purse.

The Drake was greatly damaged in her masts and tackling, and lost forty men either killed or wounded during the action. I had also taken several other prizes; but, as my compliment of men had only amounted to 123, I retained no more than two of them, which arrived in safety at Brest, where I myself anchored with the Ranger and Drake, on the 7th of May, after an absence of twenty eight days, during which I had taken upwards of 200 prisoners. This expedition was of great disservice to Great Britain, as she was not only obliged to fortify her ports, but also to permit the arming of the Irish volunteers, as lord Mountmorris demonstrated in a speech in parliament.

At the time I had been obliged to permit my people to take lady Selkirk's plate, I determined to redeem it out of my own funds the moment it should be sold, and restore it to the family. Accordingly on my arrival at Brest, I instantly dispatched a most pathetic letter to her ladyship, in which I detailed the motives of my expedition, and the cruel necessity I was under, in consequence of the conduct of the English in America, to inflict the punishment of retaliation. This was sent open to the postmaster general, that it might be shewn to the king of England and his ministers, and the court of St. James was at length obliged to renounce the sanguinary act of its parliament, and exchange those very Americans whom they called traitors, pirates and felons, against the prisoners of war, whom I had taken and carried to France.

During the course of the war, I found it impossible to restore the plate belonging to the Selkirk family; I, however, purchased it at a great price, and at length found means to send it by land from l'Orient to Calais, by means of M. de Calonne, who transmitted me a very flattering letter on the occasion; in short I at length received a very flattering letter from the earl of Selkirk, acknowledging the receipt of it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 8.—Mr. Cutts, from Massachusetts, appeared (for the first time this session) was qualified and took his seat.

[After some minor business,]

Mr. Gholson reported a bill concerning invalid pensioners. Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Obadiah Hall, the petition of Benjamin Conner (respecting portable bridges) was taken from the select committee to which it had been referred, and transmitted to the secretary of war.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered a resolution to amend the standing joint rules of proceeding, so as that during the transaction of legislative proceedings the members of one house should be admitted in the other, although the subject of their deliberations should be of a secret nature, subject to the injunction of secrecy imposed by the two houses respectively.

The resolution lies one day for consideration, as the rules require.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the president of the United States to organize additional companies of rangers; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. J. said he would not detain the house with that detailed information which he had received as to the extent of the calamity which had fallen upon the people on the frontier settlements and which would be more disastrous, if not arrested by greater force. He would only refer gentlemen to the public prints for that general information which would justify his motion, and which would give some idea of the extent of danger to be apprehended by the number of the murders, and the wide range in which they were committed, branching from the Wabash in the west, to the north and to the south. He also stated that, such was the patriotism of the people in the western country, that 2 or 300 volunteers, men of the first respectability and character from Kentucky, had embodied themselves and had marched to the Indiana territory to relieve the people in their great danger, and that these volunteers had gone at their own suggestion, without reward, or the wish or prospect of compensation.

The resolution was agreed to.

The resolution requesting the assent of the state of Georgia to the erection of two states in the Mississippi territory, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of colonel Jonathan Williams; the bill for the relief of Clement B. Penrose—the bill concerning claims to land in the Mississippi territory, founded on warrants of survey granted by the Spanish government—and the bill for the relief of lieutenant colonel William D. Beall, were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pearson rose to make a motion. He said it was an opinion prevalent with many persons in this house and out of it, and the laws passed at the present session of congress for putting the nation in a posture of defence, by no means rendered such an event improbable, that congress might, at no distant day, direct an application of the force thus raised, and the nation be involved in serious conflict with a foreign power. A question, therefore, naturally arose, Mr. P. said, what progress had been made in carrying into effect the laws which had been passed. No questions were more commonly asked, and there were none which he was more unable to answer, than these: What is the state of our military preparations? How many men are enlisted? How many volunteers have offered their services? And what is the state of our fortifications? Therefore, for the purpose of obtaining this information, for himself and others, Mr. P. said he would offer the following resolution, barely observing, that if there should be an objection to making the result of this enquiry public, it might be communicated to the house confidentially:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before the house a statement of the number of troops which have enlisted in the service of the United States, under the authority of laws passed during the present session of congress, designating

those persons enlisted for the old from those enlisted for the new establishment, and the particular corps to which they are respectively attached; that he lay before this house a statement of the number of volunteers who have tendered their services to the United States in conformity to the law passed at this session of congress, authorising the acceptance of volunteers, designating the states and territories from which such offers have been made; that he state what additional improvements to the fortifications or other works of defence for our maritime frontier, have been made during the last six months; that he state, as far as practicable, the actual state of such fortifications or works, and the quantum of resistance they are calculated to afford against an attack of any naval power.

Mr. Troup demanding the yeas and nays on the question of now proceeding to consider the resolution, they were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Gray, Hufty, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Macon, Milnor, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincey, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffey, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Tallmadge, Tallman, Wheaton, White, Williams, Wilson.—37.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Bartlet, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoore, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Greene, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Lacock, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, McCoy, McKee, McKim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Strong, Taliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Winn, Wright.—72.

So the house refused to consider the resolution; and adjourned at an early hour.

Tuesday, June 9.—On motion of Mr. Williams, the house proceeded to consider the resolution yesterday submitted by him for amending the rules so as to admit members of either house in the other during their respective secret sittings; which, after some debate, wss disagreed to.

The engrossed resolution requesting the assent of the state of Georgia to the formation of two states of the Mississippi territory, was read a third time and passed.

The following message was received from the president of the United States—

MESSAGE.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress copies of letters which have passed between the secretary of state and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

June 8, 1812.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, June 4, 1812.

Sir—Since I had the honor of seeing you at your office yesterday, I have perceived an article in the public prints, stated to be extracted from an English newspaper, and purporting to be an official declaration of his royal highness the prince regent, that the orders in council will be and are absolutely revoked from the period when the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed. A considerable time has now elapsed since by order of my government I had the honor of urging to you the expediency of procuring such an authentic act from the French government, and in all probability the above declaration may have been issued in the confident expectation that the government of the United States would have been able to produce it ere this.

At all events, sir, considering the important nature of the abovementioned article and the probability that I shall have soon to be the organ of some official communication to the American government in relation to it, I cannot but trust that no measure will meanwhile be adopted by the congress, which would defeat the endeavor of procuring a complete reconciliation between our two countries.

Should any embarrassments arise in consequence of the declaration on the subject of the proposed revocation of the orders in council, above alluded to, resting at present upon a mere statement in the newspapers, it will no doubt occur to your recollection, that on the enactment of those orders a measure was taken by congress for the purpose of meeting them when they were as yet known but through the public prints.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, June 4th, 1812.

Sir—I must rely upon your candor to feel for the embarrassment into which your note of this day has thrown me.

Willing to comply with the request contained in it, I yet cannot but be sensible that in making any portion of a despatch from his majesty's secretary of state to me the subject of a correspondence between us, I should not be justified to my own government. I believe there is no example of a correspondence of such a nature, and I should be very loth to establish the precedent.

When I had the honor to make the communication of lord Castlereagh's despatch to you, in consequence of its being left to my own discretion to do so, I did it because I had reason to think, from the number of my letters which then remained unanswered at your office, such a communication, if made though a note, might have shared the fate of the rest. You will recollect that it was at your own request that I acceded to the despatch being communicated to the president: and that it was also at your instance, as being the only regular way in which the subject could before the American government, that I determined to write to you a note founded upon it. You were aware at the latter end of last week, that such was my determination, which I repeated to you through Mr. Graham who called upon me on the 30th ultimo, to ask me when I contemplated sending it to your office. The note must have reached you and been read before any message could have been sent from the executive to congress.

I cannot, sir, consider my note liable to the charge of ambiguity which you now impute to it. The abandonment of our most important maritime rights is more extensively than ever connected by France with the demand of a repeal of our orders in council, and while you are entirely silent as to how far America concurs with her on this point of vital interest to Great Britain, without even a prospect of a reply from you to our just complaints, as expressed in my note on the coincidence of the attitude taken by America with the hostile system of France, I cannot but be aware of the difficulties to which I should expose myself in entering into an explanation on any insulated passage in it. I might, perhaps, by continued silence on your part, never afterwards have an opportunity of making further explanation, and you are well aware how frequent

ly points taken unconnected with what precedes or follows them are liable to misconstruction.

But, sir, a reason paramount to every other, for my not committing myself to an explanation on any single topic, without the discussion between us were to be continued, is the publication of the highly important declaration of his royal highness, the prince regent, to which I had the honor to allude in my note to you of this morning. You will there find stated, in as explicit and authentic a manner as language can convey, the grounds upon which his majesty's orders in council will be revoked. I cannot, it is true, as yet, refer you officially to this document, but I may now be in the expectation of receiving it in a formal shape, within a very few days, and together with it every explanation possible which you may require.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

(COPY)

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, June 6, 1812.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th inst. The receipt of that of May 30th has already been acknowledged.

As these letters relate to the same subject, the orders in council, I shall take both into view in this reply.

I am not disposed to make any unnecessary difficulty, on account of the informality of the document alluded to in the last letter. If the declaration of the prince regent was such as to afford the satisfaction desired, it would be received, in any form entitled to credit, with great interest, as a token of just and friendly sentiments, in your government towards the United States. But nothing is seen in that act, of the character which you impute to it Without removing a single objection to the principle on which the orders in council were issued, and have been maintained, it affords a complete justification of the demand heretofore made on your government for their repeal.

The British government has complained that the United States demanded the repeal of the orders in council on a conditional repeal of the French decrees, although the French condition required nothing of Great Britain which she ought not to have consented to; and was, moreover, a condition subsequent, and not precedent; and it now proposes to repeal the orders in council conditionally also, with this difference, that the condition on which their repeal is to be made, is a condition precedent and not subsequent, and is likewise one which Great Britain has no right to claim.

This condition requires that the French decrees shall be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, that is, that they shall be repealed according to explanations given, not only as they related to the United States, but as to all other neutral nations; and also as they prohibited a commerce in British manufactures, with the enemies of Great Britain.

So far as the French decrees violated the neutral commerce of the United States, we had a right to demand a repeal of them. To that extent we did demand their repeal, and obtained it. The repeal was declared by an authentic and formal act of the French government by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, and to the British government by their minister plenipotentiary at London, and has moreover been officially published within the United States. The authenticity of the repeal was placed beyond all controversy, and the official manner in which it was communicated to your government ought to have been satisfactory to it. A general repeal of the French decrees in favor of all neutral nations, and of such parts of them as prohibited a trade with France and the countries under her control, in British manufactures, the United States have not demanded, because they had no right to demand it.

The United States have required of Great Britain no more than they required of France; namely, that her unlawful edicts should be repealed so far as they related to us. To a compliance with this demand your government has prescribed conditions, the mere recital of which is sufficient to shew their injustice. The United States can never suffer their rights to be violated by Great Britain, because the commerce of her enemy is not regulated to suit her interest and policy.

If the duke of Bassano's report to the conservative senate of France, published in a French newspaper, be sufficient evidence that the French decrees are now in force, it is not perceived on what ground the high evidence which has been afforded of their repeal could have been resisted.

It is further made a condition of the proposed repeal, by the declaration of the prince regent, that it shall take effect at a future uncertain day; and that the orders in council should be again in force, on a contingency of which the British government is to be the sole judge. If this were a ground on which the United States could call upon France to repeal her decrees, in case they were still in force as to them, surely the French repeal, to take effect on a future specified day, and whose revival was not provided for on any contingency whatever, was a ground on which their call on Great Britain to repeal her orders in council in respect to the United States, ought not to have been resisted.

In reply to your insinuation, that the demand made on your government to repeal its edicts which violate the neutral rights of the United States, is made in concert with France, to obtain from Great Britain an abandonment of her maritime rights, it is sufficient to refer you to documents which have been long before the public, and particularly to the letter of Mr. Pinkney to the marquis Wellesley of January 14, 1811, protesting in the most pointed manner, against looking to any other source for the opinions and principles of the United States than to the United States themselves. Let me repeat, with respect to the orders in council, that all we demand is, that they cease to violate the neutral rights of the United States, which they have long violated and still violate on the high seas. Should they be continued as to France in any form which may not violate these rights, or as to any other neutral nation, to which they may be applicable, it would be for such nation, and not for the United States, to contend against them.

The report of the French minister, on which this declaration of your government is founded, affords no proof that the French government intended by it to violate its engagement to the United States, as to the repeal of the decrees. It evidently refers to the continental system, by the means relied on to enforce it. The armies of France can be of no avail either in the support or violation of maritime rights. This construction is the more justifiable from the consideration that it is supported by corresponding acts of the French government, continued from the time of the repeal, and by communications to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris to the date of that report.

I beg you, sir, to be assured, that it is painful to

me to have imposed the least embarrassment on you by the correspondence on the difference between the tenor of Lord Castlereagh's letter to you and yours founded on it to me. I continue to persuade myself, however, that you will become sensible, that with a knowledge of the extent given by your government to the conditions on which alone its orders will be repealed, and that this extent was always contemplated by your government, it was impossible for the president to be inattentive to the fact, or to withhold it from the legislative branch of the government; I have to add that had it been proper for him so to have done, the late hour at which your note was received, not till the noon of the 21st inst. was not in time to be considered in relation to the message sent to congress on that day.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

ON THE SUBJECT OF IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, June 1st, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. in reply to my note of April 15, relating to a seaman which had been encouraged to desert from his majesty's schr. Gleaner, by certain of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, and containing an offer, which I shall always be very happy to repeat, of using my best exertions to procure the discharge of such seamen as have been impressed on board his majesty's ships, and can be legally claimed by the United States.

The circumstances which attended the instance mentioned in my former letter of April 5th, when several seamen of the same vessel (the Gleaner) were, under the very eyes of their officer, and in a manner exeeedingly insulting to his feelings, assailed by the endeavors of the same people to engage them to desert, is not adverted to in your letter;—but I suppose I am to conclude, from the tenor of it, that no remedy can be applied in such cases by the constituted authorities of the country, which is very much to be regretted, as it leaves the commanders of ships of war who may have despatches to convey on shore in American ports, continually exposed to have their boats' crews seduced from them with impunity, and tends to shew, more than ever, the disagreeable necessity under which they are, of endeavoring to recover them from on board of merchant ships, in which such seamen afterwards engage themselves.

I do not pretend, sir, to justify the captain of the British ship of war who refused to deliver the American deserter, mentioned in your letter, not knowing the circumstance under which he acted.

It will, no doubt, however, occur to you, that if you could state a single instance where crowds have collected round an American officer on his landing in England, with a view to insult him and entice his men to abandon him, as is too often the practice in the United States, such an instance would be more directly in point.

I have now, sir, the honor to lay before you, by order of his royal highness the prince regent, the enclosed papers (No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) relating to English seamen who have been detained against their will, on board of certain ships of war of the United States which have of late visited Great Britain; and to express his royal highness' sincere belief, that these several sources of complaint have originated without the concurrence or participation of a state with which he is so anxious to preserve an amicable intercourse, as well as his conviction that the government of America has only to be informed of the fact to take prompt and satisfactory measures for the correction of the practice

The American government will perceive from this friendly communication, that it is not on this side of the water alone that the inconvenience necessarily resulting from the similarity of habits, language and manners, between the inhabitants of the two countries, is productive of subjects of complaint, and regret. These are, however, at the same time natural and strong inducements for a conformity of interests, and most particularly for a readiness to give and receive mutual explanations upon all subjects of difference.

I have it in charge to repeat to you, sir, for the information of your government, that the government of his royal highness the prince regent will continue to give the most positive orders against the detention of American citizens on board his majesty's ships; and that no difficulties beyond what are requisite for clearly ascertaining the national character of individuals, whose cases are brought before the lords commissioners of the admiralty, will be interposed to prevent or delay their immediate discharge.

The Earl of Liverpool, while he held the office of his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, ad interim, was commanded to make known the case of William Bowman, stated by the affidavit of his wife to be forcibly detained on board the United States' ship Hornet. The departure of this vessel precluded Mr. Russell from making the necessary representation to the commanding officer of the Hornet. As, however, Mr. Russell will have probably stated the affair to this government, I am in hopes there will be no difficulty in obtaining his release.

Of the papers enclosed, those marked No. 1, consist of a copy of a letter from admiral sir Roger Curtis, commander in chief at Portsmouth, to Mr. Croker, the secretary of the admiralty, enclosing a copy of the deposition upon oath of Charles Davis, an Irishman by birth, who was lately serving on board the United States' frigate Constitution under the name of Thomas Hollands; and of a letter from Captain Hall, of his majesty's ship Royal William, to admiral sir Roger Curtis, giving an account of the same Charles Davis, and of his escape from the Constitution frigate.

No. 2. contains the copy of a letter from captain Hall to sir Roger Curtis, transmitting a statement of the names, and descriptions of 28 British seamen on board the Constitution and Wasp.

No. 3. contains a copy of a letter from sir Roger Curtis to Mr. Croker, stating the real name and birth-place of William Smith, who ran away from the United States' frigate Constitution, and who proves to be a native of England, and whose name is John Taylor.

No. 4. contains the copy of another letter from sir Roger Curtis to Mr. Croker, transmitting the affidavits of George Warren and Daniel Murphy, British seamen who ran away from the Constitution and Hornet; and of the wife of William Bowman, who is alluded to above.

And No. 5. contains the deposition upon oath of John Taylor, mentioned in No. 3.

The correspondence between the earl of Liverpool and Mr. Russell, on the subject of Bowman, I do not enclose, concluding that Mr. Russell will have already transmitted copies of it to his government. You will, however, find in No 4 the

statement of the circumstances attending Bowman's forcible detention.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, June 8, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of June last, with the papers enclosed, relating to several British seamen who are stated to have entered into the naval service o the United States.

Without repeating what I had the honor to state to you in a personal interview respecting the deserter from the Gleaner, and the conduct of the armed party from that vessel who pursued him some distance into the country; I shall confine my remarks to your complaint of the detention of British seamen in American vessels, 28 of whom are said to be on board the Constitution and Wasp. Although the fact cannot have been admitted on the evidence produced, because it is contrary to the laws of the United States, yet it will be enquired into. It is also possible that the seamen so detained, admitting the fact of their detention, may have become legally American citizens, in which case they must be protected as such. The government of the United States can make no distinction between native and naturalized citizens as has been already remarked to you. I repeat also, that your government cannot object to this rule, because a British statute naturalizes *ipso facto*, all alien seamen who shall have been two years on board a British ship of war, and considers them, equally with natives, within the allegiance, and entitled to the protection of Great Britain.

The principal object of your letter seems to be, to find some analogy between the American practice with respect to seamen and the British practice, and to deduce from the former a justification of the latter. Permit me to note the difference, or rather the contrast between them.

The regulations of the United States prohibit the enlistment of aliens into their vessels of war. No such regulations exist on the side of Great Britain.

Enlistments, by force or impressment, are contrary to the laws of the United States. This mode of procuring crews for public ships is not only practised by Great Britain within her legal jurisdiction, but is extended to foreign vessels on the high seas, with abuses which aggravate the outrage to the nations to whom the vessels belong.

Most of the states composing our union have enacted laws providing for the restoration of seamen abandoning the service of merchant vessels, to which they were bound by voluntary engagement. If no provision has been made for the surrender of deserters from public ships, it is because such deserters, although in many instances forced into the service, would be deemed malefactors and punishable as such; and it is not the practice of any country, particularly of Great Britain, to surrender malefactors without a stipulation, which is always reciprocal. In Great Britain we know from experience that no provision exists for restoring American seamen to our merchant vessels, even to the fulfilment of their voluntary engagements; and if deserters from American ships of war are ever restored, it is by the courtesy, not the legal duty, or perhaps authority, of British naval commanders, and from the policy of recommending a practice, which, if mutual, must be evidently in favor of the British service, the desertion from it being so common, in comparison with that from the service of the United States.

You observe that your government has charged you to state, that it will continue to give the most positive orders against the detention of American citizens on board British ships of war. If those orders were to prohibit the impressment of seamen from American vessels at sea, the great source of the evil, they would have been a welcome proof of its disposition to do justice and promote a good understanding between the two countries. Nothing short of this can be an adequate remedy; and the United States are known to be ready to substitute to the practice the most liberal arrangements on the subject. But, suppose the orders to be given as signified, and in the latitude and form promising most efficacy, how could they restore that portion of the thousands of our citizens who have been impressed or passed into ships stationed or cruizing in remote parts of the globe? But it is signified only that your government will continue to give orders against the detention of American citizens on board British ships of war. It follows that they are to be detained as heretofore, until formal proof can be produced to the British admiralty, in each particular instance, that the seaman is a native citizen of the U. States, the difficulty and delay in doing which are too obvious to need explanation. Nor is this the only cause of complaint. When such proof has been produced to the British admiralty, a direct refusal is made to the discharge of the seaman, if he has resided in G. Britain, shall have married there, or shall have accepted the bounty given to seamen voluntarily entering the service, although for the most part of the American seamen, after having been forced into the service, have accepted the bounty either to relieve their wants, or otherwise to alleviate their condition. I omit other causes of detention which might be mentioned. Add to the whole, that it is not sufficient to prove, that the seamen taken from American vessels are not subjects of Great Britain, nor the subjects of her enemy. It has been the invariable practice of the British cruizers to include in their impressments from American vessels the citizens and subjects of neutral nations, even where it was known that they were such—and no instance, it is believed, can be given of the success of an application for the restoration of such neutral aliens to the service of the United States.

These observations cannot fail, as I presume, to satisfy you, sir, how little ground your government has for the complaints stated in your letter, and how much the United States have for those they have so long and so strenuously, but at the same time so ineffectually presented, in behalf of their injured mariners.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

The message and documents were read, and ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, June 10.—Mr. Bard presented the memorial of stating that he has invented a new shell for the purposes of maritime and harbor defence, and praying that congress will cause an experiment thereof to be made. Referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Harper—The galleries were cleared and all strangers excluded, and the doors of the house were closed until an adjournment took place.

Thursday, June 11.—Very little business of importance was done. Nothing, indeed, worthy of note, except that a message was received from the president, covering *more* documents; being letters of Messrs. Monroe and Foster, on several points—the chief of which is, that Mr. Foster denies the agency of the British government in exciting the savages to murder our people; to which Mr. M. replies, that whatever may have been the disposition of the *government*, its *subordinate agents* have been guilty of the fact; and in proof of it, adduces extracts of letters from the United States' agents in the Indian country. The whole will appear in course.

It is said the senate will not come to a conclusion on the business before them until next week.

The Chronicle.

Baltimore, June 13, 1812.

The prospect.—The senate were still sitting with closed doors on Thursday. The house of representatives, closed *their* secret business on Wednesday. An opinion is held that they have either passed a bill granting letters of marque and reprisal against England, or, as is more generally believed, an act declaring war against that country. The senate, it is not doubted, will confirm what the house of representatives have done; but their proceedings are more tedious.

Mr. *Langdon* having declined to stand as a candidate for the vice-presidency, another meeting of the members of congress was held on the 8th inst. present 77 members—at which *Elbridge Gerry*, Esq. had 74 votes. [*The proceedings shall be inserted at length in our next.*

An idea prevails that the *Hornet*, now lying at New-York, is preparing for a foreign mission.

Admiral sir John Borlase Warren, has arrived at Halifax with four sail of the line and three frigates. It is said in some of the papers that appear well-informed in British affairs, that he has orders to act, as circumstances may justify, against the United States [Other accounts say, that no additional forces have arrived at Halifax.]

A fishing schooner has been seized at Boston, laden with British goods, valued at from 10 to 15,000 dollars.

It appears that the United States are amply supplied with all sorts of clothing, accoutrements and appurtenances for the new army. They have an abundance even of *blankets!*——It is stated that the returns at the *war-office*, give the astonishing aggregate of 17,000 men already raised for the new army—besides, the ranks of the old army (10,000 men) are nearly or quite filled up. From the little exertion made in this city we hardly knew that an army was to be raised. If 17,000 men have been *returned*, it is possible that the whole number is nearly obtained.

General *Bloomfield* is to have the command of the forces destined for the defence of New-York—for which purpose considerable bodies of troops are marching to that city, to man the fortifications.

Two hundred acres of land have been purchased by the United States in the vicinity of Albany; where extensive barracks are to be immediately erected. Colonels Swift and Simmons are ordered to Niagara with their regiments—and many troops are moving towards the expected scenes of action. It is stated that Gen. *Hull* will be fully prepared to do all that is hoped of him, at the shortest notice, when the word is given.

The Militia.—In many parts of the United States they are drafting the militia—not for service, but to ascertain *who is to stay at home*, many more than is required offering themselves. A part of the militia of North-Carolina (taken from her quota of 100,000 men) have been ordered into actual service for the defence of the fortifications on the sea-board. The general appearance of the military preparations betokens great activity in the government, as well as zeal in the people. It is stated, unequivocally, that the president says, he is *ready* for war.

A volcano has broken out in the island of St. Vincents. An account of it is in type, but excluded for want of room—as are several other articles.

Bank of America.—The act of the legislature of New-York, incorporating the Bank of America, has received the sanction of the council of revision, and become a law. The votes in the council are given as follows—for the bank, the chancellor, and judges Kent, Thompson and Van Ness; against it, the governor, and judges Spencer and Yates. The directors named in the bill have had a meeting and organized the institution, having elected *Oliver Wolcott*, Esq. president, and *Jonathan Burrell*, Esq. (late cashier of the United States' branch bank) for their cashier.

New-Hampshire.—As was expected, there was no choice of a governor by the people of this state at the late election. The legislature convened a few days since, and elected *William Plumer*, Esq. governor, by a majority of 22 votes. Thus all the branches of the government of this state are republican.

The American brig Pleiades, from Belfast for New-York, with passengers, has been CAPTURED by the British and sent into Halifax. *What does this mean?*

An attack on Vincennes by the Indians, was expected, at the date of our last accounts from the westward.

Indian Murders.

FROM THE TENNESSEE HERALD, EXTRA.

We hasten to lay before the public the circumstance of the late inhuman murders committed on the Tennessee river. We have frequently seen and heard Indian cruelty and barbarity described: this beggars all description! Language cannot portray, nor imagination scarcely conceive this unequalled scene of hellish barbarity. The murder of Mr. Manly's and Mr. Crawley's family on the 22d inst.

Immediately after the acts of hostility by Indians, the inhabitants of the frontiers of Humphreys county, thought it necessary for personal security, that two or three families should live together.—For this purpose, John Crawley and his unfortunate family had gone to the house of Jesse Manly. The family of Crawley consisted of a wife and four children, Manly's of a wife and three children. The evening before the tragical event Manly and Crawley were both called from home, taking Crawley's eldest son with them. They had employed C. H ys, a promising young man, to stay with their families until their return. Early next morning he had geared his horse, and had proceeded about one hundred yards from the house, when the Indians, who were concealed behind the fence, fired upon him. He received two mortal wounds. Whilst one of the Indians was scalping him, the other four ran into the house. They found one of Manley's children on the outside of it, whom they tore to pieces with their dogs and scalped.

With savage fury they now forced the door, and commenced a scene of still greater barbarity. They snatched Mrs. Manly's child, only eight days old, from her, scalped it and threw it into the fire place, yelling at a horrid rate. An indiscriminate butchery of the children now took place before their mothers; five children were scalped and murdered, they keeping Mrs. Manly as the last victim of their cruelty. After shooting her, they scalped her, and committed unheard of cruelties on her body. They then left the house, taking Mrs. Crawley along as prisoner. About four hours after the Indians were gone, the neighbours got information of the murder, and collected to the number of five or six at the house; they found Mrs. Manly alive and in her perfect senses. Amidst this carnage one of Mrs. Crawley's children escaped unhurt; when they attacked the house she had the presence of mind to raise a puncheon of the floor, and throw her child into the cellar.

Mrs. Manly is still living, and great hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The army encamped within four miles of Tennessee river on Saturday evening, and they will cross on Sunday morning; the murder has fired their minds for revenge.

Francis Smith, who resided near the Tennessee river has been apprehended for a supposed connection with the Indians—his case is black.

[We fear to commit our feelings to paper, on reading the above. It is but a *type* of what is transacting in many parts of our frontier. Our opinion as to the cause of these horrible murders has been frequently expressed. It arises from our *good friends* at *Amherstburg* and *Malden* in Upper Canada. We trust that general *Hull* will soon break up those nests of accursed assassins, by an open and honorable war. Then shall the wretched Indian pay the forfeit of his inhuman folly in listening to the advice of lord *Dorchester* and his successors.] *Ed. Reg.*

☞ The public papers, which have excluded almost every thing else from our pages this week, will excite more than ordinary attention at this eventful period; and we have made considerable exertion to lay before our readers the whole [those of a *confidential* nature excepted] that have yet been presented to congress; thus anticipating all the usual channels by which such documents are conveyed to the people, except through the *National Intelligencer*—exciting an interest for the present, while we make a record for the future. In these momentous times—times that will often be referred to, we shall carefully attend to such matters. Congress will not be in session much longer, and room will be afforded for a large quantity of miscellaneous or *summer reading*.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 28, 1812.

American president's message to congress.

Lord *Holland* rose to call the attention of the noble secretary (lord Liverpool) to a rumor which had generally prevailed respecting a state intrigue, charged against the government of Great Britain in the published speech of the president of the United States of America to the congress. The report, indeed, was such as he could by no means give credit to; it stated the detection of a conspiracy, said to have been framed and acted upon by the government of Great Britain for the disunion of the American states. He had no motion to make on the occasion. He repeated, that the charge alluded to was such a one as he could not bring himself to give any credit to; but he felt it incumbent on him to call upon the noble secretary opposite, for distinct and explicit information.

The earl of *Liverpool* felt no hesitation to assure the noble baron, in behalf of himself and of those *noble* and *honorable* persons with whom he acted, that they utterly disclaimed not only having given any authority, but the possessing the least knowledge of any project or intention to disunite, separate, or alienate any of the American states. With regard to the individual who had been named as the agent of such a design, he could only say, that whatever he might have done, he had no authority, warrant, or instruction for his purpose *from his majesty's government.*

Lord *Holland*, was glad to hear the disavowal made by the noble secretary, yet he could not help expressing a desire to be more minutely and satisfactorily informed, and he wished to know, whether the person mentioned (it was useless to conceal his name) a captain Henry, was employed at all by government, and if so employed, he next would ask what that employment was?

The earl of *Liverpool* replied, that Mr. Henry was never authorised by his majesty's government in any capacity whatever; that *he had*, it appeared, *been employed by sir James Craig* to obtain some information respecting the disposition of some of the American states, with regard to their amity or hostility towards Great Britain; but that until his return to Quebec, not even his name had been known to any of his majesty's government.

Lord *Holland* subjoined a few words, which we could not distinctly hear.

AMERICA.——Lord *Holland again* adverted to Mr. Henry's correspondence with sir James Craig, and enquired whether the noble lord (Liverpool) intended to lay it officially before the house. The correspondence authorised Henry to produce certain papers to certain individuals who might feel inclined to separate the eastern country from the western, under the authority of this government; and it was of such nature, that it involved the honor and character of the country. If the noble secretary declined laying before them the correspondence, he, (lord H.) should move for it on Friday next.

Lord *Liverpool* felt satisfied, that when the matter shall come to be known, a very different construction would be put on it than had been given by the noble lord (Holland.)

Lord *Holland* expressed his resolution to persevere, since lord Liverpool had declined to answer his enquiry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. *Whitbread*, before the question was put, begged to ask of the noble lord (Castlereagh) a question relative to certain official documents from America, published this afternoon. He alluded to a message from Mr. President Madison, which was accompanied by various letters from the earl of Liverpool, sir James Craig, and a Mr. Henry, the latter of whom, it appeared, had been employed to promote dissention in Massachusetts, and if possible to produce a separation of the eastern states from the union. He wished to know whether this correspondence was or was not authentic?

Lord *Castlereagh* expressed his satisfaction at having an opportunity of explaining what had been *very unfairly* brought forward by the American government. He begged most distinctly and peremptorily on behalf of the British ministry, to assert, that it never entered into their contemplation to encourage any disposition to produce the separation of any part of the states from the union, nor had they ever acted upon a system of policy of that description. It was certainly consistent with the fact, that captain Henry had been employed by sir James Craig, but without the privity of government, who never heard of it until the governor of Canada informed them of his recall, in consequence of the fears of menaced hostility being removed. The object of sir James Craig was merely to ascertain the temper of the inhabitants of the eastern districts with a view to the attack which he had reason to believe was meditated upon the province, at the head of which he had been placed.

Mr. *Whitbread* read a paragraph from a letter from sir James Craig, dated 26th February, 1809, relating to the probability of a separation being produced, and enquired whether it was transmitted by the governor of Canada, and what steps ministers had taken upon its receipt?

Lord *Castlereagh* repeated, that ministers were not acquainted of the mission having been undertaken until it had been terminated. It was a strong proof that sir J. Craig had only employed Mr. Henry for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of the eastern states assisting in an attack upon Canada, that when appearances of a hostile nature had vanished, he was recalled.

Mr. *Whitbread* expressed an inclination to move that the papers should be laid before the house; but it being suggested that a notice would be convenient, he fixed it for to-morrow, observing that he should withdraw it if other business of more immediate importance were in contemplation.

Mr. *Ponsonby*, referring to the correspondence which Mr. Whitbread had adverted to, enquired whether ministers had received from sir J. Craig a copy of a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. Ryland, and directing captain Henry to employ a cypher, with which he would be provided in his correspondence.

Lord *Castlereagh* answered, that upon examining the inclosures in the despatches of sir James Craig, he did not find *the letter* alluded to.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

House of Commons, April 28.—Lord Stanley, after a review of the disastrous effects of the orders in council on every part of the empire, moved, that the petitions from Birmingham, &c. &c. against them, should be referred to a committee of the whole house to sit to-morrow.

Mr. Rose expressed his satisfaction that the time was come when the subject could be fully discussed. He then went into an able and minute investigation and exposition of the whole subject of the orders, and concluded by declaring, that he should deplore their repeal; but as some enquiry was necessary to satisfy the public mind, he should not object to the motion.

Messrs. Baring and Broughman both condemned the policy of the orders, particularly as they affected the relations with America; and were replied to by lord Castlereagh and Mr. Stephen.

Lord Stanley inquired, if, in case the enquiry should shew that the orders in council were a principal cause of the present pressure, ministers would refuse to rescind them?

The chancellor of the exchequer, (Mr. Perceval) said, even if it should appear that a great part of the temporary pressure for this single year was to be attributable to the orders in council; yet, if it were found that there were other concurrent causes, and that the pressure was merely temporary, he could not say that he could pledge himself to abandon them.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the committee were ordered to sit from day-to-day.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The great question on this subject has been decided against the claims of the Catholics, in both houses of parliament. In the house of lords, April 22, lord Donoughmore moved that a committee be appointed to report on the expediency of repealing the restrictive laws still in force against his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. A long debate followed. It was opposed by ministers as big with danger to the Protestant constitution. On the question, the votes were, *Contents* (for the motion) 102. *Non-Contents* 174—majority 72. In the house of commons, April 24, after two days debate, on a motion of Mr. Grattan, "that the house in committee consider the state of the laws imposing civil disabilities on our Roman catholic subjects," the question was decided—for the motion 215; against it 300—majority 85.

From the London Statesman of April 29.

It will be seen by the allusion made, last night, in both houses of parliament, to the message of Mr. Madison, and the documents accompanying it, laid before the congress of the United States, that the *base* attempt to subvert the government of that country, by exciting a rebellion amongst the American people, was neither attempted to be denied or excused by ministers.—But said lord Liverpool, "I solemnly disclaim, for myself and for his majesty's government, any intention whatever of fomenting disturbances in these states. As to the *employment* of any individual, it was entirely *unauthorised* by me, and even *without my knowledge.* Government did not even know that captain Henry was employed until after his return to Quebec." Now, supposing every word which lord Liverpool uttered to be true, we would ask, why sir James Craig, on whose shoulders ministers now wish to throw the blame of this perfidious transaction, has not only been permitted hitherto to go at large unimpeached, but actually been promoted in our service? Does not this conduct show, on the part of *our government*, that they *highly approve of every step which that general took to overturn the constitution of the American states?* It is impossible to doubt it; and, therefore whatever solemn protestations ministers may now make to the contrary, they must be held as implicated in this *abominable* affair—as these individuals only who are responsible to the nation which they have so grossly insulted, and on whose heads ought to fall that just retribution for the crime which they have committed. But if such are the conclusions we are entitled to draw from the relative state of the

parties, what are the inhabitants of Great Britain to think; nay, what is the continent, the whole universe, to say, if we shall be able to prove by the most undeniable evidence, that ministers not only *knew* of the employment of captain Henry *before* he was engaged in the Turkish mission, but that lord Liverpool himself afterwards actually and unreservedly *approved* of it? That we are able to do this we feel little difficulty, even with the few documents which are now before the public. It appears that captain Henry was employed by sir James Craig, in 1808, to ascertain the state of parties and their political views, in the United States. The correspondence which passed at this time between sir James Craig and the captain, was transmitted by the former to the British minister. This is proved by the following extract of a letter, dated 28th of June last, written by Mr. Peel, lord Liverpool's secretary, to Henry himself, who was then in London:—"His lordship has directed me to acquaint you, that he has referred to the correspondence in the office of the year 1808, and finds two letters from sir James Craig, dated 10th April and 5th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing in confidence in your ability and judgment." Here then is direct proof, that the attempts made in 1808, by captain Henry, at the instigation of the governor-general of Canada, to excite commotions in the United States, were well known to ministers at that period. Circumstances having rendered it probable, in the year 1809, that something further might be done to promote this *very honorable* cause, sir James Craig appears to have had some further communication with the prime ministers on the subject, and again to have recommended captain Henry as a fit person to carry their views into effect. The result of this was, that sir James directed his secretary to write captain Henry, on the 20th January 1810, as follows:—"The information and political observations heretofore received from you, were transmitted by his excellency *to the secretary of state who has expressed his particular approbation of them*, and there is no doubt that your due execution of such a mission, as I have above suggested, would give you a claim not only on the governor-general, *but on his majesty's ministers*, which might eventually contribute to your advantage." Who can doubt, after reading this, that all his majesty's ministers, and particularly lord Liverpool, then secretary of state, were fully acquainted with the mission of capt. Henry, and that they actually instructed sir James Craig to hold out to him a reward for his services? But the matter does not rest here. After captain Henry arrived in London, and submitted his claims for remuneration to lord Liverpool, his lordship in the above letter which he directed his secretary, Mr. Peel, to write, expressly recognises the services of the captain. He speaks of the "ability and success" with which he executed the mission, and states, that "he is convinced the public service will be benefitted" by his active employment in a public situation. In another letter, *in the hand writing of lord Liverpool*, addressed to sir George Prevost, now governor-general of Canada, on the 16th of September last, he says—"I now fulfil the assurance which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the *ability and judgment* which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions *mentioned in the memorial*, and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation in which you should think proper to place him." Here lord Liverpool's *entire approbation* of all that captain Henry had done is proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. Nay more, so highly does his lordship estimate his services, that he recommended him to a public situation sir George Prevost should think proper to place him in!—Yet does this same noble lord now come forward and *solemnly protest*, that his own hands, and those of his colleagues, are entirely free from pollution!!—This language is addressed to those admirers of his lordship's administration who are ignorant of the perfidious measures they are pursuing; but it is the new of this that no honest man will give him credit either for his assertions or his solemn protestations, when evidence of so glaring a description is staring him in the face.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Friday, June 5, 1812.

At 11 o'clock, agreeably to assignment, his excellency the governor came in, and delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen of the senate, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

And I have not been engaged in the public business of the state for the last five years, and had no expectation that I should again take a part in administering the government; I have paid no other attention to the proceedings of the legislature, or any public transactions, than my duty as a private citizen required. I am, therefore, unable to lay before you the state of our affairs; or to suggest for your consideration those objects of particular interest which in other circumstances might have occurred to me. But I have no reason to regret this inability; several of you, gentlemen, in each house, have been many years employed in the government, and will readily discern what measures are necessary for the general good.

But though I have no particular knowledge of the late legislative proceedings, it is impossible for any member of the state to be ignorant that a spirit of division has existed for several years, and has become so prevalent, as to diminish individual happiness and endanger the tranquility of the commonwealth.

The opinions of men are as various as their features, and there is generally no more cause of complaint in the one case than in the other. This difference of opinion would happen if all were furnished with the same evidence; but on many political subjects, the evidence offered to different persons is not only diverse, but opposite; it would be unreasonable, therefore, to expect that all should think alike. If our information is wholly derived from one source, and that happens to be a partial one, our opinions may be honest though it is hardly possible they should be correct.

In some cases this diversity of sentiment may promote the progress of truth. At least, it may teach us habitually to practise that mutual forbearance without which society could not exist: but the danger arises from the warmth and eagerness with which political disputes are conducted. On such occasions men are tempted to violate the rules of decency, and call in question the rectitude of others, merely because of a difference in judgment. Such offensive imputations are injurious to the peace of the state, and threaten its future prosperity; for, if party abuse should become general and indiscriminate, we shall lose one of the most powerful motives to meritorious conduct; the virtuous and vicious will be placed in the same light, and men with unblemished character will wish to have as little concern in public affairs as possible, that they may preserve their reputations.

When parties are numerous, the individual often appears to be but little apprehensive of reproach: they are apt to think that the rules of candor and even of truth may be dispensed with, in propagating their political opinions. But though the disgrace of each individual may be lessened when it is shared by many others, his personal guilt is the same as if he was the only offender; and the example thus furnished by associate numbers, must have a pernicious influence on the morals of the whole people.

Should we at any time suffer ourselves to be influenced by a spirit of party, we shall be in danger of sacrificing the public good to our own attachments and animosities; and shall be incapable of discerning the use that may be made of our own precedents against ourselves. We may establish rules by which we shall obtain a momentary ascendancy, but which in the issue will prove injurious to our own interest, as well as to the peace and order of the state. If the party opposed to us should afterwards prevail, they will be tempted to retaliate with increased severity, in hopes of more durable possession of power. But it is vain to expect that in a free government the predominance of a party can be preserved by disingenuous means; or that the peace of the community can be maintained under retorted injuries and provocations. Such injuries will become more oppressive, and the provocations more aggravated, the oftener they happen, and if persisted in, must eventually terminate in ruin.

These animosities have also a direct tendency to weaken the state and render us incapable of self-defence. Within a few years all the republics in Europe have become a prey to military force; the people were divided by factions: and those who thought themselves oppressed, assisted a foreign power to overwhelm, both their oppressors and themselves in one common ruin. Their forms of government have been exchanged for despotism, and their names are blotted out from the list of nations.

The people of these states seem to have been placed by providence in a situation of peculiar safety. Our territory is sufficiently extensive either for security or convenience. We are remote from the nations of Europe, who for several years have been involved in a fatal and extensive war. As a commercial people, we have had intercourse with all of them, and as a neutral nation, must have expected in such mighty conflicts to suffer injuries from each. If, however, the merchant finds that any branch of trade is too hazardous to be pursued with advantage, his own prudence will induce him to relinquish it. But I think we can have no reasonable motive to join in this ruinous contest, and thus imitate those princes who hazard all that is dear to their subjects, merely to display their spirit or gratify their revenge. We may possibly be engaged hereafter in just and necessary wars of self-defence, and we hope never to be engaged in any other. But so long as the people are united in affection, there is no danger that any foreign power will think of reducing us to their dominion. This security will be diminished in the same proportion as the violence of party increases; for a state with ten millions of men may be conquered as easily as one with ten thousand, if the people are divided, and one half are willing to assist in subjugating the other. Such dispositions, I presume, are not any where cherished at the present time; but if the spirit of discord shall increase and become more exasperated, we may hereafter be as frantic with passion, and as blind to our own interest, as those nations, whose governments have been subverted by the violence or treachery of their citizens.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the mischiefs that flow from this spirit of party.——We have seen that it alienates the minds of men from each other, and has a tendency to excite the most malevolent passions. History will inform us, that when under no restraint, it produces civil wars, and terminates in the destruction of free states. These considerations have been suggested by reflecting men of all parties: and it seems to be the duty of all, as far as their influence extends, to prevent an increase of the evil.

Nothing is of more importance to this purpose, than a just and impartial administration of government. The principles of equity and justice are the foundations of society; and the great end of government is to provide that every citizen shall have his right. But if in making and executing the laws, we disregard the rules of equal justice; if we endeavor to elevate one portion of the community and depress another, we lose sight of the object for which we became united, and render every principle that can be employed in the government of the state, of no effect, except fear and compulsion. In such cases, the people never obey but with reluctance; nor shall we have any reason to complain if they are intractable. We are as much bound to preserve their rights, as they to obey the laws: and until their spirits are broken, they will make continual efforts to recover what belongs to them, for it is not in the nature of freemen to submit without complaint to unequal regulations.

Our constitution forbids any exclusive pretensions to the honors of the state; every class of men are entitled to partake of the same advantages, and have an equal and common right; if this right is infringed, we may be sure that sentiments of discontent and an-

jority will prevail. We ought indeed to select persons of ability and integrity, for public employments; but if we make it a rule to advance only our political friends, we shall become the heads of a party, and be incapable of preserving with equity and moderation, the rights of the whole people. In monarchies, the prince is the source of all power and the fountain of honor and office; he, therefore, thinks himself authorised, in appointing his subordinate officers, to reward the attachment and purchase the future support of his adherents. But in republics, the people are possessed of the sovereign power; and legislators and magistrates elected by them, are bound to employ their authority for the common benefit.—They have no right to consider the power deputed to them as their own property; or to make vacancies or appointments for selfish or party purposes. Should a contrary rule be established, it appears to me that political feuds would be endless and implacable; the persons in office and their friends and retainers would employ every method to prevent any changes in the administration, while their rivals would be equally assiduous and eager to effect a change.—From the frequency of our elections, there would scarcely be any interruptions in these struggles; and the longer they should continue, the greater would be their violence.

To check this party spirit, and promote union and harmony in the public councils, and among our fellow-citizens, much may be done by the members of government, as well in their private as public capacity; and without their influence and example, no attempt for this purpose will be likely to succeed. By a course of uniform and impartial conduct we may perhaps convince the people, that our attention is employed for the benefit of all our fellow-citizens, without any preference of one part to another; that we are solicitous to establish a just proportion in their burdens and advantages; that, of whatever denomination they are, we will listen to their complaints when they are oppressed by the officers, or injured by the measures of government; or when the laws themselves operate unjustly: and that those who are most distinguished for abilities and integrity, and the merit of their public services, will be appointed to office, without political favor or prejudice. It in this way we shall be able in any degree, to restrain the rage of party, our successors will be encouraged to pursue the same course.

In our public transactions and debates, I presume we shall carefully abstain from contemptuous or reproachful expressions, and whatever has a tendency to irritation; for we can hardly conceive how much evil may arise to the community from circumstances of this kind, which at other periods might seem too inconsiderable to be regarded. And I hope and trust that in our intercourse with each other, we shall exemplify the gentleness of manners, the candor, benevolence and condescension which are the ornaments and bands of society, and which tend to moderate the zeal and conciliate the friendship of those who are of different sentiments. I am the more confident in these expectations, as we have only to exercise the temper of that religion in which we have declared our belief, and which all of us profess to revere. CALEB STRONG.

Council Chamber, June 5, 1812.

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, the representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, beg leave respectfully to state—

That presuming the respectful expressions of the public sentiment, from any portion of the union might be acceptable to congress in the present critical state of public affairs, they trust that a communication to your honorable body of the opinions and feelings of the people of this commonwealth upon the momentous subject of a British war, will not be construed into a disposition to interfere with the functions of the national government.

It is with deep regret, and with such emotions as the love of country should inspire, that we perceive the entire failure of the negociations instituted by the national government with a view to obtain from the belligerent nations, respect for our neutral rights, and a revocation of edicts which operate so injuriously upon our lawful commerce.

In the present unprecedented posture of Europe, we are firmly convinced, that an immense majority of our constituents cannot be reconciled to the belief that an offensive war with Great Britain is demanded by the interests or honor of our country.

We presume not to enter upon a comparison of the injuries sustained by our commerce from the respective nations at war—nor to arraign the conduct which government has seen fit to adopt, in order to obtain redress. It would be foreign to our present purpose to enlarge upon the duplicity and prevarication exhibited by France in all her negociations, which aggravate her numerous outrages—or to discuss the motives alleged by Great Britain in defence of a system of retaliation which bears with a severe pressure upon our neutral rights. It is sufficient that every consideration arising from good policy, and from the duty of a nation to itself, forbids us to plunge into a war which desolates the European world—and from which it seems to have been the design of the Almighty providence to exempt us, if true to ourselves, by placing us remote from the theatre of their contentions.

An offensive war against any nation, can be justified only by the reasonable motive of obtaining reparation for past injuries, or security against future dangers and aggressions. When, therefore, such is the local situation and relations of a country, that the hope of effecting either of these objects is precluded by an overruling necessity, its honor is not stained by yielding to circumstances which it cannot control—nor is the reluctance of its citizens to expose themselves in such case to the certain dangers and calamities of war, a reproach upon their want of sensibility to injury, their courage or patriotism.

A war with Great Britain would furnish temptations to her government to sequester the millions belonging to our citizens, deposited in that country, and an opportunity to her navy and croisers to sweep the ocean of the remains of our once flourishing commerce,

The conquest of Canada, the only point in which she is assailable, would afford no indemnification, if atchieved, for the losses to which we should be exposed upon our unprotected seaboard and upon the ocean. Destitute as we are of a navy, and the means of *immediate* maritime defence, we cannot perceive in what mode a war with this nation, so powerful on the ocean, can promise the attainment of its avowed object—the revocation of the orders in council. The emperor of France having lately republished the decrees of Berlin and Milan, with renewed assurances of a determination to enforce them, and Great Britain having announced her deliberate purpose of making her orders in council commensurate with those decrees—we are impressed with a belief that a war once begun, must be continued during the present European conflict, and perhaps abandoned after years of disasters incident to all wars, without accomplishing the object for which it was undertaken.

We forbear to present to the consideration of your honorable body, a detail of those multiplied evils which we anticipate in such a conflict, lest their magnitude and variety might be considered as calculated to depress the just confidence of the people in the national spirit and resources, and to encourage the perseverance of foreign nations, in pretensions hostile to our rights. We cannot, however, but hope, that government, having tried for years a system of restrictions, which has proved ineffectual in respect to foreign nations, and ruinous to ourselves, will once more resort to our commercial pursuits; and, without abandoning just claims of reparation, will enable us to aid in those preparations which, in some more auspicious period, may afford the capacity of vindicating such claims with a probability of success. And we can, upon this most solemn occasion, appeal to the Searcher of hearts, that in this application to your honorable body, we are influenced by no party considerations—no spirit of disaffection—no disposition to embarrass the proceedings or reproach the motives of any of the departments of government. Neither do the people of Massachusetts, unmindful of the examples of their ancestors, take council from fear. But in this last and respectful effort in behalf of their commercial rights, and to induce the national government to pause and rescue their country from war, they are impelled by dictates of self-preservation, by their attachment to the union, by a persuasion of the invincible and growing opposition of the people to these measures, and by duty to themselves, to posterity, and to God.

Mr. Randolph's Speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

Mr. *Randolph* said that rumors to which he could not shut his ears [of an intended declaration of war on Monday next, with closed doors] and the circumstance which had just passed under the eye of the house [alluding to a motion to adjourn] impelled him to make a last effort to rescue the country from the calamities which, he feared, were impending over it. He had a proposition to submit, the decision of which would affect vitally the best interests of the nation. He conceived himself bound to bring it forward. He did not feel himself a free agent in the transaction. He would endeavor to state as succinctly as he could, the grounds of his motion, and he humbly asked the attention of every man whose mind was at all open to conviction—of every man devoted to the cause of this country, not only in that house, but in every rank and condition of life, throughout the state.

The motion which he was about to offer grew out of certain propositions, which he pledged himself to prove; nay, without an abuse of the term, to *demonstrate*.

The first of these propositions was, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were not only *not repealed*, but that our government had furnished to the house and to the world unequivocal evidence of the fact. The difficulty in demonstrating this proposition arose rather from his embarrassment in selecting from the vast mass of evidence before him, than in any deficiency of proof; for if he were to use all the testimony that might be adduced, he feared his discourse would grow to a bulk not inferior to the volume which he held in his hand. He would refer the house to the correspondence, generally, of Mr Russell, our agent at Paris, accompanying the president's message of the present session. He referred to the schedule of American vessels taken by French privateers since the first of November, 1810, [the period of the alledged repeal of the French de-

crees] : of these it was worthy of remark, that "the Robinsonova, from Norfolk to London, with tobacco, cotton and staves; the Mary-Ann, from Charleston to London, with cotton and rice; the General Eaton, from London to Charleston, in ballast; the Neptune, from London to Charleston, also in ballast; the Clio, from London to Philadelphia, with English manufactures; the Zebra, from Boston to Tarragona, *(then in possession of the Spaniards)* with staves; all coming under the operation of the French decrees, and *seized since the 2d of November*, 1810, had *not* been restored on the 4th of July last:" and that the only two vessels named in that schedule, which had been restored: viz, the Two Brothers, from Boston to St. Malo, and the Star, from Salem to Naples (the one a port in France, the other virtually a French port) did *not* come within the scope of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Indeed the only cases relied upon by Mr. Monroe to prove the repeal of the French decrees, are those of the Grace-Ann-Green, and the New-Orleans Packet. On the first of these no great stress is laid—because having been captured by an English cruizer, she was retaken by her own crew and carried into Marseilles, where consequently the captors became French prisoners of war. As well might it be expected, that in case of war between the United States and England, our privateers carrying their prizes into French ports, should be proceeded against under those decrees. It was, therefore, on the case of the New-Orleans Packet that the principal reliance was placed, to shew the repeal of the obnoxious decrees. But even this case established, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the Milan decrees of the 23d November, and 17th December, 1807, were in force subsequently to the period of their alleged repeal. This vessel hearing at Gibraltar, where she had disposed of a part of her cargo, of the letter of the duke of Cadore of the 5th of August, 1810, suspended her sales, and the supercargo, after having consulted with Mr. Hackley, the American consul at Cadiz, determined, on the faith of that insidious letter, to proceed with the remainder of his cargo to Bordeaux. He took the precaution, however, to delay his voyage, so that hs might not arrive in France before the 1st of November, the day on which the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease to operate.

[Here Mr. R. was called to order by Mr. Wright, who said there was no motion before the house. The Speaker overruled Mr. Wright's objection, as the gentleman from Virginia had declared his intention to make a motion, and it had been usual to permit prefatory remarks.]

Mr. Randolph said he would proceed in his argument without deviating to the right or to the left, and he would endeavor to suppress every feeling which the question was so well calculated to excite. "The vessel accordingly arrived in the Garonne on the 14th of November, but did not reach Bordeaux until the 3d of December. On the 5th of this month, the *director of the customs* seized the New Orleans Packet and her cargo, under the Milan decrees of the 23d November and 17th December, 1807, *expressly set forth*, for having come from an English port, and having been visited by a British ship of war." Thus this vessel having *voluntarily* entered a French port on the faith of the repeal of the decrees, was seized under them. "These facts," continues Mr. Russell, "having been stated to me by the supercargo, or the American vice consul at Bordeaux, and the principal one, that of the *seizure under the Milan* decrees, being established by the *proces verbal*, put into my hands by one of the consignees of the cargo, I conceived it to be my duty not to suffer the transaction to pass unnoticed." This *proces verbal* is neither more nor less than the *libel* in the admiralty court, drawn by the law officer of the French government, agreeably to the law of the empire. What should we say to a libel of a vessel by the district attorney of the United States, or her seizure by the custom-house officers, under an act of congress which had been repealed? The whole of this correspondence proves unequivocally, that neither the custom-house officers, the courts of law, nor the French cruizers, not even the *public* ships of war had ever received notice from their government of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This last fact is further substantiated by the remonstrance of Mr. Barlow to the duke of Bassano of the 12th of March, 1812, in the case of the "vessels *captured* and *burnt* by his imperial and royal majesty's ships Madusa and Nymph." It should be recollected that all the decrees of the French emperor are given strictly in charge to certain public functionaries, who are directed to put them in force. The only authorities to whom the repeal of these decrees was to be a rule of action, the cruizers, courts and offices of the customs remained profoundly ignorant of the fact. It is to be found no where but in the proclamation of the president of the United States, of the 2d November, 1810. "To have waited for the receipt of this proclamation (says Mr. Russell) in order to make use of it for the liberation of the New Orleans Packet, appeared to me a preposterous and unworthy course of proceeding; and to be nothing better than absurdly and *basely* employing the declaration of the president, that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked, as the means of obtaining their revocation." They were then not revoked, or surely our minister would not stand in need of *any means for obtaining their revocation.* Proofs multiply on proofs.

"The custom-house officers of Bordeaux commenced unlading the New-Orleans Packet on the 10th December, and completed that work on the 20th, as appears by their *proces verbal* of those dates. That of the 20th, expressly declares that the property was to be pursued before the imperial council of prizes" [the court of admiralty] "at Paris, according to the decrees of the 23d November, and 17th December, 1806, or in other words, *under the decrees of Milan.*" Mr. Russell's remonstrance was submited to the council of *commerce*, and further proceedings against the New-Orleans Packet suspended. "*The papers were not transmitted to the council of prizes*, nor a prosecution instituted before that tribunal; which proves only that the prosecution at law was suspended, not that the laws were repealed—"and the vessel and cargo on the 9th of January, were placed at the disposition of the consignees, on giving *bond* to pay the estimated amount, should it definitely be decided that a confiscation should take place." Recollect that this vessel voluntarily entered a French port on the faith of the repeal of those decrees. She is seized and libelled under them, but after great exertion on the part of the American minister, he obtains from the French government—what? Proof of the bona fide revocation of the decrees? Nothing like it. A discharge of the vessel? Not at all—the bond represents her—she stands pledged in her full value in case she should be found to come within the scope of the law; and yet we must believe the law to be repealed! What sort of a release is this? Mr. Russell makes a merit of having "rescued this property from the seizure with which it has been visited"—

that is, *rescued it from a court of justice;* and of "having placed it in a situation more favorable than that of *many other vessels and cargoes* which continued in a kind of mortemain, by the suspension o all proceedings in regard to them." And this letter and case is adduced as proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, on the 1st of November, 1810!

It is true that in a postscript dated the 5th of July (a month subsequent to the date of the let ter to which it is appended, and seven months after his remonstrance to the French government) Mr. Russell states that orders had been given to cancel the bond in question. But surely this is no proof of the revocation of the decrees. Let us see what he says on the 15th of that month. "Although I was fully impressed with the importance of an early decision in favor of the captured vessels, none of which had been included in the list above mentioned"—["of sixteen American vessels whose cargoes had been admitted by order of the emperor—" probably under licence] yet I deemed it proper to wait for a few days, before I made an application on the subject. On the 11th, however, having learnt at the council of prizes, that no new order had been received there"—(that on the 11th July 1811, the French admiralty court had no notice of the repeal of the decrees) "I judged it to be my duty no longer to remain silent. I therefore, on that day addressed to the duke of Bassano my note, with a list of American vessels captured since the first of November. On the 15th, I learnt that he had laid this note with a general report, before the emperor, but that his majesty declined making any decision with regard to it before it had been sub mitted to a council of commerce."

The house would take into consideration the distinction between the council of *prizes*, an admiralty court bound to decide according to the laws of the empire, and the council of commerce, which was of the nature of a board of trade; charged with the general superintendance of the concerns of commerce; occupied in *devising* regulations, not expounding them; an institution altogether political, by no means judicial. His majesty then determined to consult his council of commerce, whether from motives of policy he should, or should not grant a special exemption from the operation of his laws. In the same letter, learning from the duke of Bassano "that the case of the brig Good Intent, must be carried before the council of prizes," Mr. Russell wishes to secure this case from this "*inauspicious mode of proceeding:*" that is, from the operation of the law. Why? if the law, so dreaded, was repealed?

"I had from time to time (he continues) informed myself of the proceedings, in regard to the captured vessels, and ascertained the fact that the duke of Bassano had made a report in relation to them." The emperor, it appears, however, still wished for the decision of his "council of commerce."—What! to know if his decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked? Was his majesty ignorant of the fact? Can stronger evidence be adduced that they were in force; or can the release (not by the courts of law, but by special executive interference) under *peculiar circumstances*, and after a long detention for violating those decrees, of a *single vessel*, establish the fact of their repeal? On the contrary, ought not the solitary exception (granting it to be one) to fortify the general rule?

In passing, it is well worthy of remark, that the French minister, being interrogated by Mr. Russell on the subject of our future commercial intercourse with France, "replied that no such communication would be made at Paris, but that Mr. Serrurier would be fully instructed on this head." The house would recollect how much had been expected from Mr. Serrurier on his arrival, and how much had been obtained. An ex-secretary of state even had the temerity to charge the president with having compelled him to desist from putting any interrogatories to the French minister on his arrival. But be that as it may, one thing is certain, that application having been made to the minister, at the requisition of the senate, during the present session, he had declared an entire ignorance of every thing relating to the subject.

To dissipate the last shadow of doubt on the question of the repeal of the French decrees, Mr. Serrurier, in his letter of July 23, 1811, to the secretary of state, expressly declares, that "the *new dispositions* of our government, expressed in the supplementary act of the *2d of March last*, having been officially communicated to his court, his imperial majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with them, directed that the American vessels sequestered in the ports of France *since the 2d of November*, should be released; orders were at the same time to be given to *admit American vessels*, laden with American produce!"

Under these circumstances, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the propriety of the president's proclamation in the first instance, there could be none as to its revocation. As soon as it was ascertained, not only from the proceedings of her cruizers on the high seas, but of her courts of law, and of her government, that France had acted, *mala fide*, towards this country, it surely became the duty of the president to recal that proclamation. He could have no doubt of his constitutional power over the subject, having already exercised it in a case not dissimilar—[Erskine's arrangement.]—That proclamation was the dividing line of our policy; the root of our present evil. From that fatal proclamation we are to date our departure from that neutral position to which we had so long and so tenaciously adhered, and the accomplishment of the designs of France upon us. In issuing it, the president had yielded to the deceitful overtures of France; and it was worthy of observation, how different a construction had thereby been put upon the act of non-intercourse (as it was commonly called) from that of May, 1810—although the words of the two acts were the same. In the first case, a modification of the decrees and orders of the belligerents, so as that they should cease to violate our neutral rights, was alone required. In the second, other matter was blended with them, although the words of the two acts were identically the same. This grew out of the insidious letter of the duke of Cadore, the terms of which were accepted, with the conditions annexed, by the president of the United States.—These conditions presented two alternatives: "That England should revoke her orders in council and abolish those principles of blockade which France alledged to be new, or that the United States should cause their flag to be respected by the English"—in other words should become parties to the war on the side of France. In order to know what these principles were, the renunciation of which we were to require at the instigation of France, it would be necessary to attend to the language of the French decrees. By these it would not be denied that principles, heretofore unheard of, were attempted to be "*interpolated into the laws of nations*"—Principles diametrically adverse to those which the government of the United States had repeatedly recognis-

ed, in their correspondence with foreign powers as well as in their public treaties, to be legitimate and incontestible. The French doctrine of blockade being the only branch of the subject embraced in the duke of Cadore's letter of the 5th of August, 1810, would alone be noticed. These required that the right of blockade should be restricted "to fortified ports, invested by sea and by land. That it should not extend to the mouths of rivers, harbors or places not fortified."

Under such definition the blockade of May, 1806, otherwise called Mr. Fox's blockade, stood condemned—but Mr. Randolph had no hesitation in affirming that blockade to have been legal, agreeably to the long established principles of national law, sanctioned by the United States. In Mr. Foster's letter of the 3d of July last, to Mr. Monroe, he says—"the blockade of May, 1806, was notified by Mr. secretary Fox on this principle ["that no blockade can be justifiable or valid unless it be supported by an adequate force destined to maintain it and to expose to hazard all vessels attempting to evade its operation"] nor was that blockade announced, until he had satisfied himself by a communication with the board of admiralty, that the admiralty possessed the means, and would employ them, of watching the whole coast from Brest to Elbe, and of effectually enforcing the blockade.

"The blockade of May, 1806, according to the doctrine maintained by Great Britain, was just and lawful in its origin because it was supported both in intention and fact by an adequate naval force." In a subsequent part of the same letter it is distinctly averred that "that blockade was maintained by a sufficient naval force;" and the doctrine of *paper blockade* is every where expressly disclaimed in the correspondence, here as well as at London. "If (says Mr. Foster) the orders in council should be abrogated, the *blockade of May, 1806, could not continue under our construction of the law of nations, unless that blockade should be maintained by a due application of an adequate naval force.*" The same admission will be found in marquis Wellesley's correspondence with Mr. Pinkney.

The coast of France from Brest to Calais is what seamen call an iron bound coast. It had been blockaded in every war during the last century, that short period of the American war excepted, when England lost the mastery of the channel. No British minister would be suffered to hold his place who should fail strictly to watch the opposite coast of France. Brest, her principal naval arsenal, protruded out into the Atlantic ocean, confessed the want of suitable harbors for ships of war in the channel: while from Plymouth, Portsmouth and the mouth of the Thames, the opposite coast is easily watched and overawed. From Calais to the Elbe the coast is low, flat and shelving, difficult of access, affording few good inlets, indeed none except the Scheldt. The blockade of this coast is as easy as that of Carolina. But it must not pass unnoticed that the blockade was in point of fact, (as appears from Mr. Monroe's letters to Mr. Madison of the 17th and 20th of May, 1806,) limited to the small extent of the coast between Havre and Ostend; neutrals being permitted to trade, freely, eastward of Ostend and westward of the mouth of the Seine. "except in articles contraband of war and enemies property which are seizable without blockade" And Mr. Monroe, in announcing this very blockade of May 16, 1806, to his own government, speaks of it as a measure highly satisfactory to the commercial interests. And yet the removal of blockade against which Mr. Monroe did not remonstrate, of which there was no mention in the subsequent arrangement of Mr. Erskine, which did not stand in the way of that arrangement, of which no notice was taken in our proposition to England for a mutual abandonment of our embargo and her orders in council, is *now* by French device and contrivance to be made a *sine qua non*, and indispensable preliminary to all accommodation with Great Britain.

Mr. R. had heard with sincere satisfaction many respectable gentlemen in the house and out of it express a wish, that by a revocation of the orders in council, the British ministry would put it in the power of our government to come to some adjustment of our differences with England. The position which he was about to lay down, and the proof of which the course of his argument had compelled him in some degree to anticipate, however it might startle persons of this description, was nevertheless susceptible of the most direct and positive evidence. Little did those gentlemen dream, but such was the indisputable fact, that the orders in council had not stood in the way of accommodation, and that their removal at this moment would not satisfy our administration. In lord Wellesley's letter to Mr. Pinkney of Dec. 29, 1810, he says—"If nothing more had been required of Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the continuation of the repeal of our orders in council, I should not have hesitated to declare the perfect readiness of this government to fulfil that condition. On these terms the British government has always been seriously disposed to repeal the orders in council. It appears, however, not only by the letter of the French minister, but by your explanation, that the repeal of the orders in council will not satisfy either the French or American governments. The British government is further required by the letter of the French minister to renounce those principles of blockade which the French government alleges to be new."

This fact is placed beyond a doubt, by Mr. Pinkney's answer of the 14th January, 1811. "If I comprehend the other parts of your lordship's letter," says he, "they declare in effect that the British government *will repeal nothing but the orders in council*"—and again, "It is certainly true that the American government has required, as indispensable in the view of its acts of intercourse and non-intercourse, the annulment of the British blockade of May, 1806"

Thus, when the British government stood pledged to repeal its orders in council, a question entirely distinct has been dextrously mingled with it in our discussions with England; the renunciation of the right of blockade in the face of Mr Madison's construction of the non-intercourse law, and of Mr. Smith's instructions to general Armstrong of July 5th, and 2d o November, 1810, has been declared indispensable in the view of that act, and there is the fullest admission that *more* than the repeal of the orders in council was required, viz. of that blockade, against which we had not lifted our voice, until required to do so by France, which Mr. Monroe, (so far from remonstrating against it, which it would have been his duty to have done if illegal,) considers "*as highly satisfactory to the commercial interests.*" A blockade as legal as would be that of the ports of Chesapeak, with a sufficient force stationed in Lyn-Haven Bay. What is a legal blockade? A blockade with such a force as renders the approach of merchant vessels dangerous. Mark the wonderful facility with which Mr. Pinkney not only blends the question of the blockade of

May 1806, with the repeal of the orders in council; but shews the disposition to go, *if he could*, the whole length of the French doctrine of blockade; a doctrine unheard of before the reign of Bonaparte. "It is by no means clear that it may not fairly be contended on principle and early usage, that a maritime blockade is incomplete, with regard to states at peace, unless the place which it affects *is invested by land as well as by sea*." And yet in the same letter he says, "you imagine that the repeal is not to remain in force, unless the British government, in addition to the revocation of its orders in council, abandon its system of blockade. I am not conscious of having stated, as your lordship seems to think, that it is so, and I believe in fact that it is otherwise. Even if it were admitted, however, the orders in council ought nevertheless to be revoked." The American doctrine of blockade is expressly laid down in Mr. Smith's letter to commodore Preble of the 4th of February, 1804. "Whenever, therefore, you shall have thus formed a blockade of the port of Tripoli ('so as to create an evident danger of entering it') you will have a right to capture for adjudication any vessel that shall attempt to enter with a knowledge of the blockade." The very same doctrine against which, at the instigation of France, we are now about to plunge into war.

Mr. Randolph said he was compelled to omit many striking proofs of the truth of his positions, from absolute weakness and inability to read the voluminous extracts from the documents before him. If the offer should be made of the repeal of the orders of council, which our people at home, good easy souls, supposed to be the only obstacle, the wound, as after the accommodation of the affair of the Chesapeake, would still remain incurable. He had not touched upon the subject of impressment, because notwithstanding the use which had been made of it in that house and in the public prints, it did not constitute, according to the shewing of our own government, an obstacle to accommodation; (the orders in council and question of blockade being the *avowed* impediments) and because it appears from Mr. Monroe's letter of the 28th February 1808 "that the ground on which the interest was placed by the paper of the British commissioners of November 8, 1806, and the explanation which accompanied it, *was both honourable and advantageous to the United States*. That it contained a concession in their favor on the part of Great Britain, on the great principle in contestation, never before made, by a formal obligatory act of the government, which was highly favorable to their interests."

In fact the rejection of Mr. Monroe's treaty had alone prevented the settlement upon honorable terms, of *this*, as well as every other topic of difference between the two governments.

He called the attention of the house to Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Armstrong of July 5, 1810, requiring in the name of the president restitution of our plundered property as "a preliminary to accommodation between the two governments" "As has been heretofore stated to you, a satisfactory provision for restoring the property lately surprised and seized by the order or at the instance of the French government *must be combined with a repeal of the French edicts* with a view to a non-intercourse with Great Britain; such a provision being an *indispensable* evidence of the just purpose of France towards the United States!" Yet no restitution had been made: "that affair is settled by the law of reprisal." What had been the language held on this floor and by ministers of state in official communications to committees of congress? "That the return of the Hornet should be conclusive as to our relations with France. That if Mr. Barlow should not succeed in attaining the most complete redress for the past and assurances for the future, we would take the same stand as against Great Britain: that any *uncertainty* as to his success, would be equivalent to *certainty* of his failure." Such was the language held until the fact occurred, that no satisfaction had been, or was likely to be obtained. Indeed for some days after the arrival of the Hornet, these opinions had been maintained. They had however gradually died away and it was only within 48 hours past, that a different language had been held. Was it necessary to remind the house of the shuffling conduct and policy of France towards us? Of the explanation attempted by *Dacres*, the minister of Marine in relation to the Berlin decree, and the subsequent annunciation of his government to Mr. Armstrong, with true French *sang froid*, that "as there was no exception of the United States in the terms of the decrees, so there was no reason for excepting them from their operation." Have we forgotton Champagny's declaration of war in our name?—— "War exists then in fact between England and the United States and his majesty considers it is declared." In short for years past France had required us to make war with England as the price of undefined commercial concessions from her. We had been told that we ought to tear to pieces the act of our independence—that we were more dependent than Jamaica—that we were without just political views, without energy, without honor, and that we must at last fight for interest, after having refused to fight for honor."

France, whilst you required of her as a preliminary to further accommodation, the restitution of her plunder decoyed into her ports, required from you, as a preliminary, a war with England. Mr. Barlow has now been ten months in France, dancing attendance on her court without being able to obtain an answer to a few plain questions. Are your decrees repealed? It is considered as improper to make the enquiry. Instead of the edict, rescript, the instrument of repeal, by whatsoever name it be called, he sends us the strictures of the French government upon the proceedings of the American congress, and a remonstrance to the duke of Bassano, that the repeal of the decrees (in which he is compelled to feign a belief, because the president's proclamation is the sole evidence of the fact) has not been given in charge to the French cruizers, but that the public ships of war (Nymph and Medusa) continue to *burn* our vessels on the high seas. And what does the duke of Bassano tell him in reply? The same old story of Champagny to general Armstrong—"The United States will be entirely satisfied on the pending questions, and there will be no obstacle to their obtaining the advantages they have in view, if they succeed *in making their flag safe!*" In other words, make war with England, and you will be satisfied [and not until then] on the pending questions. And what are they? On one of them, the required compensation for plunder—your minister after waiting for months for an *oral* answer, tells you, "this is *dull work, hard to begin*, and *difficult to execute*." This is the claim too required by Mr. Secretary Smith, under the president's order, to be satisfied as to the acceptance of the overture of August 5, 1810. It is possible, the Wasp may bring out something, just to hush up complaints until we are fairly embarked in war: in to which if we enter, it will be a war of submission to the mandates of a foreign despot—the basest

the most unqualified, the most abject submission. France for years past, has offered us terms (without specifying what they were) as the price of a war with England, which hitherto we have rejected That price must now be paid. The emperor deals only for ready money—and carrying his jealousy further than in the case of the president's proclamation (which he would not believe until its terms were fulfilled) he requires to be paid in hand before he will name his equivalent.

In the celebrated case of insult by implication, or insinuation, offered by Mr. Jackson, there existed in the archives of the country, a monument (such as it was) of the sensibility of this house to that insult.

If under such circumstances, without having received any shadow of indemnity for the past, or security for the future—if indeed security could be given by the French emperor—the United States become virtually a party to the war in his behalf, it must confirm beyond the possibility of doubt every surmise that has gone abroad, however gross, however injurious to the honor or the interests of this government—that there exists in our councils an undue, a fatal French bias. After the declarations of official men, after the language uttered on this floor, if the United States become parties to the war with France against her rival it must establish as clearly as the existence of the sun above us—this event has not happened, and God forbid it should—but if it does, the conclusion will be irresistible, and this government will stand branded to the latest posterity, (unless the press should perish in the general wreck of human liberty) as the pandors of French despotism—as the tools, the minions, sycophants, parasites of France. It was to secure the country from this opprobrium, that the proposition was about to be submitted.

This is not like a war for a Spanish succession or a Dutch barrier; for the right of cutting logwood on a desart coast, or fishing in the Polar sea. It is a war unexampled in the history of mankind—a war—separated as we are from the theatre of it by a wide ocean—from which it behoves us to stand aloof—to set our backs to the wall, and await the coming of the enemy—instead of rushing out at midnight in search of the disturbers of our rest, when a thousand daggers are pointed at our bosoms. But it is said we must fight for commerce—a war for commerce deprecated by all the commercial portion of our country, by New England and New York, the great holders of our navigation and capital.

Mr. *Calhoun* rising and signifying his intention to make a question of order, Mr. Randolph took his seat.

Mr. *Calhoun* then said the question of war was not before the country; it was not before the house; and the gentleman was therefore speaking, as he conceived, contrary to rule, and without affording to others an opportunity to reply.

It was decided from the speaker's chair (then filled by Mr. Bibb, the speaker having casually vacated it for a moment) that the objection was not valid, as the gentleman from Virginia had announced his intention to make a motion, and it had been usual in such cases to permit a wide range of debate.

Mr. *Randolph* thanked the gentleman from South Carolina for the respite which he had unintentionally given him, and which in his exhausted situation was highly grateful. This war for commercial rights is to be waged against the express wish (constitutionally pronounced, spoken in language which cannot be misunderstood) of the great commercial section of the United States—a war which must cut up commerce by the roots, which in its operation must necessarily drive population and capital beyond the mountains—

Mr. *Calhoun* again rose—As the gentleman had expressed his satisfaction at the rest afforded him by the former call to order, he would give him another opportunity to rest himself. He asked that the gentleman from Virginia should submit to the chair the proposition he intended to make, that the house might judge of the correctness of the course he took. If the course now taken were parliamentary, if the practice now attempted were permitted to succeed, it would be in the power of any member at any time to embarrass the proceedings of the house.

The *Speaker* (who had resumed the chair) said, that unquestionably in the opinion of the chair, the proposition might be required to be submitted in writing, because it was made the duty of the chair to require the application of observations made on the floor to the subject debated; and this duty certainly could not be performed unless the chair was apprised of the terms of the proposition.

Mr. *Calhoun*. I then call upon the gentleman to submit his proposition.

Mr. *Randolph*. The gentleman has no right to call upon me; you, Mr. Speaker, unquestionably have. My proposition is one respecting our relations with the two great belligerents, and goes to affect the question of peace or war. Whilst up, sir, permit me to observe, that if I were wide of the mark, I might have been permitted to go on——

The *Speaker*. The gentleman will please to take his seat, the chair having decided that his motion must be submitted before further debate.

Mr. *Randolph* said he had not understood the Speaker as making any such decision.

The *Speaker* said he certainly had so decided.

Mr. *Randolph*. My proposition is, that it is not expedient at this time to resort to a war against Great Britain.

The *Speaker*. Is the motion seconded?

Mr. Randolph, or some other gentleman, expressed his surprise that a second in such a case as this should be required.

The *Speaker* said he conceived that every motion must receive a second before it could be announced from the chair. He also required that the motion be reduced to writing.

Mr. *Randolph*. I then appeal from that decision.

The *Speaker* stated the grounds of his decision, and read the rules requiring motions when made to be seconded before put to the vote, and when demanded to be reduced to writing.

Mr. *Randolph* said he would only remark that this right of prefacing a motion by remarks was almost the last vestige of the freedom of debate; if it were destroyed, there would be none left under the permission of the majority.

Messrs. Pitkin, Goldsborough, and Key, spoke to the question of order, and against the Speaker's decision.

The following observations of one of these gentlemen (Mr. Goldsborough) embrace the substance of the argument against the speaker's decision.

Mr. *Goldsborough* said, that, on all occasions of appeal from the decision of the speaker on a question of order, the first impulse of his mind was to support the chair, and it was his practice to do so in all doubtful cases. In the present instance, however, the conviction of his judgment as to the incorrectness of the decision of the honorable speaker was so clear and conclusive to himself, that he should be compelled to declare so by his vote. The substantial question submitted to the house by this appeal was, "whether a member rising in his place, and declaring his intention to submit a motion for consideration, had, or had not a *right* to precede his motion with such explanatory remarks, such prefatory speech, keeping himself within the bounds of general decorum, as he might deem necessary on the occasion and pertinent to the proposition intended to be offered." The chair had, in effect, determined against this right, and on that ground had prohibited the gentleman from Virginia from proceeding in his speech. In this opinion, Mr. G. said he could not concur, and he should take the liberty to go into a short examination of its correctness. In support of it the chair had read the following rule of the house, from the printed rules and orders: "when a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the clerk, before debated."

It was perfectly evident, Mr. G. said, that this rule did not apply to the case. This rule directs the course of proceeding when a motion is made and seconded. But in the case under consideration, no motion had been made or seconded. The gentleman from Virginia had only expressed his intention to make a motion, and was offering to the house such explanatory observations as he judged proper, in relation to it. His right to adopt this course was not to be sought for in the book of written rules of the house. It was, Mr. G. said, a prescriptive right, supported by the uniform usage and practice of the house from the beginning, he believed, of its political existence. He had, certainly, never known it called in question before, for he well recollected instances where gentlemen had made long speeches, probably of one, two or three hours, as prefatory to motions which, they stated it to be their intention to make, and which motions, it was evident, were intended for no other purpose than to afford an opportunity for the speech, as they were never afterwards called up by the mover. He had never before known this privilege disturbed. The house had always acquiesced in the right, and the member been indulged with the occupancy of the floor for so long a speech as he choose to make. This privilege, sanctioned as it certainly is, by usage—by what is frequently termed the common law of the house, Mr. G. considered as founded in principles of great propriety, in reference to other rules and practices of this house. It was an established rule of practice, of the propriety of which he would now say nothing, that no question could be brought before the house by a member, however important he might suppose it, without the vote of a majority to consider it. What chance was there, he would ask, of obtaining such a vote, in favor of a naked proposition, unsupported by any elucidation from the mover, to explain its object, to interest the house in its favor, or even to attract their attention to it? It is, indeed, a point of respect to the understanding of the house to adopt this course—and hence it is invariably done. Admitting, then, the general propriety of this course—admitting the existence of the right at all, as sanctioned by the usage of the house, the only limit to its exercise must be the nature of the subject of the motion, and the judgment or inclination of the mover. If he has a right to offer explanatory remarks, to make a prefatory speech at all, he must equally have a right to regulate the length of such

speech by his own sense of duty and propriety. There cannot be any other rational rule, any other proper guide as to the extent or the length of his speech. Admit the right to exist at all, (and he would venture to say, not a motion had been made even in this session, on any important subject, without the exercise of it) to what other rule than the discretion of the mover can we resort to regulate its exercise? Shall any individual member interrupt the enjoyment of this important and invaluable privilege? And shall the feelings, the whim, or the policy of the majority, restrain or defeat its exercise? Shall their caprice or their irritation stop the speaker at the moment when his remarks begin to bear hard upon some favorite plan of their doctrine or their policy? Reason and justice certainly forbid this resort, as the necessary, or at least the probable result of it would be an instability and favoritism wholly inconsistent with that equality of rights which attaches to every member of this house. For these reasons, Mr. G. said he could not give his assent to the honorable Speaker in this question of order; but should, by his vote, support the affirmative of this position, that a member, who is about to submit a proposition to the consideration of the house, has a right to preface his motion with such decorous remarks, and with such length and detail of explanation, as he may think proper.

Mr. *Wright* said, that the gentleman from Virginia, having been called to order, and it having been decided by the speaker that he was out of order, from which decision he having appealed, the question now to be decided by the speaker is, was Mr. Randolph out of order? In order, sir, to a correct understanding of the subject by the house, it will be proper to revise his remarks, as well as the circumstances under which they were ushered into the house. Sir, every gentleman has a right to be heard on a subject fairly before the house, after the house had determined to consider it. But by a positive rule of the house, declared by the speaker, no question can be received until it is made and seconded, and, if required, reduced to writing—nor after it is received can any question be debated, until the house agree to consider it. Therefore, the requiring the question to be made and seconded and committed to writing, is perfectly a matter of right, and the attempt to argue the question thus made and seconded, and committed to writing, before the house had agreed to consider it, was in direct violation of the rule, and therefore out of order. But sir, had it have been fairly before noticed, had the house agreed to consider this case, I, sir, should contend that this gentleman's remarks were *themselves* out of order—have we not been denounced as legislating under French influence? Yes, sir, we have.

Mr. *Randolph* called the gentleman to order. He said he had spoken hypothetically; he said, if war did take place, it would be confirmation strong as proof from holy writ, of an undue French bias.

The *Speaker* said that the question of order submitted involved a matter of fact, that is, whether the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. R.) did or did not use the words ascribed to him by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. W.) conveying an imputation of French influence, which (not having been in the chair) he could not decide. He could only say, that if the gentleman did use such words, they were highly improper: if he did not, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. W.) was out of order in attributing them to him.

Mr. *Wright* quoted the words used by Mr. Randolph, to which he contended his observations applicable. Sir, said he, could these remarks of the gentleman be in order? I protest against them; they are unfounded as to myself, and I have no doubt, as to every member of this house. The black catalogue of wrongs sustained by the outrages of Great Britain are such, that no man, not devoted to that nation, can, in my judgment, be at a loss for a just cause of war, and such as no independent nation ought to submit to—

Mr. *Randolph* again called the gentleman to order, because discussing a subject which the speaker had declared should not be debated.

The *Speaker* declared said he did not perceive the direct application of the gentleman's remarks, but he appeared to be speaking in explanation of the expressions, for using which, he had before been called to order.

Mr. *Wright* continued. Sir, said he, I do not admire the doctrine of recrimination, nor will I charge the honorable gentleman with being under British influence, although we see the British licensed spies within this hall, to hear this *understood* debate—

Mr. *Randolph* said the gentleman was again out of order.

The *Speaker*. The gentleman from Maryland will please to take his seat. If the chair understood him correctly, he is certainly out of order. If he meant to say that there was an understanding between a member of this house and a foreign agent out of it, in relation to proceedings to take place in the house, he was undoubtedly out of order.

Mr. *Wright* disclaimed having so meant to state; he meant to say, that from the attendance of these persons, on the gentleman's arguments, it might be fairly inferred, that they were apprised of his intention to bring this subject before the house. But he hoped the privilege of these spies would in a few days be arrested. However, he should always be prepared to submit his conduct to the good sense and patriotism of the American people, without a fear of its being ascribed to French or any other improper influence.

The question was then taken, to wit: "Is the decision of the Speaker correct?" and determined in the affirmative—

For his decision	67
Against it	42

Mr. *Randolph*. Then, sir, I am compelled to submit my motion in writing, and under that compulsion I offer it.

The *Speaker*. There is no compulsion in the case; because the gentleman may or may not offer it, at his option.

The motion was then read from the chair in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That under existing circumstances it is inexpedient to resort to war against Great Britain."

Mr. *Randolph* resumed, having asked and obtained the assent of the chair to his proceeding in the debate on the question—

When Mr. *Nelson* enquired if it were in order, after a resolution was presented to the house, to debate it before the house had agreed to consider it.

The *Speaker* said he had not before adverted to the imperative terms of the rule which required a previous question of consideration, and which rule, on further reflection, he was of opinion applied to this case.

Mr. *Randolph* appealed from this decision of the chair. He called the attention of the house to the fact that the operation of the decision for reducing the motion to writing and requiring a second, was to deprive the person speaking of his ancient, prescriptive (he had almost said constitutional) right of delivering his sentiments in some manner or other to the house. This privilege was the last vestage of the liberty of speech enjoyed in this house except at the absolute will of the majority. The question of consideration itself was always of the nature of a previous question, and went to take from a member of this house that privilege, provided the house chose to exercise its power, viz. the privilege of offering his sentiments, and if you will his grievances to the consideration of the house and the people. The meanest beggar has a right to come here and state his grievances, and to be heard; and yet a member of the house has no such right, except at the absolute will of the majority. If the decision be confirmed, we shall have entirely departed from every principle heretofore respected in this assembly and among those people from whom we sprung. It appears to me we have not got the old-fashioned liberty. When I compare the liberty of speech in the English parliament with late usages here, I am struck with consternation, grief and dismay. I once, sir, had the honor of being under the federal regime, in what was called the reign of terror—I then enjoyed the liberty of speech. I had a right to protest against the acts of the men in power. These new discoveries in the construction of the rules of the house were, were happily for the then minority, unknown and unheard of. The present secretary of the treasury was attempted to be stopped in debate on the rule which required that no member should speak more than once to any question. That great man—and great let *me* call him—laughed in derision at the attempt. But not even in the year '98 was an attempt made to prevent a man from speaking at all. The doctrine is new; it has come in under a new reign and a new race. Has it come to this, sir, that members of the house shall grow grey in the service, and in proportion to their experience become ignorant of the rules of proceeding, and receive the construction from those who have never been familiar with them? After having been fourteen years on this floor, is a man to be told he knows nothing of the rules of the house?

The *Speaker* requested the gentleman to confine his remarks to the question whether or not the decision of the chair was correct. Priority of seat, on this floor, said the speaker, gives to the senior members of the house *no* right to which the junior are not *equally* entitled.

Mr. R. said he only desired that the senior members should have equal rights with the junior. The decision of the chair, said he, I contend is incorrect in so far as this, that there has heretofore existed what was called the freedom of debate, which late rules and late restrictions have taken away. We are in danger of losing the liberty of speech entirely. If the decision of the chair be supported, it will indeed be the last dying speech of the liberty of speech.—This was the only mode left to a member in which he could, without asking permission to do it, present himself to the house and to the nation. If this be taken away, sir, a seat in this house is not worth the having—at least to those who do not find favor in its sight.

Mr. *Johnson* spoke in reply to Mr. Randolph and in defence of the majority and of the house, which never ought to be subjected to the caprice of any individual, as it would be if the gentleman's appeal was sanctioned by the house.

Mr. *Macon* rose to speak to the question of order. He said he had no doubt the present decision of the speaker was correct: but it was equally clear to him that his first decision was a wrong one.

Mr. *Randolph* said, out of respect to his friend's opinion he would withdraw his appeal from the speaker's decision.

The *Speaker* said, that he would take the occasion to remark, that at the commencement of the session, he had doubted the propriety of the rule requiring a previous determination of the house to consider a proposition, before it could be debated and decided. But he was then informed that it had been the practice of the house, and to that usage he had conformed. Whatever doubts he had entertained originally of its utility, had been removed by subsequent experience.

In regard to the decision requiring a second to a motion before it was received, of which there was some complaint, he understood it to be the established practice of the British parliament. As to the alleged violation of the freedom of debate he remarked, that he should be extremely sorry, if any decision which it became his duty to make should produce unnecessarily its abridgment. He was a great friend to a legitimate and decorous freedom of debate. And whether, by the house, or any determination of his, its liberty had been infringed, in the instance of any member, and particularly in reference to the gentleman from Virginia, the discussions and proceedings of the house during the present session will illustrate and attest.

The right to regulate its own proceeding, he observed was a right inherent in every public deliberative body. It was a right necessarily attaching to every body, composed of human beings, independent of positive prescription. It was a right, without the existence and exercise of which, it would be impossible to proceed in business at all, or to arrive at any conclusion. But strong as was the natural basis upon which this right stands, it did not depend upon that alone. The constitution had expressly secured to each branch of the national legislature the power to regulate its own proceeding. While in this place with which he was honored

it was his pleasure no less than his duty to enforce, as far as depended upon him, the rules which the house of representatives in the exercise of this constitutional power had thought proper to prescribe. He could have no interest but to perform with the utmost impartiality, this trust, and in doing it he should always consult every source of information which was accessible to him.

The question was then taken on the consideration of the resolution, as heretofore stated, and lost, 72 to 37.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer.

Some printed sheets, consisting of an address of the hon. John Randolph of Roanoake, to the free, holders of certain counties in Virginia and of wha purports to be the 'fragment' of a speech of that gentleman delivered in the house of representativest have fallen into my hands. The author appears t think that particular decisions of that body, of which he undertakes to give an account, have unwarrantably restricted the freedom of debate. How ever reluctant I may be to offer myself, in this way, to your notice, when a member of the house of representatives lends the high authority of his name to an incorrect statement of a transaction, and which, by the omission of material circumstances, exhibits only a partial view of the case, I think it due to the public, whose judgement and opinion have been invoked, to have the matter set fully and accurately before them. It is my intention to aim at the accomplishment of this object. It is not my purpose to notice particularly the manner or the substance of the residue of those compositions. How far the political speculations and sentiments of the author are just, the world may judge.

In the commencement of the observations of Mr. R. after announcing his purpose to make a motion it is true that, Mr. Wright having called him to order, because there was no motion before the house, it was stated by me that as he had signified his intention, it was usual to admit *prefatory* remarks. Mr. R. proceeded, and having gone very much at large into the question of the repeal of the French decrees, the subject of bockades, and other topics, I left the chair for a few minutes, placing there my friend Mr. Bibb, as my substitute. I will not say what was the case upon which that gentleman, whilst he was so kind as to represent me, was called upon to decide, my attention not having been particularly directed to the point. It is said by the 'fragment,' and I will suppose it to have been on a call to order by Mr. Calhoun, because "the question of war was not before the house" I shortly after resumed the chair, and Mr. Calhoun again called Mr. R. to order and submitted whether he was not bound to specify his proposition and procure a second before he proceeded further. It was decided that he was bound to state it, that it must be seconded, reduced to writing, according to a particular rule of the house, if required, and announced from the chair. At the time this decision was made Mr. R. had been speaking I think at least one hour. An appeal was taken to the house, who confirmed the decision. He was then requested to reduce his motion to writing, which he did, and presented it to the chair, remarking that he did it under the compulsion of the house, to which it was replied that it depended upon his own pleasure to withhold or offer his motion. After it was stated from the chair, Mr. R. was proceeding in his argument, when he was called to order upon the ground that the house must, previous to the discussion, determine whether it would at that time consider the proposition. I observed that that rule did not apply to the case, but immediately correcting the impression, it was declared that the house must come to such a resolution, or he would not be at liberty to proceed. Mr. R. again appealed from the decision, but subsequently withdrew his appeal and thereby manifested his acquiescence in it. The house then refused to consider the motion by ayes and noes. Other questions of order, having no material bearing on this subject, were decided.

Such were the circumstances of the case. It results that, between the decisions of Mr. Bibb and mine, certainly between my own, there existed no discrepancy; unless it is to be found in the momentary error, rectified almost as soon as committed, relative to the necessity of the house determining to consider the motion. Not between the former, because the points on which we decided were different. Not between the latter, because the first decision, at the instance of Mr. Wright, recognized only the admissibility of prefatory remarks, a quality which those of Mr. R. had, when the last determination took place, long ceased to possess.

Two principles are settled by these decisions; the first is, that the house has a right to know, through its organ, the specific motion which a member intends making, before he undertakes to argue it at large; and in the second place that it reserves to itself the exercise of the power of determining whether it will consider it at the particular time when offered, prior to his thus proceeding to argue it.

It would seem to be altogether reasonable, that when a member intends addressing a copious argument to a public body, for the purpose of enforcing a motion, he should disclose the motion intended to be supported. It is the practice of the British parliament, and of several if not of all the state assemblies, to require not only that this should be done but that it should be seconded; thus affording a protection against the obtrusion upon the body of the whimsical or eccentric propositions of a disordered or irregular mind, by the coincidence in opinion of at least two individuals.—At what particular period the proposition ought to be submitted is perhaps not exactly defined or definable. Certainly in the courtesy of all bodies will be found a sufficient safeguard against the exclusion of matter properly introductive, explanatory, or prefatory to the motion. The line separating matter of this character from arguments in chief is not succeptible of accurate description. It does not however present more practical difficulty than to discriminate between observations which are relevant or otherwise, decorous or reprehensible. When a member rises to make a motion, it is indeed not often that the rule is applied of requiring its specification, because the necessity of such application rarely occurs.—But its non-existence is no more to be inferred from its non-application than the non-existence of other rules, the actual enforcement of which does not take place in every special case to which in terms they apply. The best demonstration of the utility of the rule is afforded in the very case complained of. Mr. Randolph had addressed the house not less than an hour. The general tenor of his arguments would have conducted equally well to almost any other conclusion than that to which he was carried, or at least to several others——to war, for example, or some other measure of a hostile character against France—that the law of non-importation ought to be repealed as to England—or put on against her enemy. Any man who will now read seven-eighths, if not the whole of his speech, keeping out of mind the motion with which it terminated, will, I apprehend, find it extremely difficult to conjecture that *such* was or *what* was to be the concluding motion. Now it is made the duty of the presiding officer (by the usages of all deliberate bodies, and moreover by express rules* of the house of representatives) to keep the member, addressing the chair, to the point. How, that officer being ignorant of the motion intended to be offered, was that duty to be performed? How was the house itself to apply the arguments? In point of fact I was entirely uncertain (others have assured me they were) as to what motion would be submitted, and even after it was reduced to writing it was believed not to be the one originally contemplated by the mover. I think then I am justified in saying that there is nothing unreasonable in the requisition, on the part of a body addressed to illustrate, enforce and establish a given proposition, that the mover of it shall specify it, that it shall be seconded, and, to prevent misconception of its precise import, that it shall be reduced to writing, and distinctly announced from the chair, before he advances into a boundless field of argument. Indeed I understand from the address, as well as

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* "*When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair, and read aloud by the clerk,* before debated." "*When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the house, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker;* and shall confine himself to the question under debate, *and avoid personality.*"—Rules of the house. *In England, still greater restraints have been imposed.* "*If any man speak impertinently, or beside the question in hand, it stands with the order of the house for the speaker to interrupt him; and to know the pleasure of the house whether they will further hear him.*" "*If any superfluous motion or tedious speech be offered in the house, the party is to be directed and ordered by Mr. Speaker.*"—Hatsell's precedents.

from what transpired on the occasion, that the real source of complaint is not in such a requisition, but that Mr. R. would have been satisfied had he not, after a compliance with it, by a subsequent refusal of the house to consider his motion, been prevented from continuing his argument.

Various are the expedients resorted to by deliberative bodies to conduct the business on which they are called upon to act.—Among the instruments provided for regulating the time of transacting it, are the motions for the previous question, to postpone—to adjourn—to lie upon the table—to consider. These in some instances are differently used by different bodies. In England, a motion to 'proceed to the orders of the day,' puts by whatever subject is under consideration, and the rule is not used there to consider. In the house of representatives we practise the rule to consider and do not the motion to proceed to the orders of the day. The object of all bodies on this subject is the same—so to arrange the subjects of deliberation, as to promote the public interest.——Their experience will, from time to time, suggest the defects of pre-existing rules, and the necessity of adapting new ones to new exigencies, as they arise. This rule to consider, was a novel one to me when I came into the house of representatives. I found most of the old members clinging to it with great tenacity, and subsequent observation has satisfied me of its wisdom, and removed whatever doubts I entertained originally of its propriety. *It has been indiscriminately applied by the house to members of all parties.* The right of one or two members to compel a body to consider a proposition which, on account of the time, its manner, or its matter, they do not think proper to deliberate upon, can only be maintained by a reversal of the rule that the plurality of members is to govern, and would, *as to that particular subject*, make the mover and his second superior to the whole body. It may, indeed be alleged that, unless such a privilege be recognised, great abuse may be practised—that the body may refuse to consider the most imperious and momentous subject of national interest. The obvious reply is, that an indulgence of such a privilege expose; the body to great abuse by any member who can obtain a second, and, in the danger of opposite abuses, it is believed there is greater safety on the side of greater numbers. The responsibility of a representative body, for what is not done, exists no less than for what is done. It is not, therefore, probable that it will refuse to consider, and consequently to adopt, a measure presented for its deliberation under circumstances unexceptionable as to time, form and nature of the proposition. The abuse, however, of a rule, in its practical operation, is best tested by an examination of the cases to which it has been applied. I will content myself with that furnished by Mr. Randolph's own record. An extraordinary session of congress is convoked; various laws are passed, with the avowed purpose of war. During their pendency, both in their incipient and matured forms, the subject is discussed at great length. Every topic calculated to excite the passions, alarm the fears, or enlighten the judgment, is exhausted. More than any other member of the house (often, I own, with admiration on my own part of his talents, however much I disapproved his sentiments) is Mr. R. patiently and repeatedly heard to develope his views on that solemn question. The period at length arrives when, by every previous indication, a declaration of war would seem to be absolutely inevitable. Of that very committee, from which it was expected such a declaration was to emanate, Mr. R. is a member. It is admitted by himself on the 30th May, that on the succeeding Monday it was believed it would be presented to the house.——It is admitted by himself that it was intended to be discussed with closed doors.—Yet on that day (the 30th May) what does he attempt? Forestalling the friends of the measure, with open doors, without disclosing his particular motion, he engages in an argument which, after consuming one hour, is now denominated a fragment only; and when required by the house, reluctantly submits the *negative* proposition, that it is not expedient, at this time, under existing circumstances, to go to war with Great Britain! Can I be mistaken in believing that the refusal of the house to consider such a proposition, so brought forward, will be approved by the good sense of an intelligent public? It is said that a precedent for such a motion is to be found in the motion of Mr. Sprigg, made in 1798. That gentleman, when the house was in committee of the whole on the state of the union, offered three resolutions, of which one was negative, and the other two affirmative. The subject before the committee was the President's message of 19th March, 1798.—At that time the practice (now no longer existing) prevailed to discuss such messages in full. That message was a war message. Being under consideration, it was the nature of an affirmative proposition for war, to which Mr. Sprigg's motion, in the nature of an amendment, was the negative. The message was the text, the primary subject; his motion was incidental and ancillary. But Mr. R's motion was primitive, and not appurtenant to any pending question. In the instance of Mr. Sprigg, no point was made whether the committee would consider the proposition. Perhaps, being a direct response to the message, they were bound to consider it, or not to act upon the message. Out of Mr. R's motion, not supposing it adopted, no positive act could grow. It would be as if the house should formally adopt an original resolution that they would *not* pass a particular law. The cases of Mr. R. and Mr. S. are not analogous. Supposing, however, that they were, in all their material circumstances, what would be proven? Only that a body, having the power to prescribe the time when it will consider the subjects brought before it, has seen fit at one time (no reason then existing against it) to deliberate upon a question, which at another time (when there are cogent reasons against it) it has not thought proper to consider.

The right of the house of representatives to regulate its own proceedings is quite manifest, whether we advert to the express provision of the constitution, or to the nature and properties of a deliberate body. It is undoubtedly responsible for the abuse of that right, no less than it is for the abuse of any other power with which it is invested. Whether, in the instance under consideration, it has so abused its authority as to excite alarm or justify censure, will be justly determined by the candor of the public, to whom alone it is amenable.

H. CLAY.

Washington, 17th June, 1812.

Declaration of War.

From the National Intelligencer Extra.

4 o'clock P. M. June 18, 1812.

The injunction of secrecy was about an hour ago removed from the following messsage, report or manifesto, and act.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress certain documents, being a continuation of those heretofore laid before them, on the subject of our affairs with Great Britain.

Without going back beyond the renewal in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaired wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation.

British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American shore, of the great high way of nations, and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it; not in the exercise of a belligerent right founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects.—British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong, and a self-redress is assumed which, if British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force, for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war.—Could the seizure of British subjects in such cases be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal, would imperiously demand the fairest trial where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such a trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander.

The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that, under the pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens under the safeguard of public law, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from everything dear to them; have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren.

Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. And that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory dispositions, and no pretext left for a continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the U. States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British subjects were the real and the sole object. The communication passed without effect.

British cruisers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harrass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretensions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbors; and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. The principles and rules enforced by that nation, when a neutral nation, against armed vessels of belligerents hovering near her coasts, and disturbing her commerce, are well known. When called on, nevertheless, by the United States to punish the greater offences committed by her own vessels, her government has bestowed on their commanders additional marks of honor and confidence.

Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. In aggravation of these predatory measures, they have been considered as in force from the dates of their notification; a retrospective effect being thus added, as has been done in other important cases, to the unlawfulness of the course pursued. And to render the outrage the more signal, these mock blockades have been reiterated and enforced in the face of official communications from the British government, declaring, as the true definition of a legal blockade "that particular ports must be actually invested, and previous warning given to vessels bound to them, not to enter."

Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the cabinet of Great Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of orders in council, which has been moulded and managed, as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruisers.

To our remonstrances against the complicated and transcendant injustice of this innovation, the first reply was that the orders were reluctantly adopted by Great Britain as necessary retaliation on decrees of her enemy proclaiming a general blockade of the British isles, at a time when the naval force of that enemy dared not to issue from his own ports. She was reminded, without effect, that her own prior blockades, unsupported by an adequate naval force actually applied and continued, were a bar to this plea; that executed edicts against millions of our property could not be retaliation on edicts, confessedly impossible to be executed; that retaliation, to be just, should fall on the party setting the guilty example, not on an innocent party, which was not even chargeable with an acquiescence in it.

When deprived of this flimsy veil for a prohibition of our trade with her enemy, by the repeal of his prohibition of our trade with Great Britain, her cabinet, instead of a corresponding repeal, or a practical discontinuance of its orders, formally avowed a determination to persist in them against the United States, until the markets of her enemy should be laid open to British products; thus asserting an obligation on a neutral power to require one belligerent to encourage, by its internal regulations, the trade of another belligerent; contradicting her own practice towards all nations, in peace as well as in war; and betraying the insincerity of those professions which inculcated a belief that, having resorted to her orders with regret, she was anxious to find an occasion for putting an end to them.

Abandoning still more all respect for the neutral rights of the United States, and for its own consistency, the British government now demands, as pre-requisites to a repeal of its orders as they relate to the United States, that a formality should be observed in the repeal of the French decrees, nowise necessary to their termination, nor exemplified by British usage; and that the French repeal, besides including that portion of the decrees which operate within a territorial jurisdiction, as well as that which operates on the high seas against the commerce of the United States, should not be a single special repeal in relation to the United States, but should be extended to whatever other neutral nations unconnected with them, may be affected by those decrees. And as an additional insult, they are called on for a formal disavowal of conditions and pretensions advanced by the French government, for which the United States are so far from having made themselves responsible, that, in official explanations, which have been published to the world, and in a correspondence of the American minister at London with the British minister for foreign affairs, such a responsibility was explicitly and emphatically disclaimed.

It has become, indeed, sufficiently certain that the commerce of the United States is to be sacrificed, not as interfering with the belligerent rights of Great Britain, not as supplying the wants of her enemies, which she herself supplies, but as interfering with the monopoly which she covets for her own commerce and navigation. She carries on a war against the lawful commerce of a friend, that she may the better carry on a commerce polluted by the forgeries and perjuries which are, for the most part, the only passports by which it can succeed.

Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with their market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the more favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice or renounce the errors of a false pride. Nay, so far were the attempts carried, to overcome the attachment of the British cabinet to its unjust edicts, that it received every encouragement within the competency of the executive branch of our government, to expect that a repeal of them would be followed by a war between the United States and France, unless the French edicts should also be repealed. Even this communication, although silencing forever the plea of a disposition in the United States to acquiesce in those edicts, originally the sole plea for them, received no attention.

If no other proof existed of a predetermination of the British government against a repeal of its orders, it might be found on the correspondence of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and the British secretary for foreign affairs in 1810, on the question whether the blockade of May 1806, was considered as in force or as not in force. It had been ascertained that the French government, which urged this blockade as the ground of its Berlin decree, was willing, in the event of its removal, to repeal that decree; which, being followed by alternate repeals of the other offensive edicts, might abolish the whole system on both sides. This inviting opportunity for accomplishing an object so important to the United States, and professed so often to be the desire of both the belligerents, was made known to the British government. As that government admits that an actual application of an adequate force is necessary to the existence of a legal blockade and it was notorious, that if such a force had ever been applied, its long discontinuance had annulled the blockade in question, there could be no sufficient objection on the part of Great Britain to a formal revocation of it; and no imaginable objection, to a declaration of the fact, that the blockade did not exist. The declaration would have been consistent with her avowed principles of blockade, and would have enabled the United States to demand from France, the pledged repeal of her decrees; either with success, in which case the way would have been opened for a general repeal of the belligerent edicts; or without success, in which case the United States would have been justified in turning their measures exclusively against France. The British government would, however, neither rescind the blockade nor declare its non-existence; nor permit its non-existence to be inferred and affirmed by the American plenipotentiary. On the contrary, by representing the blockade to be comprehended in the orders in council, the United States were compelled so to regard it in their subsequent proceedings.

There was a period when a favorable change in the policy of the British cabinet, was justly considered as established. The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty here proposed an adjustment of the differences more immediately endangering the harmony of the two countries. The proposition was accepted with a promptitude and cordiality corresponding with the invariable professions of this government. A foundation appeared to be laid for a sincere and lasting reconciliation. The prospect, however, quickly vanished. The whole proceeding was disavowed by the British government without any explanations which could at that time repress the belief, that the disavowal proceeded from a spirit of hostility to the commercial rights and prosperity of the United States. And it has since come into proof, that at the very moment, when the public minister was holding the language of friendship and inspiring confidence in the sincerity of the negociation with which he was charged, a secret agent of his government was employed in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government, and a dismemberment of our happy union.

In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare just renewed by the savages on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age or sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among tribes in the constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence; and without recollecting the authenticated examples of such interpositions heretofore furnished by the officers and agents of that government.

Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country: and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. It might at least have been expected that an enlightened nation, if less urged by moral obligations, or invited by friendly dispositions on the part of the United States would have found, in its true interest alone, a sufficient motive to respect their rights and their tranquility on the high seas; that an enlarged policy would have favored that free & general circulation of commerce, in which the British nation is at all times interested, and which in times of war is the best alleviation of its calamities to herself as well as the other belligerents; and more especially that the British cabinet would not, for the sake of the precarious and surreptitious intercourse with hostile markets, have persevered in a course of measures which necessarily put at hazard the invaluable market of a great and growing country, disposed to cultivate the mutual advantages of an active commerce.

Other councils have prevailed. Our moderation and conciliation have had no other effect than to encourage perseverance, and to enlarge pretensions. We behold our seafaring citizens still the daily victims of lawless violence committed on the great common and highway of nations, even within sight of the country which owes them protection. We behold our vessels freighted with the products of our soil and industry, or returning with the honest proceeds of them, wrested from their lawful destinations, confiscated by prize courts, no longer the organs of public law, but the instruments of arbitrary edicts; and their unfortunate crews dispersed and lost, or forced or inveigled, in British ports, into British fleets: whilst arguments are employed in support of these aggressions, which have no foundation but in a principle equally supporting a claim to regulate our external commerce in all cases whatsoever.

We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States a state of peace towards Great Britain.

Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs; or, opposing force to force in defence of their natural rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events, avoiding all connections which might entangle it in the contests or views of other powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honourable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the constitution wisely confides to the legislative department of the government. In recommending it to their early deliberations, I am happy in the assurance that the decision will be worthy the enlightened and patriotic councils of a virtuous, a free, and a powerful nation.

Having presented this view of the relations of the United States with Great Britain and of the solemn alternative growing out of them, I proceed to remark that the communications last made to congress on the subject of our relations with France will have shown that since the revocation of her decrees as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, her government has authorised illegal captures, by its privateers and public ships, and that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and our citizens. It will have been seen also, that no indemnity had been provided, or satisfactorily pledged for the extensive spoliations committed under the violent and retrospective orders of the French government against the property of our citizens seized within the jurisdiction of France. I abstain at this time from recommending to the consideration of congress definitive measures with respect to that nation, in the expectation that the result of unclosed discussions between our minister plenipotentiary at Papis and the French government will speedily enable congress to decide, with greater advantage, on the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honor of our country.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 1. 1812.

The committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, of the 1*st of June*, 1812.

REPORT—

That after the experience which the United States have had of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance, than the measures to which it has become necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispassionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

If a long forbearance under injuries ought ever to be considered a virtue in any nation, it is one which peculiarly becomes the United States. No people ever had stronger motives to cherish peace: none have ever cherished it with greater sincerity and zeal.

But the period has now arrived, when the United States must support their character and station among the nations of the earth, or submit to the most shameful degradation. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. War on the one side, and peace on the other, is a situation as ruinous as it is disgraceful. The mad ambition, the lust of power, and commercial avarice of Great Britain, arrogating to herself the complete dominion of the ocean, and exercising over it an unbounded and lawless tyranny, have left to neutral nations an alternative only, between the base surrender of their rights, and a manly vindication of them. Happily for the United States, their destiny, under the aid of Heaven, is in their own hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, danger disappears.—They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insults, however great, for which they cannot obtain redress.

More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its commencement was not less hostile, than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The U. States have invariably done every thing in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with Great Britain. Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the year 1804, the Minister of the United States at London was instructed, to invite the British government to enter into a negociation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose to it an arrangement of their claims on fair and reasonable conditions. The invitation was accepted. A negociation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would not terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made, by surprize, on an important branch of the American commerce, which affected every part of the United States, and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the United States and the colonies of France, Spain, and other enemies of G. Britain. A commerce just in itself; sanctioned by the example of Great Britain in regard to the trade with her own colonies; sanctioned by a solemn act between the two governments in the last war; and sanctioned by the practice of the British government in the present war, more than two years having elapsed, without any interference with it.

The injustice of this attack could only be equalled by the absurdity of the pretext alleged for it. It was pretended by the British government, that in case of war, her enemy had no right to modify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war to the inhabitants of its colonies This pretension peculiar to Great Britain, is utterly incompatible with the rights of the sovereignty in everyindependent state. If we recur to the well established and universally admitted law of nations, we shall find no sanction to it, in that venerable code. The sovereignty of every state is co-extensive with its dominions, and cannot be abrogated, or curtailed in rights, as to any part, except by conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade to every port of either belligerent, which is not legally blockaded; and in all articles which are not contraband of war. Such is the absurdity of this pretension, that your committee are aware, especially after the able manner in which it has been heretofore refuted, and exposed, that they would offer an insult to the understanding of the house, if they enlarged on it, and if any thing could add to the high sense of the injustice of the British government in the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to this trade, and in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colonies. It is known to the world, that G. Britain regulates her own trade in war and in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her interest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her colonial system in favor of the colonies, and that it never was suggested that she had not a right to do it; or that a neutral in taking advantage of the relaxation violated a belligerent right of her enemy. But with Great Britain *every thing* is lawful It is only in a trade with her enemies that the United States can do wrong. With them all trade is unlawful.

In the year 1793 an attack was made by the British government on the same branch of our neutral trade, which had nearly involved the two countries

in a war. That difference however wasamicably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to the United States for the losses which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that arrangement that the commerce was deemed by the British government lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British government been resolved to contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British nation that the decision should be made known to the government of the United States. The existence of a negociation which had been invited by our government, for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim to the notification, while it afforded the fairest opportunity for it. But a very different policy animated the then cabinet of England. The liberal confidence and friendly overtures of the United States were taken advantage of to ensnare them. Steady to its purpose and inflexibly hostile to this country, the British government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might give the most deadly wound to our interests. A trade just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges, was considered safe. Our citizens with their usual industry and enterprise had embarked in it a vast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence which they reposed in the justice and friendship of the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of vessels were seized, carried into port and condemed by a tribunal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations,obeyd the mandates of its own government. Hundres of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade itself in a great measure suppressed. The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the United States was such as might have been expected from a virtuous, independent and highly injured people. But one sentiment pervaded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded; no sordid motives felt. Without looking to the parts which suffered most, the invasion of our rights was considered a common cause, and from one extremity of our Union to the other, was heard the voice of an united people, calling on their government to avenge their wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of their country.

From this period the British government has gone on in a continued encroachment on the rights and interests of the United States, disregarding in its course, in many instances, obligations which have heretofore been held sacred by civilized nations.

In May, 1806, the whole coast of the continent from the Elbe to Brest inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade. By this act, the well established principles of the law of nations, principles which have served for ages as guides, and fixed the boundary between the rights to belligerents and neutrals, were violated: By the law of nations, as recognized by Great-Britain herself, no blockade is lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of an adequate force, and that an adequate force was applied to this blockade, in its full extent, ought not to be pretended. Whether Great Britain was able to maintain, legally, so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged, requiring such extensive naval operations, is a question which it is not necessary at this time to examine. It is sufficient to be known, that such force was not applied, and this is evident from the terms of the blockade itself, by which, comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of *strict and rigorous blockade*. The objection to the measure is not diminished by that circumstance. If the force was not applied, the blockade was unlawful from whatever cause the failure might proceed. The belligerent who institutes the blockade cannot absolve itself from the obligation to apply the force under any pretext whatever. For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it could not maintain, it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either had not the power or found it inconvenient to inflict, would be a new mode of encroaching on neutral rights—Your committee think it just to remark that this act of the British government does not appear to have been adopted in the sense in which it has been since construed. On consideration of all the circumstances attending the measure, and particularly the character of the distinguished statesman who announced it, we are persuaded that it was conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lead to an accommodation of all differences between the United States and Great Britain. His death disappointed that hope, and the act has since become subservient to other purposes. It has been made by his successors a pretext for that vast system of usurpation, which has so long oppressed and harrassed our commerce.

The next act of the British government which claims our attention is the order of council of January 7, 1807, by which neutral powers are prohibited trading from one port to another of France or her allies, or any other country with which Great Britain might not freely trade. By this order the pretension of England, heretofore claimed by every other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of parts of their cargoes at different ports of the same enemy, is revived and with vast accumulation of injury. Every enemy, however great the number or distant from each other, is considered one, and the like trade even with powers at peace with England, who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited. In this act the British government evidently disclaimed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorised by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right, none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles at any port of a belligerent, not blockaded, to consider every belligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraints with all, as it there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner interfere with our commerce with neutral nations with whom Great Britain was at peace, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the sole reason, that the restrained or excluded from their ports her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two contries.

We proceed to bring into view the British order in council of November 11th 1807, which superceded every other order, and consummated that system of hostility on the commerce of the United States which has been since so steadily pursued. By this order all France and her allies and every other country at war with Great Britain, or with which she was not at war, from which the British flag was excluded and all the colonies of her enemies, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous

manner, and all trade in articles the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies and the vessels engaged in it were subjected to capture and condemnation as lawful prize. To this order certain exceptions were made which we forbear to notice, because they were not adopted from a regard to neutral rights, but were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England, and so far as they related to neutral powers, were said to emanate from the clemency of the British government.

It would be superfluous in your committee to state, that by this order the British government declared direct and positive war against the United States. The dominion of the ocean was completely usurped by it, all commerce forbidden and every flag driven from it or subjected to capture and condemnation, which did not subserve the policy of the British government by paying it a tribute and sailing under its sanction. From this period the United States have incurred the heaviest losses and most mortifying humiliations. They have borne the calamities of war without retorting them on its authors.

So far your committee has presented to the view of the house the aggressions which have been committed under the authority of the British government on the commerce of the United States. We will now proceed to other wrongs which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the impressment of our seamen, a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great Britain in the wars to which she has been a party since our revolution. Your committee cannot convey in adequate terms the deep sense which they entertain of the injustice and oppression of this proceeding Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow-citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every other quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war and compelled to serve there as British subjects. In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived of their liberty and doomed to an ignominious and slavish bondage, compelled to fight the battles of a foreign country and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection; it has been unceasingly violated and our vessels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your committee need not remark that while the practice is continued, it is impossible for the United States to consider themselves an independent nation. Every new case is a new proof of their degradation. Its continuance is the more unjustifiable because the United States have repeatedly proposed to the British government an arrangement which would secure to it the control of its own people. An exemption of the citizens of the United States from this degrading oppression and their flag from violation, is all that they have sought.

The lawless waste of our trade and equally unlawful impressment of our seamen, have been much aggravated by the insults and indignities attending them. Under the pretext of blockading the ports and harbors of France and her allies, British squadrons have been stationed on our own coast, to watch and annoy our own trade. To give effect to the blockade of European ports, the ports and harbors of the United States have been blockaded. In executing these orders of the British government, or in obeying the spirit which was known to animate it, the commanders of these squadrons have encroached on our jurisdiction, seized our vessels and carried into effect impressments within our limits, and done other acts of great injustice, violence and oppression. The United States have seen with mingled indignation and surprise, that these acts, instead of procuring to the perpetrators the punishment due to their crimes, have not failed to recommend them to the favor of their government.

Whether the British government has contributed by active measures to excite against us the hostility of the savage tribes on our frontiers, your committee are not disposed to occupy much time in investigating. Certain indications of general notoriety may supply the place of authentic documents; though these have not been wanting to establish the fact in some instances. It is known that symptoms of British hostility towards the United States, have never failed to produce corresponding symptoms among those tribes.—It is also well known that on all such occasions, abundant supplies of the ordinary munitions of war have been afforded by the agents of British commercial companies, and even from British garrisons, wherewith they were enabled to commence that system of savage warfare on our frontiers which has been at all times indiscriminate in its effects, on all ages, sexes and conditions, and so revolting to humanity.

Your committee would be much gratified if they could close here the detail of British wrongs; but it is their duty to recite another act of still greater malignity, than any of those which have been already brought to your view. The attempt to dismember our union and overthrow our excellent constitution, by a secret mission, the object of which was, to foment discontents and excite insurrection against the constituted authorities and laws of the nation, as lately disclosed by the agent employed in it, affords full proof that there is no bound to the hostility of the British government towards the United States——no act, however unjustifiable, which it would not commit to accomplish their ruin. This attempt excites the greater horror from the consideration that it was made while the United States and Great Britain were at peace, and an amicable negociation was depending between them for the accommodation of their differences through public ministers regularly authorised for the purpose.

The United States have beheld, with unexampled forbearance, this continued series of hostile encroachments on their rights any interests, in the hope, that, yielding to the force of friendly remonstrances, often repeated, the British government might adopt a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists. They have also weighed impartially the reasons which have been urged by the British government in vindication of these encoachments, and found in them neither justification or apology.

The British government has alleged in vindication of the orders in council that they were resorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggressions comitted by her on our neutral trade with the British dominions. But how has this plea been supported?——The dates of British and French aggressions are well known to the world. Their origin and progress have been marked with too wide and destructive a waste of the property of our fellow-citizens, to have been forgotten. The decree of Berlin of Nov. 21st. 1806, was the first aggression of France in the present war. Eighteen months had then elapsed, after the attack made by G. Britain on our neutral trrde, with the colonies of France and her allies, and six months from the date of the proclamation of May, 1806. Even on the 7th of Jan. 1807, the date of the first British order in council so short a term had elapsed, after the Berlin decree, that it was hardly possible that the intelligence of it should have reached the United States. A retaliation which is to produce its effect, by operating on a neutral power, ought not to be resorted to, till the neutral had justified it by a culpable acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent. It ought to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the measure complained of, to receive an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance; and when the order of November 11 was issued, it is well known that a minister of France had declared to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, that it was not intended that the decree of Berlin should apply to the United States. It is equally well known, that no American vessel had then been condemned under it, or seizure been made, with which the British government was acquainted. The facts prove incontestibly, that the measures of France, however unjustifiable in themselves, were nothing more than a pretext for those of England. And of the insufficiency of that pretext, ample proof has already been afforded by the British government itself, and in the most impres-

sive form. Although it was declared that the orders incouncil were retaliatory on France for her decrees, it was also declared, and in the orders themselves, that owing to the superiority of the British navy, by which the fleets of France and her allies were confined within their own ports, the French decrees were considered only as empty threats.

It is no justification of the wrongs of one power, that the like were committed by another; nor ought the fact, if true, to have been urged by either. as it could afford no proof of its love of justice, of its magnanimity, or even of its courage.—It is more worthy the government of a great nation, to relieve than to assail the injured. Nor can a repetition of the wrongs by another power repair the violated rights, or wounded honor, of the injured party. An utter inability alone to resist, would justify a quiet surrender of our rights, and degrading submission to the will of others. To that condition the United States are not reduced, nor do they fear it. That they ever consented to discuss with either power the misconduct of the other, is a proof of their love of peace, of their moderation, and of the hope which they still indulged that friendly appeals to just and generous sentiments would not be made to them in vain. But the motive was mistaken, if their forbearance was imputed, either to the want of a just sensibility to their wrongs, or of a determination, if suitable redress was not obtained, to resent them. The time has now arrived when this system of reasoning must cease. It would be insulting to repeat it. It would be degrading to hear it. The United States must act as an independent nation, and assert their *rights* and avenge their *wrongs*, according to their own estimate of them, with the party who commits them, holding it responsible for its own misdeeds unmitigated by those of another.

For the difference made between Great Britain and France, by the application of the non-importation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration. In the commercial restrictions to which the United States resorted as an evidence of their sensibility, and a mild retaliation of their wrongs, they invariably placed both powers on the same footing, holding to each in respect to itself, the same accommodation, in case it accepted the condition offered, and in respect to the other, the same restraint, if it refused. Had the British government confirmed the arrangement, which was entered into with the British minister in 1809, and France maintained her decrees, with France would the U. States have had to resist, with the firmness belonging to their character, the continued violation of their rights. The committee do not hesitate to declare, that France has greatly injured the United States, and that satisfactory reparation has not yet been made for many of those injuries. But that is a concern which the United States will look to and settle for themselves. The high character of the American people, is a sufficient pledge to the world, that they will not fail to settle it, on conditions which they have a right to claim.

More recently, the true policy of the British government towards the United States has been completely unfolded. It has been publicly declared by those in power, that the orders in council should not be repealed, until the French government had revoked all its internal restraints on the British commerce, and that the trade of the United States, with France and her allies, should be prohibited until Great Britain was also allowed to trade with them. By this declaration, it appears, that to satisfy the pretensions of the British government, the United States must join Great Britain in the war with France, and prosecute the war, until France should be subdued, for without her subjugation, it were in vain to presume on such a concession. The hostility of the British government to these states has been still further disclosed. It has been made manifest that the United States are considered by it as the commercial rival of Great Britain, and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration. it is impossible for your committee to doubt the motives which have governed the British ministry in all its measures towards the United States since the year 1805. Equally is it impossible to doubt, longer, the course which the United States ought to pursue towards Great Britain.

From this view of the multiplied wrongs of the British government since the commencement of the present war, it must be evident to the *impartial world*, that the contest which is now forced on the United States, is radically a contest for their sovereignty and independence. Your committee will not enlarge on any of the injuries, however great, which have had a transitory effect.—They wish to call the attention of the house to those of a parliamentary nature only, which intrench so deeply on our most important rights, and wound so extensively and vitally our best interests, as could not fail to deprive the United States of the principal advantages of their revolution, if submitted to. The control of our commerce by Great Britain, in regulating at pleasure, and expelling it almost from the ocean; the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels, with their cargoes, as were said to have violated her edicts, often without previous warning of their danger; the impressment of our citizens from on board our own vessels, on the high seas, and elsewhere, and holding them in bondage until it suited the convenience of these oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high and dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those be the only consequences that would result from it.——The British government might for awhile be satisfied with the ascendancy thus gained over us, but its pretensions would soon increase. The proof, which so complete and disgraceful a submission to its authority would afford of our degeneracy, could not fail to inspire confidence, that there was no limit to which its usurpations and our degradations might not be carried.

Your committee believing that the freeborn sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of much blood and treasure, and seeing in the measures adopted by G. Britain, a course commenced and persisted in which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel not hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day will *prove* to the *enemy* and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the *will* and *power* to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation and confidently trusting that the Lord of Hosts will go with us to battle in a righteous cause, and crown our efforts with success—your committee recommend an immediate appeal to ARMS-

AN ACT

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That WAR be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisals, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

On the final passage of the act in the Senate, the vote was 19 to 13—in the House 79 to 49.

☞It has never yet been our fortune to come before our readers with so much interesting matter as this number contains, which we have spared no exertion to lay before them, to the exclusion of many articles in type.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1812. [No. 43.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per ann.*

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the congress of the United States, by virtue of the constituted authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date the 18th day of the present month, that war exists between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories: Now therefore, I JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous, in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations; and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities; that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

******** SEAL. ********

IN testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

DONE at the city of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

Legislature of New-Hampshire.

Extracts from Mr. Plumer's speech to the legislature of New-Hampshire, delivered on the 6th instant:

Having accepted the office of governor of New-Hampshire for the present year, permit me to express to you, and through you to the freemen of the state, my grateful sense of this distinguished honor and my resolution, aided by your wisdom and experience, so to discharge the duties of this responsible trust, as shall evince to the world, that the honors of office are conferred, not for the emolument of the incumbent, but to enable him more effectually to vindicate the rights and promote the happiness of the people over whom he presides. Though my ambition, to perform acceptably the duties of office, is raised by a consideration of the manner in which my immediate predecessor, for a series of years, has so ably and prudently discharged the duties of chief magistrate, I ought not, perhaps, to expect that general approbation, which his long and patriotic services have so justly obtained. May he long continue to enjoy, what he has richly merited, *the confidence of a grateful people*—the noblest reward of public service—and when, at some distant period, he shall be removed from this to a better world, may he receive the approving plaudit of his parent God!

The intimate connexion which subsists between the United States and each individual state in the union, renders the proceedings of the general government at all times interesting to us, as a member of that union; but peculiarly so at this eventful era, in which the state of our foreign relations presents an aspect more truly alarming than at any former period. From both France and England we have long suffered, and still continue to suffer, great injustice. They have unjustly captured and condemned our commerce, imprisoned and held in servitude our seamen, and grossly violated our national rights; whilst towards both those nations, the government of the United States have steadily and uniformly pursued a course of conduct founded in the strictest justice and marked with the most impartial neutrality. The government of France, sensible of the wrongs she has inflicted, has, in some measure, changed her conduct towards this country—and though our suffering citizens have not received restitution for the injuries they have suffered, yet there is ground to hope that we shall eventually obtain substantial justice from that empire. Should, however, these hopes end in disappointment, I have no doubt our government will eventually adopt such measures as will cause our rights to be duly respected.

But the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States still manifests a spirit of obstinate perseverance in measures hostile to our dearest interests and most essential rights. She has impressed thousands of our seamen, forced them to serve on board her public ships, and in the event of a war, will no doubt compel them to shed the blood of their innocent brethren and unoffending countrymen. She has unjustly captured and condemned our vessels and cargoes—permitted her subjects publicly to forge and counterfeit our ships papers, and assume the American flag, thereby exciting suspicion against our mercantile character, and subjecting our lawful commerce to capture by other belligerent powers. And, as if these flagrant acts of injustice did not afford sufficient evidence of her deadly hostility, she has sent spies into our country to alienate the affections of our citizens from their own government, and effect a dismemberment of the union. Against these outrages and aggressions, the government of the United States, preferring negociation to war, has long and patiently sought redress—and even supplicated for justice, 'till it has approached a state of humiliation incompatible with national dignity; but Great Britain, goaded on by the prejudices engendered by our revolutionary war, and jealous of our increasing maritime greatness, (a greatness which, at no distant period, may deprive her of the first rank among commercial nations) has treated our just claims with neglect, and added insult to injury.

In this state of affairs, but one alternative remained; either tamely to surrender our rights, or manfully to prepare for their defence. A nation of freemen could not long hesitate between submission and war. Congress has, therefore, with great unanimity, resolved to adopt, and are prosecuting with a correspondent spirit, effective measures for defence—and unless the good sense, or the fears of Great Britain, shall induce her to do us substantial and speedy justice, these preparations will most probably terminate in a state of war. Though war is a great calamity, the sacrifice of our essential rights is greater. It is with a nation as with an individual, there is a point of suffering, beyond which forbearance, instead of repelling, invites aggression. If we cherish a spirit of submission to a foreign power, and tamely acquiesce in the loss of one right after another, we shall thereby prepare the public mind for a state of degradation and servitude, more dreadful in its consequences than that of war—for a nation cannot long survive the loss of its spirit. We have many years enjoyed a state of peace and tranquility far exceeding that of any other people—and what claim have we to an exemption from the calamities common to all nations? Should the government of the United States, eventually be compelled, in vindication of our rights, to resort to a war, I have entire confidence that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom of our government, the resources of our country, and the patriotism of our citizens, will be found equal to the arduous conflict. And I trust that the good citizens of New-Hampshire will cordially unite, and at all hazards, steadily support those measures which the government of their own choice may adopt; and that we shall have no interest or feeling discordant to that of the nation.

The constitution of the United States was not only established by the people, but the officers who administer it, are elected by the people, and at short and limited periods must return to the rank of citizens, to feel the effects and bear the burthens they themselves have imposed. As the interest of the people is equally their interest, they can have no sufficient motive to make laws injurious to the community—they are therefore entitled to our reasonable confidence, that they will adopt those measures only, which to them appear best calculated to promote the common good. The great and virtuous Washington, speaking of this government says, "Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true

liberty." It is one of the first principles of government, that the will of the constituted authorities, expressed by the acts of the majority, demand the obedience of every citizen. Nor is it less the peculiar province of the general government to direct and manage our national affairs, than it is our indispensable duty and highest interest, to afford them our prompt and effective aid, in carrying into operation all their constitutional measures. Permit me, then, gentlemen, to recommend to you the adoption of such measures as shall have a direct tendency to assimilate the views and feelings of the good citizens of this state to a friendship with our sister states, and a union of sentiment and firm attachment to the United States. If those who most freely indulge a propensity to complain against the measures of administration, were at the same time obliged to propose a substitute for what they censure, they would find that rulers have frequently but *a choice of difficulties*, and would themselves be compelled often to approve what they now loudly condemn. It is from a spirit of jealousy and division that we have more to apprehend, than from the boasted power of both the belligerents of Europe. But as the danger to which we are exposed from abroad, increases, may we not reasonably hope, that our union among ourselves will also increase. In the infancy of our independence, *common danger* not only united us, but even supplied, in many cases, the defects of a feeble system of government, which possessed the power to recommend, but not the authority to enforce its requisitions. Union is the vital strength of a nation, particularly so of a republic, whose authority rests on *public opinion*. Our union is our safety—*a house divided against itself cannot stand*. An indissoluble union of the states, is essential, not only to our prosperity, but even to our existence as a nation.

The people of the United States are the source of sovereignty—of these the militia of each state compose an essential part, and when well regulated, form our most "natural and sure defence." The actual state of the nation now requires that we should be placed in the best posture of defence—every measure that tends to the public safety, is of the first importance. To render a military force formidable, it must be well organized, armed and disciplined. Though the militia of this state have made considerable progress in obtaining arms, and acquiring a knowledge of military tactics, you will, no doubt, adopt such further measures as may be requisite to complete their improvement. Perhaps no one thing is more necessary than a further supply of arms. And permit me to suggest for your consideration, the propriety of directing that all battalion musters, throughout the state, should be on one and the same day. Would not such a provision, have a tendency to increase the number of arms and accoutrements, by preventing the practice of soldiers borrowing them from each other? Would it not also render regimental musters less necessary, and thus save time and expence to many of that useful class of citizens?

The restrictions and embarrassments, which the belligerents of Europe have unjustly imposed upon our commerce, have induced many of our citizens to devote their time and wealth to the increase and improvement of domestic manufactures. The prosperity of these, which have a direct tendency to render us less dependent upon foreign nations, and more dependent upon ourselves.—Blest with a country of various climates, abounding with raw materials of every kind, and a people truly industrious, and highly ingenious in the mechanical arts, we are capable of supplying ourselves with the necessaries and conveniencies, if not with the luxuries of life. By the increase of manufactures we shall enlarge our internal commerce; and different portions of our country will mutually supply the wants of each other, and add strength to the bond of our union. To patronize and support agriculture and manufactures, is within the peculiar province of the state legislatures—and I presume, it is no less your inclination than your duty, to consider whether these important subjects require further legislative aid.

The people of this state, with great propriety, have made it our express duty "to cherish the interest of literature and science." All good systems of government, and more especially all republican institutions, are founded on the information and virtue of the people—these constitute the main pillars in the temple of freedom. The moral and social virtues cannot flourish where gross ignorance prevails—*without knowledge the heart cannot be good*. Knowledge tends to purify the affections, soften the manners, and exalt the views of a people. Good governments have as much to hope, as bad ones to fear, from a well-informed, enlightened people. Let it, therefore be our enquiry, whether any further provisions are requisite to improve and extend the means of general information.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Protest of the minority of the house, against the memorial to congress.

The undersigned members of said House of Representatives respectfully PROTEST against an address of this honorable house, to the Congress of the United States, now in session, setting forth the inexpediency of a war with *Great Britain*, stating the dangers, calamities and ruin that would ensue, and, as we apprehend, encouraging a belief that the people of this Commonwealth are willing to submit to the numerous outrages committed on our neutral rights.

We doubt the right of a *single branch of the legislature of this state*, to interfere in a question exclusively belonging to the congress of the United States. Our senators and representatives in congress have not asked our advice, nor do they need it—and we are satisfied that they will consult the interest, support the honor, and maintain the dignity of this state, and of the United States.

We apprehend that this address is calculated to embarrass and discourage the government, stir up opposition to its measures, weaken the confidence of the people in their rulers, and convince our enemies that we are a weak, discontented, and divided people.

The undersigned perceive, with extreme regret, an intimation in this address, that our government are about to wage an *offensive war with England*.—We are satisfied that no such intention exists. That its object would be to redress and repel injuries long since inflicted, still wantonly persisted in, and threatened to be further continued and enforced.—A war to resist depredations the most wanton, under edicts the most barbarous, savage and tyrannical. A war to save our commerce from destruction, and our citizens from slavery. While we deprecate the the calamities of a war with Great Britain, we are inclined to meet them in preference to that submission which this spiritless address recommends and indicates.

The numerous and aggravated aggresssions of *England* on our neutral rights can never be palliated by the conduct of *France*. The injuries of the one nation can never excuse the acts of the other. The United States have conducted with impartiality and justice towards both; but by *England* particularly, we have been insulted and abused—our dearest rights have been trifled with, our commerce destroyed, our seamen impressed, and our citizens enslaved.

In such a crisis should a thought of *self preservation* occur? Should interest or fear influence our deliberations? Should we not rather be admonished by the spirit which actuated our fathers, which met tyranny at the threshold and resisted it with effect?

Satisfied as we are that this address is submissive and humiliating—that it will encourage our enemies, and embarrass our friends—that it will tend to extinguish the patriotism which effected our revolution; we take the liberty most solemnly to protest to this house, and the world against its sentiments, its object and its tendency.—And we pray that the same may be placed on the journals of this house.

[*Signed by the Minority.*]

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, the undersigned Representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, beg leave respectfully to state—

That whereas a majority of the representatives of the state of Massachusetts have thought fit, by a memorial, to express the opinions and feelings of the people of this state on the momentous subject of a British war, we are constrained by such emotions "as the love of country should inspire," to enter our solemn protest against their *memorial*, not as the *minority* of the legislature of this state, but as individuals, doubting the expediency, as well as constitutionality of addressing congress on the subject of peace or war in the capacity of legislators. The constitution, which we have sworn to support, has placed this subject exclusively in the hands of

congress. Should our sister states, which have the same rights as we have, undertake to direct or con troul congress, it would throw confusion into the councils of the nation, and embarrass rather than aid their delibera ions. It is impossible for the un dersigned to subscribe to a single statement or con clusion in the address passed by the house of representatives of this state to congress. "It is with deep re gret that we perceive the" partial "failure of the ne gotiations instituted by our national government with a view to obtain from the belligerent nations a due respect for our neutral rights." "In the present posture of Europe," we are firmly convinced "that an immense majority of our citizens cannot be recon ciled" any longer to the impressment of our sea men or the plunder of our property. Such has been the forbearance of our government to British ag gression, that we apprehend the world will be induced to believe that the spirit of our fathers is fled, and that Britain is again chastising her rebellious colonies. We verily believe it is for "the honor and interest of our country" to resist these aggressions to the utmost of our power.

"We conceive it not our duty to enter upon a comparison of the injuries sustained from the re spective nations at war"—"It is sufficient that every consideration arising from good policy and from a duty of a nation to itself," forbids us longer to suffer such unparalleled injuries, without resistance and punishment.

"An offensive war" belongs in the nature of things to the aggressor. When such are the "local situation and relations" of a country, that the hope of effecting either the reparation for past injuries or security against future aggressions, is "precluded by a hostile spirit of perseverance" in our enemy in destroying our commerce, impressing our seamen and exciting the merciless savages to murder our defenceless inhabitants. When the colonies of that nation, three thousand miles from their government, are placed "by an over-ruling Providence within our controul," a yielding to such reiterated insults and injuries, is a reproach upon "our sensibility to injury, and our courage and our patriotism."

A further forbearance to resist the British navy and cruizers which are sweeping our commerce from the ocean, would soon induce her to believe, that nothing, however unjust and humiliating would unite our councils to a manly resistance, and that an apprehension that she would "sequester the property of our citizens," would be a sufficient inducement to suffer her depredations.

"The conquest of Canada," *not* "her only vulnerable point," would of itself in a national point of view, more than afford "an indemnification for" all "the losses we should sustain by the war."

While Britain possesses fifteen hundred miles of contiguous territory, it is not to be expected that we can enforce an embargo or non intercourse against her with effect—From these colonies her West-India islands can be supplied, and the savage Indians excited to war.

"Destitute" as we are of a "naval force," this state alone can furnish more ships and sailors than the United States could in the commencement of the revolution.

If "Great Britain has announced her deliberate purpose to adhere to her orders in council" during the European conflict; that conflict cannot be long, when attended by her present privations, her debts and her taxes.

We forbear to present to the consideration of congress, the advantages of a war with England when compared with our present inactive state and ruined commerce, "lest their magnitude and variety" should induce a belief that we do not duly appreciate the horrors of war. We cannot however, but hope, that government "having tried for years a system of restrictions which have proved hitherto ineffectual," will permit us to defend our rights on the ocean, and give blows as well as receive them.

Nor do we believe the people of Massachusetts are unmindful of the example of their ancestors, who in the most perilous times, "*took*" no "*counsel from fear*," but that confident of the justice of their cause, they will support the measures adopted by the national government with that energy and firmness which becomes a free people.

Impelled by our attachment to the *union*, by a firm belief "of the invincible and growing opposition of the people" to these submissive measures, and "by duty to ourselves, to posterity and to God," we make to your honorable body, this our solemn and individual appeal.

WM. P. WALKER,
JOHN HOLMES,
W. STORY,
E. G. DODGE,
} *Committee, in behalf of the republican representatives of Massachusetts, whose names are signed to the* PROTEST.

Legislature of Maryland.

The general assembly of Maryland was convened at Annapolis on Monday 15th inst. by proclamation of the governor, for the purpose o making the requisite appropriations to enable the executive to furnish the state's quota of the 100,000 militia, demanded by the president of the United States, to be prepared for actual service. The papers relating to this object being referred to a committee and a report thereon had, the sum of $ 20,000 was appropriated to enable the governor and council to equip and supply said quota with its needful appurtenances.

Among the papers laid before the legislature was the following—

Statement of arms and military stores in the possession of the state of Maryland.

Muskets.

5765 old Muskets in the hands of the militia,
363 do. do. in the armory at Frederick-town,
2000 new do. do. do.
424 old do. do. at Annapolis,
2400 new do. do. do.
2000 new do. stored in Baltimore,

Rifles.

242 Rifles in the hands of sundry rifle companies.

Pistols.

151 Pistols in the armory at Annapolis,
349 do. loaned to sundry troops of horse in virtue of the cavalry law,
100 do. purchased from the general government, but not yet delivered—expected in a few days.

Swords.

349 Horsemen's Swords loaned to sundry troops of horse in virtue of the cavalry law,
231 do. do. in the armory at Annapolis.

New Cannon.

14 Six pound iron field pieces, loaned to sundry artillery companies.
5 do. do. in the armory at Annapolis.

Old Cannon.

3 Brass field pieces in the possession of the armorer at Annapolis.
3 Iron do. do. in the hands of artillery companies.

Powder.

7 Barrels of gun powder in the magazine at Baltimore,

12 do. do. in the United States magazine at Annapolis.

Musket Balls.

10350 in the armory at Annapolis.

2350 Ball cartridges for muskets.

Lead.

1050 Pounds of lead in the armory at Annapolis.

1300 Pounds of bar lead in the armory at Frederick-town.

Cartouch Boxes.

6400 New cartouch boxes in the Armory at Annapolis,

959 Old cartouch boxes in the armory at Frederick-town.

Tents.

950 Tents in the armory at Frederick-town.

There are other articles in the armories at Frederick-town and Annapolis, but conceived of too little importance to be noticed in this return.

All which is respectfully submitted,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

June, 16, 1812. Clerk of the Council.

John Langdon.

The following are copies of the letter of the general republican committee to the venerable *John Langdon*, announcing the determination of the republican party to support him as vice-president, together with the patriot's reply thereto:

To the honorable John Langdon, of New-Hampshire.

We are directed by the general committee of correspondence appointed by the republican members of congress at their meeting held on the 18th May, for the purpose of recommending to their fellow-citizens suitable persons to fill the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, for the term of four years from the third day of March next: to inform you that a large majority of that meeting have recommended you for the office of vice-president of the United States.

This recommendation is the result of a deep conviction, that unanimity, not only in our councils, but in the nation, is indispensible to the success of the measures which the government has adopted, and intends to adopt, for the vindication of the national rights and interests against the lawless aggressions of foreign nations.

In this awful period of arms and calamities, when the whole system of nature appears to be convulsed, the republic has a right to the service of its citizens. When the nation is imperiously called upon to exchange the garments of peace for the habiliments of war, there is a peculiar fitness in your presiding over the deliberations of the senate of the United States.

Having felt the throes which preceded our national existence—ministered to the wants and weaknesses of our national infancy—and participated largely in forming our national constitution, which is the admiration of the wise and good in other nations, and the object of the most ardent attachment in this; you will, we confidently trust, attend to the call of your countrymen, and by your exertions, secure to remotest posterity, the blessings which that constitution, faithfully administered, is calculated to confer.

We cannot but hope that the motives which influence your fellow-citizens, to require your services at this time, will furnish you with additional inducements to comply with their wishes.

With sentiments of the highest respect, we subscribe ourselves your fellow-citizens.

[*Signed by the Sub-Committee.*]

MR. LANGDON'S ANSWER.

Portsmouth, May 28, 1812.

Gentlemen,

By the mail last evening, I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22d inst. which informs me that at a meeting of the republican members of congress, I was recommended for the office of vice-president of the United States. This mark of attention and confidence shewn me by honorable gentlemen, demands my most grateful acknowledgments. I wrote to the honorable Mr. Ringgold the day before yesterday, giving some farther reasons why I could not consent to be brought forward as a candidate for vice-president of the United States; to which I beg leave to add, that I am now 71 years of age, my faculties blunted, have lived the last forty years of my life in the whirlwind of politics, and am longing for the sweets of retirement. I am, therefore, under the painful necessity of declining the honorable offer of my friends of being brought forward as a candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States. My advanced age forbids my undertaking long journies, and renders me incapable of performing the duties of the important station of vice-president with any advantage to our beloved country, or honor to myself. To launch again into the ocean of politics, at my time of life, appears to me highly improper. I therefore am assured that my honorable friends will forgive me for declining to accept their kind offer.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obliged, humble servant,

JOHN LANGDON.

Hon. John Smilie, William H. Crawford, Charles Cutts.

Second Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1812.

At a meeting of the republican members of congress, convened in the senate chamber this evening, for the purpose of recommending a proper person to be supported for vice-president of the United States, at the ensuing election, agreeably to notice given by the committee of arrangement appointed at the late meeting:

Mr. *Varnum* stated the object of the meeting to be to fix on a candidate to be supported in lieu of John Langdon, declined, for the office of vice-president of the United States.

Mr. *Crawford*, of Georgia, read the letter from Mr. Langdon to he general committee.

On motion of Mr. Ringgold,

Mr. *Varnum* was appointed chairman and Mr. *Johnson* secretary.

On motion of Mr. *Wright*, the names of those present were noted, and are as follows:

Senators.—Messrs. Cutts, Varnum, Howell, Smith, (of N. York) Condit, Brent, Giles, Turner, Franklin, Taylor, Tate, Crawford, Campbell, (of Ten.)—13.

Representatives.—Messrs. Bartlett, Dinsmoore, Harper, Cutts, Carr, Turner, Widgery, Richardson, Fisk, Shaw, Sage, Boyd, Condit, Maxwell, Morgan, Anderson, Bard, Brown, Crawford, Davis, Findley, Hyneman, Lacock, Lyle, Piper, Roberts, G. Smith, Ringgold, Wright, Bassett, Burwell, M. Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Gholson, Goodwynn, Hawes, Taliaferro, Nelson, Newton, Pleasants, Roane, Alston, Blackledge, Franklin, King, Pickens, Butler, Calhoun, Earle, Moore, Winn, Bibb, B. Hall, Troup, Clay, (speaker) Desha, Johnson, Ormsby, Grundy, Sevier, Morrow, Poindexter.—63.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the meeting then proceeded to ballot for a person to be supported for the office of *Vice-President.*

Messrs. Condit (of the senate) and Crawford (of Pennsylvania) being appointed tellers, on counting the ballots, it appeared that there were,

For Elbridge Gerry - - - 74
Scattering - - - - - 3

Resolved, That Elbridge Gerry be recommended to the people of the United States as a proper person to fill the office of Vice-President of the United States, for four years, from the 4th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, a ballot was opened, for such persons as were not present at the former meeting, for a candidate for the presidency; when the following persons voted, viz.

Messrs. Roane, Clopton, Cutts, Widgery, M. Franklin, J. Franklin, Carr, Crawford, (of Penn.) Maxwell and Blackledge—10.

All of whom voted for *James Madison.*

On motion of Mr. Taliaferro,

The same committee of arrangement, &c. was appointed as at the last meeting.

J. B. VARNUM, chairman.

R. M. Johnson, secretary.

Presidential Nomination.

At a meeting of the executive, and democratic members of the legislature of Maryland, in the senate chamber at the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 18th instant, for the purpose of supporting harmony and unanimity among the republicans of the state, were present,

His excellency Robert Bowie, (governor,) John Stephen, Thomas W. Hall, Reverdy Gheislin, James Butcher, William Thomas, Levi Hollingsworth, Frederick Holbrook, Edward Lloyd, James Brown, William Hollingsworth, Elijah Davis, Moses Tabbs, Thomas Hawkins, Nathaniel Williams, William H. Marriott, John S. Belt, Zachariah Duvall, Tobias E. Stansbury, Samuel Stevens, junior, James Wainwright, Samuel Tenant, James Dooris, Frederick Bennett, Thomas W. Veazey, Thomas Williams, John Groome, John S. Moffitt, Dennis Claude, Lewis Duvall, Samuel Burgess, Thomas Emory, George Little, Joseph Swearingen, Thomas Jones, Isaac Shriver, John Sanders, John Forwood, John Street, Peter Willis, John Tillotson, Peregrine F. Bayard, William Pechin, James L. Donaldson, John Bowles, Thomas B. Hall, William Downey, Benjamin Tomlinson.

William Thomas, president of the senate, was appointed chairman, and *John Sanders*, secretary; when the following resolution, moved by governor Bowie, and seconded by Edward Lloyd, of the senate, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have the highest opinion of the integrity, patriotism and ability of *James Madison*, of the state of Virginia, and *Elbridge Gerry*, of the state of Massachusetts: and that we do in our private and individual capacity, earnestly recommend to the support of the people of Maryland, JAMES MADISON as the next president, and ELBRIDGE GERRY as the next vice-president of the United States.

By order of the meeting,

WILLIAM THOMAS, chairman.

JOHN SANDERS, secretary.

Roads in Spain.

The following table represents the number of leagues between all the capital towns of the provinces or kingdoms, and the metropolis or court of Spain, Madrid. If it is desired to know the distance between Badajos and Madrid, the angle of the column under the former, and immediately opposite the latter, gives 63 leagues, or 252 English miles; if from Badajos to Saragossa, we find 113 leagues, or 452 English miles; and so with all the others.

Badajos																
165	Barcelona															
95	100	Burgos														
60	177	154	Cadiz													
47	131	118	39	Cordova												
67	132	122	52	20	Granada											
61	120	108	61	14	14	Jaen										
83	134	32	135	98	110	96	Leon									
63	102	5.	102	64	68	44	55	Madrid								
97	88	112	98	50	50	38	114	59	Murcia							
110	158	50	161	124	136	122	20	82	139	Oviedo						
123	67	38	160	121	120	112	60	60	102	86	Pamplona					
120	170	89	181	140	160	140	58	106	159	56	123	Santiago				
37	156	140	23	2.	35	32	112	88	68	138	148	156	Seville			
51	114	66	88	56	54	41	68	12	53	92	72	112	76	Toledo		
110	55	86	120	74	73	64	107	51	32	133	72	157	99	59	Valencia	
113	52	52	134	100	105	92	85	50	80	111	27	125	125	62	45	Saragossa

N. B. The distances in this table are taken on the carriage roads, and not the bridle roads, which are shorter, more mountanious, and generally impassable to any thing but asses, mules, sheep, or black cattle.

Paul Jones.

(Continued from page 251.)

I had no sooner arrived at Brest, than admiral the count D'Orvilliers transmitted an account of my expedition to the minister of the marine, in consequence of which it was intimated to Dr. Franklin, that his majesty was desirous that I should repair to Versailles, as he was resolved to employ me on a secret expedition, for which purpose he would give me the *Indienne*, with some other frigates, with troops, &c. for the purpose of effecting a descent. I was instantly informed of this by the ambassador, who observed to me, at the same time, that this must be considered as a profound secret, it being of so important a nature, that it had been deemed proper to withhold a communication of it even to his colleagues.

M. de Sartine received me with the most distinguished politeness, making me, at the same time, the most flattering promises; and the prince de Nassau was sent into Holland to give instructions for the necessary arrangements for arming and equipping the frigate intended for me. But, in a short time after this, hostilities took place between France and England in consequence of the action with *La Belle Poule*. This not a little embarrassed the minister of the marine, and the difficulty was not diminished by the intelligence brought by the Prince, who asserted that the Dutch would not permit the *Indienne* to be equipped.

As M. de Sartine had written to the three American ministers, and obtained their consent for my remaining in Europe, I offered to serve on board of the grand fleet; I also communicated several plans for crippling the power of England, such as that of destroying her trade and settlements on the coast of Africa, and in Hudson's Bay; of annihilating their fisheries in Newfoundland; intercepting their East and West India and, above all, the Baltic, fleet, which was escorted by a single frigate, as I learned by certain information from England. The minister adopted the last of these plans and I accordingly repaired to Brest, to take the command of one of the frigates of that port, with two others, and a cutter, &c. then at St. Maloes; but I found on my arrival, that the admiral had appointed a French officer to the vessel in question, and as there was not a single moment to be lost, the senior officer of the frigates at St. Maloes was dispatched against the Baltic fleet, which he missed, by not steering sufficiently near to the coast of England to intercept it.

Being greatly disgusted with a series of delays, that ensued during nine months, I at length repaired to Versailles, with an intention of returning to

America, if I should not immediately obtain a command; for I recollected the saying of Old Richard, "if you wish that your affairs should be prosperous, superintend them in person," &c. This induced me to promise, that if the minister should at length comply with my request, I should call my own ship "Old Richard.

Accordingly, on obtaining *Le Duras*, until a better vessel could be procured, I called her———— She was a very small and very old and infirm vessel, that had made four voyages to the East Indies. As proper guns could not be procured at L'Orient, where the————————lay, I repaired, first to Bordeaux, and then to Angouleme, where I made a contract for such as I wanted. On my return, I found that the Marquis de la Fayette, who had returned from America, was desirous to join me in the expedition, it being intended that he should command a body of land forces, he having obtained the king's command for that purpose.

While the necessary arrangements were making at court, a naval commissary purchased at Nantes a merchantman, called *La Pallas*, of thirty-two eight-pounders, and a brig, named *La Vengeance*, of twelve three-pounders; but neither of them was calculated for war: to these was added *Le Cerf*, a very fine cutter belonging to the royal navy, carrying eighteen nine pounders; with the Alliance, a new frigate, belonging to the United States: but, as the guns had not as yet arrived from Angouleme, *The Good Man Richard* was armed from an old battery of twelve pounders; and, as the expedition was intended against the enemy's ports, I mounted six old eighteen pounders in the gun room, so that she might, in some measure, be called a forty gun ship. As it was found impossible to procure a sufficient number of American sailors, I determined to supply the deficiency by enrolling English ones, who happened to be prisoners of war in France; and in addition to these a certain number of peasants was levied, so that we may be said to have had as bad a crew as was ever shipped on board any vessel. I was given to understand, however, that the *chosen body of troops*, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, would serve as a guarantee for their good conduct; but, no sooner was the little squadron ready, than I received a letter from the Marquis, intimating that, the object of the expedition having been divulged at Paris, the king had issued orders to prevent the embarkation of the troops, in consequence of which he had joined his regiment.

Thus the project, which was no less than that of putting Liverpool, the second town in England, under contribution, failed, in consequence of having been indiscreetly communicated to ******

I ought also remark, that according to the first arrangement, my little squadron was to have been joined by two fire-ships, and five hundred men of Walsh's Irish regiment, but the minister did not keep his word, for he neither procured for me the fire-ships, nor the soldiers, so that it became impossible for me to fulfil the plan I had concerted, although it was still more important than that of seizing on Liverpool.

I now received orders to escort a fleet of transports and merchantmen from l'Orient, destined for different ports, between that and Bordeaux; and after that I was to chase away the English cruizers from the bay of Biscay, and then to return for further orders.

After executing this commission, on my representing how necessary it was to make a diversion in favor of the count D'Orviliers, then cruising in the channel, with sixty-six ships of the line, I received a *carte blanche*, during six weeks, without any other restriction than that of repairing to the Texel, by the 1st of October. By this time, I received intimation from England, that eight East Indiamen were soon expected on the coast of Ireland, near to Limerick. This was an object of great attention; and as there were two privateers at port l'Orient ready for sea, *Le Monsieur* of forty guns, and *Le Granville*, of fourteen, the captains of which offered to place themselves under my orders, I accepted the proposition. But the French commissary who superintended the naval department, acted with great impropriety on this, as well as on many former occasions.

The little squadron, at length, set sail from the road of Groays, on the fourteenth of August, 1779; but we had no sooner proceeded to the north of the mouth of the channel, than *Le Monsieur* and *Le Granville* abandoned me during the night, and *Le Cerf* soon after imitated their conduct. I was extremely anxious to cruise for a fortnight in the latitude of Limerick: but the captain of the Alliance, after objecting to this, also left me during the night; and as I had now with me only the Pallas and the Vengeance, I was obliged to renounce my original intentions.

I took two prizes on the coast of Ireland; and within sight of Scotland, came up and seized two privateers, of twenty-two guns each, which, with a brigantine, I sent to Bergen in Norway, according to the orders I had received from Dr. Franklin: these prizes however, were restored to the English by the king of Denmark.

When I entered the North-Sea, I captured several vessels and learned by my prisoners, as well as by the newspapers, that the capital of Scotland and the port of Leith were left totally defenceless. I also understood at the same time that my information relative to the eight Indiamen was correct; they having entered Limerick three days after I had been obliged to leave the neighborhood of that port.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Twelfth Congress.

(OMITTED LAST WEEK.)

IN SENATE.—*Monday, June 15.*

Mr. Smith of New-York, presented the following petition of sundry inhabitants, merchants, and others, of the city of New-York, praying that the embargo and non-importation laws might be continued as a substitute for war against Great Britain:

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, the memorial of the, subscribers, merchants, and others, inhabitants of the city of New-York, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists feel, in common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, an anxious solicitude for the honor and interests of their country, and an equal determination to assert and maintain them.

That your memorialists believe that a continuation of the restrictive measures now in operation will produce all the benefits while it prevents the calamities of war. That when the British ministry become convinced that a trade with the United States cannot be renewed, but by the repeal of the orders in council, the distress of their merchants and manufacturers, and their inability to support their armies in Spain and Portugal, will probably compel them to that measure.

Your memorialists beg leave to remark, that such effects are even now visible; and it may be reasonably hoped, that a continuance of the embargo and non-importation laws a few months beyond the fourth day of July next, will effect a complete and bloodless triumph of our rights.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully solicit of your honorable body, the passage of a law continuing the embargo, and giving to the president of the United States power to discontinue the whole of the restrictive system on the rescinding of the British orders in council.

The conduct of France in burning our ships, in sequestrating our property entering her ports, expecting protection in conse-

quence of the promised repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the delay in completing a treaty with the American minister, has excited great sensation, and we hope and trust will call forth from your honorable body such retaliatory measures as may be best calculated to procure justice.

John Jacob Astor	John T. Lawrence	Amasa Jackson
Samuel Adams	Joseph W. Totten	William J. Robinson
Howland & Grinnel	Isaac Schermerhorn	Joseph Strong
E. Slosson	Alexander Ruden	Abraham S. Hallot
Israel Gibbs	Joseph Otis	Joshua Jones
Isaac Chason	Lewis Hartman	Frederick Giraud, jr.
John Slidell	Garret Storm	Robert Roberts
John K. Townsend	George Bement	John Crookes
Andrew Ogden & Co.	S. A. Rich	Hugh M'Cormick
Thomas Storm	Abraham Smith	John Depeyster
Amos Butler	Thos. H. Smith, jr.	Gilbert Haight
Ebenezer Burrill	Andrew Foster	James Lovett
Isaac Heyer	Jacob Barker	Leffer Lefferts
Ralph Bulkley	William Lovett	Augustus Wynkoop
Samuel Bell	William Edgar, jr.	John W. Gale
John F. Delaplaine	Samuel Stillwell	Thomas Rich
Peter Stagg	Jacob P. Giraud	Samuel Marshall
David Taylor	John Hone	Elbert Herring
William Adee	John Kane	

After the same was read, Mr. Taylor said, "That the respectability of the subscribers to a petition presented to this body, and the importance of the matter therein contained, had on various occasions been used as inducements to us to give such a petition a respectful *disposition* in the course of our proceedings. He recollected a case in point. It was the case of the petition of an eminent merchant of Massachusetts, presented by an honorable senator from that state, and which at the suggestion of that honorable gentleman was by the senate ordered to be printed. He was of opinion that the petition just read ought not to be treated with less attention. That he had seen the petition, and had enquired into the character of its subscribers—and had been informed that the fifty-six signers to it were among the most respectable, wealthy and intelligent merchants of the city of New-York. There are to be found in that list the names of two presidents of banks, three presidents of insurance companies, thirteen directors of banks, besides other names of pre-eminent standing in the mercantile world. They had all united in the sentiments contained in the petition, notwithstanding that there existed among them a difference in political opinions—for he understood that of the petitioners 42 were federal and 16 republican. Mr. T. added that he considered some of the sentiments contained in the petition as of the highest importance. He hailed it as an auspicious occurrence, that these honorable merchants, in praying that the evils of war might be averted from them and from the nation, had nevertheless held fast to the principle of resistance to the aggressions and unhallowed conduct of Great Britain towards our nation——and had exercised the candor and firmness to bear testimony to the efficiency of the restrictive system for obtaining a redress of our wrongs, and of course the integrity and honor of those who had imposed this system for that purpose. He hoped that the example of these petitioners would tend to counteract those strenuous and unremitting exertions of passion, prejudice and party feeling, which had attempted to stamp upon the majority in congress the foul and unjust censure of being enemies to commerce. That however unfashionable and obstinate it might appear, he still believed that the embargo and non-importation laws, if faithfully executed, were capable of reaching farther than our cannon. We are at this very time tendering an urgent argument, an argument to be felt by each city, village and hamlet in England. This touching to the quick the vital interests of that empire, would demonstrate to the people at least the folly and absurdity of the orders in council. The ordeal of the twenty weeks of scarcity which the people of that unhappy country are undergoing, to relieve which, but for the madness and folly of their rulers, every yard of American canvass would be spread to the gales.—The thousands of starving manufacturers thrown out of employ for want of our custom, which custom, but for the injustice of their *masters*, we were willing to give, *now feel* the efficiency of the restrictive system. These matters of fact arguments want no sophistry nor long speeches to give them weight. But Great Britain is proud and will never yield to this sort of pressure. *Hunger has no law.* Where was her pride during the last year when she exported to her enemy on the continent more than eleven millions of pounds sterling for provisions; and meanly truckling to her enemy, consented to buy the privilege of laying out her guineas for bread; and actually submitted on the compulsion of Napoleon to buy the wines, brandies and silks of France, which she did not want. This restrictive system, when commenced under the former embargo law encountered every opposition among ourselves which selfish avarice, which passion and party rage could suggest; and so successful were its assailants, that while it was operating with its fullest effects (which the prices current of that day will shew) some of its greatest champions in the national legislature abandoned it;—*yes, sir*, in the tide of victory they threw down their arms. How were the mighty fallen and the shield of the mighty vilely cast away. The disavowal of Erskine's arrangement was the consequence of this retreat. But it may be said that the sentiments in the petition were extorted by the apprehension of a greater evil—*war*. In all our trials, those who had not predetermined to submit to Great Britain must have anticipated this alternative. Let those who by their acrimony, sneers and scoffs have thrown away this chief defence of our nation, be held responsible for the compulsion they have imposed on us to take this dire alternative. He said that although he was unwilling to abate a single pang which we might *legally* inflict upon our enemy, and might at the proper time oppose any thing like the swap proposed of one system for another, when we had the power and the right to impose upon our enemy both the one and the other, he nevertheless thought the petition was deserving of the attention which he now moved it should receive. He *moved* that the petition should be printed. Which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[The following paragraphs, from the National Intelligencer, are so aptly fitted to our own condition this week, that we copy them entire, as immediately applying to it—]

The public proceedings of congress for some days past, have been rather uninteresting (and we on that account the less regret the necessity which compels us again to defer a detail of them) with the exception of the bill authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes.

This bill was considered in committee of the whole in the house of representatives on Tuesday, and opposed at some length by Mr. Randolph, and also by Mr. Talliaudge and Mr. Key, and supported by Messrs. Cheves, Nelson and McKim. A motion made by Mr. Randolph to strike out the first section of the bill, was negatived by a large majority, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The bill was yesterday accordingly read a third time, and on the question of its passage was opposed by Messrs. Stow, Gold and Pitkin, and supported by Messrs. Wright, Bibb, Mitchill, M'Kim and Cheves, and was passed by a vote of 83 to 43.

Congress—Secret Journal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 1.—A confidential message in writing was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his secretary; which he delivered in at the speaker's table.

The house was then cleared of all persons except the members, clerk, sergeant-at-arms and door keeper, and the doors were closed, and the said message was read.

[*Here follows the message of the president as published on Saturday last.*]

A motion was then made by Mr. Randolph that the said message be referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

And the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative, yeas 37, nays 82.

On motion of Mr. D R. Williams,

Ordered, that the said message be referred to the committee on that part of the president's message which relates to our foreign relations.

And then the house adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 2.—The house met, and

On motion of Mr. Harper,

Adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 3.—Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States of the 1st inst. made a report, stating at large the causes and reasons of a war with Great Britain, which being read,

Mr. Quincy moved that the doors be now opened, that the injunction of secrecy on the said message be removed, that the same be promulgated, and that the subsequent proceedings thereupon be had with open doors.

And the question thereupon being taken,

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 46—Nays 76

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hawes, Huffy, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Macon, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Talliaudge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Williams, Wilson—46.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Leffever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Lee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchil, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Winn, Wright—76.

A motion was then made by Mr. Randolph, that

the proceedings upon the said message of the president be had and conducted with open doors.

And the question being taken,

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 45—Nays 77.

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hawes, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Macon, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortland, Wheaton, White, Williams, Wilson—45.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Winn, Wright—77.

The said report was then on motion of Mr. Calhoun, ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Calhoun from the same committee, on leave given, presented a bill declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories, which was read the first time.

An opposition being made thereto by Mr. Randolph—

The question was taken in the form prescribed by the rules and orders of the house, to wit "shall the bill be rejected?"

And determined in the negative, Yeas 45, Nays 76

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—45.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Wright—76.

The said bill was then read the second time and committed to a committee of the whole house to day.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the said bill; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr Bassett reported that the committee had according to order had the said bill under consideration and made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on the said bill.

And then the house adjourned until to morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Thursday, June 4, 1812.—A motion was made by Mr. Milnor, that the doors be now opened.

And the question being taken,

It was determined in the negative.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the bill declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories: and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Bassett reported that the committee had according to order had the said bill under consideration and made no amendment thereto.

A motion was then made by Mr. Quincy, to amend the said bill by adding thereto a new section as follows:

"Sec. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, that the act entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," passed the 1st day of May, 1810, and also the act entitled "an act supplementary to the act entitled "an act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," passed the 2d day of March, 1811. And also the act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," passed the 4th day of April, 1812, be and the same hereby are repealed."

A motion was thereupon made by Mr. Nelson, that the bill and the proposed amendment be recommitted to a committee of the whole house.

And the question being taken thereon,

It passed in the negative.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Quincy,

And passed in the negative—Yeas 42—Nays 82.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

YEAS.—Messrs. Baker, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Davis, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Nelson, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Rodman, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—42.

Those who voted in the negative are,

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—82.

No other amendment being proposed to the bill, the question was taken, that it be engrossed and read a third time;

And passed in the affirmative—Yeas 78, Nays 45.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present;

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—78.

Those who voted in the negative are,

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Milnor, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—45.

Ordered, That the said bill be read the third time this day.

The said bill was engrossed and read the third time accordingly and the question stated that the same do pass?

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph that the farther consideration of the said bill be postponed until the first Monday in October next.

And the question thereon being taken,

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 42 Nays 81.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present;

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Carr, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—42.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves. Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—81.

A motion was then made by Mr. Stow, that the farther consideration of the said bill be postponed until to morrow.

And the question thereon being taken,

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 48—Nays 78.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one-fifth of the members present;

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Avery, Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Kent, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bryde, Milnor, Moseley, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons, Stanford, Stewart, Stow, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—48.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro. Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—78.

A motion was then made by Mr. Goldsborough, that the house do now adjourn.

And the question thereon being taken, it was determined in the negative—yeas 43—nays 82.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Avery, Baker, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bryde, Milnor, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincey, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons, Stanford, Stewart, Stow, Sturges. Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy. Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—43.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer. Bard, Bartlett, Bassett. Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmore, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall. Harper. Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—82.

The question was then taken, *that the said bill do pass?*

And resolved in the affirmative—yeas 79—nays 49.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea Roane, Roberts, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Talliaferro, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—79.

Those who voted in the negative are,

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bartlett, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincey, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Rodman, Sammons. Stanford, Steward, Stow, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson—49.

Ordered, that the bill be "An Act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories."

Mr. Poindexter moved to have inserted on the journal a declaration in the following words:

"George Poindexter, delegate from the Mississippi territory, not having a constitutional right to record his suffrage on the journals of the house, on the important question under consideration, and being penetrated with a firm conviction of the propriety of the measure, asks the indulgence of the house to express his own, and the sense of his constituents, in support of the honorable and dignified attitude, which the government of his country has assumed, in vindication of its rights against the lawless violence and unprecedented usurpations of the government of Great Britain."

The said paper was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Macon and Mr. Findley were appointed a committee to carry the bill entitled "An Act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," to the senate, and to inform them that the house of representatives have passed the same in confidence, and request their concurrence therein.

And then the house adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Friday, June 5.—A motion was made by Mr. Macon, that the declaration of George Poindexter, entered on the confidential journal of yesterday, be expunged therefrom.

And the motion was negatived, yeas 44, nays 62.

Mr. Stanford moved, that the house proceed to consider the said declaration.

The question being taken, it was determined in the negative.

CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last.

On Friday in the house of representatives a bill was reported "concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods." The title of the bill sufficiently indicates its contents, the bill went through a committee of the whole late on Saturday, and was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate. where it was twice read and referred to Messrs. Taylor, Anderson, Varnum, Cutts, and Smith of Maryland,

On the same day was reported by the committee of ways and means the following bill:

"Partially to suspend, for a limited time, the several acts prohibiting importations from Great Britain, her dominions, colonies and dependencies, and of the produce and manufactures thereof.

Be it enacted, &c. That the operation of so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation into the United States of goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce and manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of April next, with the exceptions and under the restrictions hereinafter provided by this act: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the recovery of any fines, for-

feitures or penalties incurred by reason of any infraction of the act or acts first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to permit the importation into the U. States of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, owned at the time of such importation, in whole or in part, by a subject of Great Britain, or by whomsoever owned, if of the following description, viz: hats, shoes, millinery, ready made clothing, articles of which silk, leather, hemp or flax is the principal material Irish linens excepted; cloths of which wool is the principal material, and the prime cost of which shall exceed six shillings sterling per square yard thereof: and cloths of which cotton is the principal material, and the prime cost of which shall be less than fifteen pence, or shall exceed three shillings per square yard thereof; the importation of which several articles shall continue to be prohibited according to the true tenor and meaning of the acts first above mentioned, and in the same manner as if this act had not passed."

Accompanying the bill was the following letter from the secretary of the treasury:

COMMITTEE-ROOM, June 9, 1812.

SIR—I am directed by the committee of ways and means, to request you to inform them, whether, in your opinion, the non importation act may not be so modified or partially suspended, as to afford a revenue equivalent to the estimated amount of the proposed internal taxes, additional tonnage duty, and diminution of drawbacks; and in such event whether the last mentioned objects of revenue may not, for the present be dispensed with.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
LANGDON CHEVES.

The honorable ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
10th *June*, 1812.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday asking whether, in my opinion, the non importation act may not be so modified, or partially suspended, as to afford a revenue equivalent to the estimated amount of the internal taxes, additional tonnage duty, and diminution of drawbacks; and in such event, whether the last mentioned objects of revenue may not for the present be dispensed with?

All the estimates of revenue which have been transmitted during this session, having necessarily been made in conformity with the existing laws, were predicated on the supposed absolute prohibition of British produce and manufactures. These in ordinary, times amounted to more than one half of the foreign merchandise consumed in the United States. The actual exclusion of the greater part of the articles of our own growth from France, Holland and Germany, the consequent nullity of our commerce with those countries, and the conquest by Great-Britain of their colonies, still more lessens the proportion of foreign articles which may be imported from other countries than the British dominions.

It is therefore evident that the amount of duties on importations will be more than doubled in the event of a suspension of the non-importation, and that they will, whilst that suspension continues, afford a revenue at least equivalent to the estimated amount of the proposed direct tax, internal duties, additional tonnage and diminution of drawbacks.—All these may be dispensed with, so long as the suspension continues, provided that the contemplated increase of one hundred per cent. on the duties on importations shall take place.

It is not believed that the result would be materially affected by a modification or partial, instead of an absolute suspension of the non importation. For the amount of importations would be principally regulated by the amount of American funds already in England, and by the subsequent consumption of American produce in Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, and the British West Indies respectively. If a discrimination be thought eligible, it would seem that the articles entitled to preference are colonial produce, particularly rum, coarse woolens, middle price cotton goods, Irish linens, earthen and glass ware, hardware and manufactures of steel, tin, brass and copper. Fine cloths muslins, plain cotton goods, manufactures of silk, hemp, flax (with the above exception) and leather, paper, hats, shoes and millenary may either be altogether supplied by domestic manufactures or dispensed with.

The annual importations of British colonial and domestic produce and manufactures could not be estimated at less than thirty-five millions of dollars, supposing (on the same grounds on which the other estimates of duties on importation in time of war were made) that the war and other restrictions should reduce the amount to one half, the proposed double duties collected on the residue, would produce a net revenue of at least five millions of dollars, and greater therefore than all the proposed internal taxes and duties and additional tonnage duty.

Permit me, however, to observe, with respect to this last duty, that, so far as relates to foreign vessels, the proposed addition appears necessary, and is hardly sufficient to compensate the great advantages which war will give them over American vessels, in the American commerce.

It is proper to add, that all the bills for laying and collecting the direct tax and internal duties have been prepared in conformity with the former request of the committee, so that the whole subject may be taken up at this or any other time without any delay on the part of the treasury. The only detail on which the information is not as complete as might be desired, is that of the quotas of the direct tax intended to be laid on the several counties in each state. It is also believed that the system has been prepared in such manner that it may be organized, and all the taxes be in full operation in the month of April next, provided the laws are enacted before the commencement of the year 1813.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. LANGDON CHEVES,
Chairman of the committee of ways and means.

On Saturday the bill for imposing additional duties [of 100 per cent. on all former duties] passed through a committee of the whole, was amended so as to include an additional duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton on all foreign tonnage, and limiting the continuance of the act to one year after the end of the war, and was then, after much debate, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. It was yesterday read a third time, and, after debate, was (on motion of Mr. Widgery) recommitted, and the house immediately took up the subject in committee.

A motion having been made to strike out 100 per cent. and insert 75, was lost, as also was a motion to insert 50 per cent.

The bill was then reported to the house without amendment. It was moved by Mr. Randolph to strike out the the words "one hundred," and lost —ayes 51, nays 74.

It was then moved by Mr. Basset that the bill lie on the table, and negatived.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and read accordingly and passed—yeas 76, noes 48.

On Saturday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Williams; and, after debate, was agreed to, in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting, during the continuance of the war, the exportation from and importation into the United States of all goods, wares and merchandise in any ship or vessel not belonging to citizens of the United States.

A motion was made by Mr. Johnson on Friday, to direct an adjournment of both houses on Thursday next. The resolution was taken up yesterday, amended so as to fix Monday as the day of adjournment, and then ordered to lie on the table by a vote of 54 to 50.

In senate a motion has been made and is now pending, to appoint a committee to enquire at what day it would be proper to adjourn.

Several other matters of inferior magnitude passed under the view of the house, among which was a resolution offered by Mr. Basset, to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of raising a particular force for the defence of the Eastern shore of Virginia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

In the senate, on Friday, the bill authorising an issue of treasury notes, was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Campbell of Ten. Bayard and Smith of Md.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md. on Saturday, the president of the United States was requested to lay before the senate such information as he may possess respecting the hostile or friendly movements and intentions of the Indians towards the U. States subsequent to the battle of Tippecanoe.

The house of representatives sat a short time in secret yesterday, the doors having been closed at the instance of Mr. Mitchill.

A committee was appointed in the house of representatives to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to convene congress before the constitutional period for the next session.

Tuesday, June 23.—[After some private petitions had been disposed of,]

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill to prohibit the exportation of naval and military stores, arms, and the munitions of war and provisions, to Canada and certain other British provinces, and for other purposes. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill making further appropriations for the defence of the maritime frontier. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill to suspend for a limitted time, the operation of the non-importation law.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend the first section by striking out all the words after the enacting clause, and substitute in lieu thereof a total repeal of the restrictive system.

Mr. Bibb, Mr. Mitchill and Mr. M'Kim, spoke in opposition to the amendment and in favor of the bill. The amendment was negatived, 53 to 69.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of the bill and in opposition to striking out.

Mr. Macon made some remarks in opposition to the bill, when the committee rose, reported progress, and the house refused leave to sit again.

M. Richardson renewed his proposition to amend the bill.

Mr. Williams moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely. This question was determined by ayes and noes, and were yeas 53, nays 69.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 24.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill suspending for a limitted time, the non-importation act.—Mr. Richardson's proposition to amend the bill by substituting in lieu of the first section, one to repeal the whole restrictive system, under consideration,

Mr. Pearson spoke against the restrictive system, and in favor of its total removal.

Mr. Widgery and Mr. Calhoun followed on the same side.

Mr. Wright spoke in opposition to the amendment.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative. Yeas 58, nays 61.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to amend the bill, so as to permit the importation of all goods not owned by British subjects. Negatived, ayes 59, noes 60.

Mr. McKim moved to postpone the consideration of the bill, till the 1st of February next.

On this question no decision was had at 3 o'clock.

War against England,

Our ancient and inveterate foe, has at length been proclaimed by the constituted authorities of the United States of America. For many years we endured what no independent nation ought to have suffered for a moment, and pursued negociation like an *ignus fatuus*, becoming more and more involved by insults and injuires; submission to one wrong preparing the way for another. In the valley of humiliation, at the foot of the throne of her ideot monarch, at the threshold of the palaces of the knaves who administer the government in his name, we sought justice and begged for peace; not because we feared war, but from that moderation which distinguishes the people, as well as the government of the United States. While we thus entreated mercy, many thousand seamen, *our brethren*, *neighbors* and *friends*, were groaning out a weary life on board the vessels of her navy; whipped, spurned and kicked by every creature that pleased to abuse them; and some were *murdered*, basely and deliberately murdered, for nobly attempting to regain that "freedom which is their birth-right," for gallantly designing to seek their liberty through blood and slaughter. The indignity, abuse and destruction of our seamen, and through them, the violent assault on the sovereignty of the country itself, has long cried for revenge, as preventive of the practice in future: for rather than admit the principle for one solitary hour, or in a single instance, that an American seaman, or a seaman sailing under the American flag, may be kidnapped by those *Algerines*, there is not a *true man* among us that would not exclaim—"*war—a war of extermination against them**." Great Britain herself would nobly sink into absolute ruin before she would suffer *her* vessels to be so searched or *her* seamen so carried away. How monstrous then is it for her to practise towards the United States what she would indignantly refuse to permit another to do to her people! It is traitorous, and shews a mean and pitiful spirit, to palliate, or *in any manner* excuse, or justify, the impressment of our seamen by the *British*. It springs from a heart so base and sordid, that he who is guilty of it may well be suspected of a *disposition* to sell his father, mother, wife and children to the *Turks* for a handful of sequins; to till the soil, or gratify the lust of a master, as slaves. It is an idea that the *British*, as a nation, would spurn at, with the mind of one man; though some *shop keepers* might wish it tolerated, provided they made a few pence by the compromise between the sovereignty of their country, and, indeed, the freedom of their own persons, and the pitiful profits of trade.

On the various points now at deadly issue between *our country* and this *foreign* nation, after the able

* "War—a war of extermination against every man, women and child of France." Speech in the senate of the United States, 1799.

and masterly manner in which they have been pourtrayed in the message of the president, and in the report of the committee of foreign relations, it becomes us to be silent, simply recommending a frequent perusal of these papers to all who doubt the justice of the stand we have taken. All the world has witnessed our forbearance—our desire of peace has been attributed, even in our own country, to fear. Let the world behold with how great force and power the slumbering *Eagle* will redress her wrongs when aroused from the nest where she nourished her young, harmless and unoffending. *Let her breast plate be* UNION.

It is the *law of the land* that we defend ourselves from British aggressions: it is the legal authority of the country that we shall retaliate our wrongs as the only means to end them. For six years we have contemplated the necessity of this resort; the idea has become familiar, and war has lost half its horrors from being in perspective so long. Our means to carry it on are ample; we are young and vigorous, in all the freshness of youth as to national resources. They require only to be called into action; and we should contemn and despise the creature that underrates them.

The whole population of Great Britain is 12,562,144 souls. The white population of the United States is about half as many. In Great Britain at least three fifths of the laboring classes are *paupers;* in the United States there are none such but the halt, the lame, the blind, and the infirm and insane. On this population, so miserably oppressed and worn out, Great Britain levies war taxes to the amount of 70 millions of pounds sterling, or about $25 per annum for every man, woman and child on the island. Is any man prepared to say that *we*, a nation of freemen, with full bellies and fertile land, could not pay as much were it necessary? Is the slave more profitable than the free laborer? Compare *Ohio* with some of the other states and answer the question. Will the man who sees before him no other prospect than monotonous labour and poverty, work as cheerfully and do as much, as he who beholds, in his industry, the ease of old age, with independence for his children?

A one hundredth part of the people of Great Britain cannot point to a spot, and say,—that is mine, or it belongs to my father, or *uncle*, or COUSIN.—But a majority in these states can proudly place their foot on the soil, and exclaim,—*this is mine*, or *it belongs to my father*. The road to competency is free to all, and the same perseverance, frugality and industry that a poor *Englishman* exercises merely to *exist* at home, would make a man *rich* in the United States, in a few years. Whence comes this horrible clamor about "*taxes and loans and the like*," but of *anti American* principles? In time of *peace*, every soul in England, on the average, pays a tax of 14 dollars *per annum*, to government. The United States, in time of WAR, require their people to exert themselves, and pay *two dollars* each to fight their own battles, or less than one twelfth part of what Englishmen pay to support their oppressors. God forbid that the time shall ever arrive when this people may be taxed like the people of England; but how contemptible it is, to be alarmed at the payment of so pitiful a sum from the full coffers of the nation at large, accumulated by many years of unparalleled ease and prosperity! As to the loans, there is a fund that will pay them a thousand times over. We have 650 millions of acres of land to dispose of, which, in due time, will bring us two dollars an acre. But independent of this, *it is ascertained* that the *usual revenues*, in time of peace, are sufficient to defray all the expences of government, and reduce the loans, expected to be made, as fast as desirable.

It is the law of the land that we fight England—it is also the will of the people, goaded by insults and injuries. Hitherto we have been divided into two great political sections, but professed a common object of preserving our glorious constitution pure and inviolate, and of giving perpetuity to the present system of things. An honest difference of opinion existed as to the best means of accomplishing these matters, though some perhaps may have had sinister views. At a time like the present, every *honest* diversity of sentiment will be sacrificed, or, at least, suffered to rest in peace for a season, on the ALTAR OF UNION. All men admit (or at least every man but a *knave* or a *fool*, MUST admit) there is just cause for war against *England*, if war can be just, as quakers and some others deny. The injuries received from *France* do not lessen the enormity of those heaped upon us by *England*; nor can the crimes of one nation palliate the offences of the other. In this "straight betwixt two" we had an unquestionable right to select our enemy. We have given the preference to *Great Britain*, not only for our supposed capability to coerce justice from her, but also on account of her more flagrant wrongs. For, putting her on a par with France as to her violations of our commercial rights, what shall we say of IMPRESSMENT, of the murders by the *Indians*, of the mission of *Henry?* Besides, *France* is invulnerable to us; we might as well declare war against the people of the moon as against her; but Great Britain is tangible in her tenderest points. It is contended by some that if one of these powers does us justice, the other will follow the lead. Though we do not subscribe to this doctrine in its fullest extent, we cannot suffer from making an experiment of that which it was impossible avoid—for war was inevitable, save by the interference of Him who moulds the hearts and dispositions of man.

It is not to be supposed that every man will approve a general measure; but the minority must submit to the majority. It is the first principle of our solemn compact with each other—it is the life of the republic; and of those even who disapprove of a law, the majority will support it while it has authority, though they may exert themselves to repeal it. Unfortunately, and to the lasting disgrace of those who are guilty of it, many endeavors are making to raise up an opposition having for its object the defeat of their own government and the triumph of a *foreign enemy*. It will not amount to much—the good sense of the people will prevail, as it did in 1776. At that time about one third of the inhabitants of these states were openly or covertly opposed to independence: many through prejudice, some through fear, and a great number from bribery, corruption and interest. The same causes may prevail to a certain extent at this day; and it is to be expected that all that were *tories* in heart, or in deed, in the war for establishing independence, will also be opposed to the war for preserving it. But the number of such is contemptible. We can watch them better than our fathers were able to do. In 1776, the vessel of state was launched into an unknown sea, to contend with a nation whose power it had been our pride to extol; with whom, and for whom, we had fought, bled and conquered; and we were as children, devoid of arms and the munitions of war, and destitute of every thing but patience and courage. In 1812, we have a stable and solid government, operating upon known and accepted principles to the remotest corners of our

territory; we are abundantly supplied with weapons of defence; we are in a state of comparative manhood, and will meet the enemy with confidence over whom we triumphed in infancy.

Let every man, solemnly, in his "closet" put this question to himself.—'Would I send another ambassador to England to crawl on his hands and knees and beg, that my countrymen may not be stolen like *African* negroes, by the accursed traders in human flesh?"

The spirit of the people is up—the proposition must come from the other side of the water. We have *retreated* to the edge of the precipice—we have used every argument and exerted every means, to repel the adversary, without striking a blow. We can retire no further. We must strike or perish. The *United States* were compelled to "unbury the tomahawk," or become *colonies*. We have solemnly determined on the former, and may God speed the cause.

War is declared—Great Britain is the enemy.——What American will excite divisions among the people, and give aid and comfort to the jealous and unprincipled foe? Who will admit an *intruder?*—I once saw a man and his wife contending for the *breeches*—a person interfered with a view to injure the man. The *pair* left their *private* quarrel to repel the *general* grievance—they mauled the *foreigner*, and then resumed the "management of their own affairs in their own way." So let it be with US.

To both parties (if two parties *will* exist) we humbly recommend forbearance and temper. It is not possible for any rational man to believe that the majority of one is under *French* influence, or of the other under *British* influence. There must be, and is, bad men in both sides—but nine tenths of either have a common object in repulsing the enemy. A little time and patience with prudence, will bring about a perfect union, when the war *really* begins. The exertions of all are wanting that its duration may be short; let us not fret each other by general censures which no gentleman would particularly apply to his neighbor who happens to differ in sentiment on some minor points. By such means, in the course of a few months, our jarring opinions will settle down in peace, and every man be prepared to say, *Long live America, the asylum of freedom—sovereign, independent and happy.*

British Seamen.

The British government schooner *Mackerel*, arrived at New-York about two weeks ago, with despatches for Mr. Foster; she has since left that port with despatches from the ex-minister to his masters. During the stay of this vessel at New York, the greater part of her crew deserted; and it rarely happens that a British ship of war enters our harbors without losing more or less of her men, though only those thought the most 'loyal' have a chance of running away.

The general discontent that justly prevails in the British navy, very much softens the terrors that some people would inspire us with.——The horrid practice of impressing American seamen, now about to terminate, will be attended with some good; it has rendered the British seamen familiar with the character, manners and customs of our country, and will make them the more readily enter the views of our *fellow citizens* to free themselves from slavery, and seek an asylum among us, bringing the ships with them. We know that whole fleets of Great Britain have mutinied, and are assured that many ships of the line would have been carried off from the *Nore*, by the sailors, if they had known where to find a sure and comfortable refuge. The times have changed, and the impressed Americans will point the path that leads to *safety* and affluence; for congress will, doubtless, issue a proclamation, or, at least, pass a law, to secure them a liberal reward for such exertions. To encourage mutiny and desertion, is legal in war. Britain employed Henry to effect a separation of the states in time of peace; and *Englishmen* themselves dare not complain if we turn the tables upon them.

It has been speculatively said that if it were possible to open an *American* rendezvous for soldiers in *Ireland*, and arm and equip them, &c. that we could conquer Britain with her own subjects. The same idea may be applied with more plausibility to her navy, as in part, it may be accomplished; and in spite of her vigilance, there will exist a thousand mediums to convey information to her seamen of the bounties to be given for exploits of this kind.—Many thousand of her sailors have not touched the land for several years—they must needs be impatient of restraint, and will exert themselves for *liberty* and *fortune* together. Though some of them may not think it safe to venture to sea during the war, they will find profitable employment in our ports, and supply the place of those we should be compelled to retain at home, to fit out the vessels, &c.

The Editor to his Subscribers.

The underwritten, conscious of his own exertions, has the pleasure to believe that the public expectation of the Weekly Register has been generally realized. This he knows, that no expense has been spared to render the work as perfect as circumstances would admit of, and the increase of his subscription list is conclusive evidence, to his mind, that his labor is approved. It has at this time, probably the most extensive circulation of any paper in the union. But something else is necessary. With this grand view *in perspective*, the *spot he stands upon* is unpleasant, irksome and distressing.

It is a vulgar saying that "a man cuts his coat according to his cloth"—and from the great quantity of names received, we incurred many heavy expenses, which in other circumstances, we would not have done. This is not regretted, nor will the practice be abandoned—but we crave a return for such attentions.

In the 40th number, page 240, the great defalcation in the payment of the editor's dues, was mentioned; for each subscriber contracted to pay him $5 on receipt of the 26th number. He *calculated* on a *general* receipt; for his patrons are chiefly among the most wealthy and substantial members of society, but is compelled to say, he has been disappointed. His time is wasted, the equanimity of his mind destroyed, and the work depreciated, of course, (as it must be) for want of due attention to it. To this cause—to the *neglect* or *forgetfulness* of the people, is to be attributed the failure of many works in the United States, with the highest claims to support.

This is the last time the disagreeable subject will be mentioned in the Register, for the present year at least; and nothing but the necessity of the case would have permitted the *record* now. If the work is not equal to $5 *per annum*, let it be discontinued. But if it is worthy, let it be *really* patronized and encouraged.——"*We cannot make bricks without straw.*"

H. NILES.

Spirit of the Times.

MILITARY NOTICES.—Lest it may be suspected, at a distance, that *Baltimore* has lost her former spirit, it is proper to observe that *volunteering* by regiments or companies has been repressed by the superior officers, except in the artillery and cavalry required from this brigade, whose quota was immediately made up by those having precedence.—The 5th regiment, it is stated, would have furnished the portion of infantry demanded (being the oldest) had it been permitted.

The declaration of war reached New York on Saturday morning by express, and was immediately announced to the troops by gen. *Bloomfield*.

A Boston paper states that the governor of Massachusetts has received a request from the executive of the United States, that he will immediately order into the service of the United States, on the requisition of major-general Dearborn, such part of the quota of the militia of that state as he may judge necessary for the defence of the sea coast.

At *Concord*, (Massachusetts) fifty-eight out of sixty men composing a militia company, volunteered their services. A like spirit pervades the eastern states in general. In Vermont, (the "*green mountain boys*") three times as many have volunteered as the requisition of the state amounts to. At *New London* (Connecticut) three companies were called out to have their quota drafted—instead of which every man of them, three only excepted, volunteered to march at a moment's notice. In *Pennsylvania* the whole quota is made up of volunteers. A draft has also been precluded in *Charleston*, S. C. by the free offerings of the people. We have already noticed the spirit of *Ohio*—we have daily new instances of the zeal of this youngest sister of the confederacy, for the defence of our rights. In this state they volunteer one day and march the next; and in the course of four or five weeks we shall hear from them in Canada, breaking up the horrid nests of murder and assassination at *Amherstburg* and *Malden*.

Schedule of the apportionment of 100,000 *militia required by virtue of the act of congress of the* 10*th of April*, 1812, *entitled* "*An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States.*"

New Hampshire	3,500
Massachusetts	10,000
Connecticut	3,000
Rhode Island	1,500
Vermont	3,000
New York	13,500
New Jersey	5,000
Pennsylvania	14,000
Delaware	1,000
Maryland	6,000
Virginia	12,000
North Carolina	7,000
South Carolina	5,000
Georgia	3,500
Kentucky	5,500
Ohio	5,000
Tennessee	2,500
	100,000

The quota of New York has been ordered into service.

By an act of the present congress, of May 16, the degrading practice of *whipping* delinquent soldiers is abolished :—

"Sec. 7th. *And be it further enacted*, that so much of the act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States, *as authorizes the infliction of corporal punishment, by stripes or lashes*, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

We have as yet taken very little notice of the proceedings in *East Florida*, simply because we did not understand the nature of the operations going on in that country. After a little, we intend to collect and arrange the facts, and, if possible, preserve a correct history of these matters. Two companies of volunteers embarked from *Savannah* for East Florida, on the 14th instant, under the authority of the United States.

The forts in Charleston harbor are completely manned, and prepared for any probable emergency.

The fortifications at Annapolis, which command the best harbor, perhaps, in the Chesapeake bay, are in a most respectable state. We understand a considerable body of militia will be called to aid the regular troops in fully manning the works.

Volcanic Eruption.

"Mercury office, Bridge-town, Barbadoes, May 6, 1812.
(6 o'clock, P. M.)

"In order to relieve the public anxiety, and remove all doubts as to the nature and origin of the late phenomenon, we publish the following melancholy account of a volcanic eruption of *mount Souffriere*, in the island of St. Vincents, which happened on the morning of Friday last. The intelligence was received here this afternoon—

"Amongst the evils natural and experimental, which this island did already most woefully experience; it is now to enumerate the awful visitation of an eruption of the Souffrier mountain; which, in in its symptoms and effects surpasses the most terrific picture we can possibly draw of it. The following, as far as we have ascertained, are the particulars.

"On Monday last, a loud explosion of the volcanic mountain took place, followed by an immense column of thick sulphureous smoke, which suddenly burst over the vicinity of the crater, and in the course of a minute discharged vast quantities of volcanic matter. The whole surface became covered with ashes, which presented an alarming appearance; and the noise which proceeded from the bowels of the mountain, threw the whole neighborhood into the utmost consternation.—But this is not all:—the amazing scene remains yet to be told!—The eruption continuing with increased violence, on Thursday night, and yesterday morning, presented one of the most awful sights human imagination can form an idea of. The mountain burst forth in the most tremendous blaze, throwing up huge spouts of fire and burning stones, accompanied with the most frightful thundering noise, at the same time sending down its sides torrents of burning matter, and scattering in the air large pieces of rock, which in their descent made a dreadful ravage among the cattle, &c. Some idea may be formed of this awful conflagration, when it is stated, that showers of volcanic particles continued pouring for several hours all over the island, accompanied at intervals with violent shocks of earthquake; and at times from the dreadful aperture of the mountain, were shot off rocks of enormous size, which in their fatal fall, have done the most calamitous injury;—and such has been the destructive impetuosity of the liquid fire, that its baneful effects are of the most serious nature. The brilliancy of the flames, which majestically rose from the mouth of the crater, had a most sublime and awful effect, and the burning stones which darted in the air resembled the stars

in a rocket. The vivid flashes of lightning which shot forth with a noise far exceeding the heaviest artillery, resembled in colour and brightness what is usually seen in a tempest; and the curling sheets of smoke so obscured the sky, that yesterday morning until ten o'clock, we were nearly involved in nocturnal darkness. So dreadful were these appearances, that our terrors added new horrors to the scene:—the whole island was in a state of trepidation, and the people filled with supplication and dread, precipitately retreated from their homes to places of shelter.

"About noon yesterday, the wind blew from the south-east, the sun made its appearance, and the Heavens began to brighten. The eruption, we find, has abated considerably in its violence; but we understand that the leeward and windward plantations are covered all over with torrents of melted matter.

"We have not been able as yet to ascertain correctly the extent of damage done, or the number of lives lost; but the principal rivers of the island (those particularly within the influence of the volcano) are all dried up. The negro provision grounds, for miles around, are completely destroyed, and the pastures, on the leeward side of the island, are so covered over with ashes and vitrified pieces of stone that there is not left a bit of ground, in appearance, for the cattle to feed upon. Every means should instantly be resorted to, to repress the calamities likely to ensue from so distressing a catastrophe; and we trust the legislature will immediately adopt such measures as will ensure the importation of dry provisions, sufficient for the call of the inhabitants.

"Accounts from the post at Owia, have just reached town, they report that that part of the island presents nothing but objects of desolation.—The stupendous block house there having fallen to the ground, and the range of the mountain on the windward side split open—from which issued torrents of lava, consuming in its course every tree and shrub that impeded its way: and the surface of the hills and vallies, in that quarter covered all over, several inches thick with a sort of volcanic matter, resembling the dross that is thrown from a smith's forge. The noise from the mountain has been so violently felt there that to give an idea of it, one may imagine a mixed sound made up of the raging of a tempest—the murmur of a troubled sea—and the roaring of thunder and artillery, confused together."

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, June 26.

Our latest accounts from England give us continued details of the riots of the starving populace. To judge of the extent to which they carried them in some parts of the country, it is only necessary to observe that general Maitland was sent from London to take the command of 10,000 men, in the district of *Manchester*.

The following article is chiefly inserted to shew the nature of the alien laws of Great Britain—

London, May 5.

Despatches arrived here four days ago from Mr. Barlow, the American minister at Paris, for Mr. Russell, the American charge des affaires here. In the vessel that brought the despatches, Mr. Patterson, the son of the wealthy family at Baltimore and brother to Jerome Bonaparte's wife, came direct from Paris. He was landed at Southampton, from which place he wrote to the Alien Office for a passport to enable him to come to London. He waited there three days, and not receiving it he set off for London and arrived here yesterday morning, and proceeded to the Alien Office to request a license to reside in London, when, in consequence of his having travelled from Southampton to London without a passport, he was detained and given into the custody of Lavender, sen. the officer belonging to the Police Office, in Queensquare.—Mr. Patterson requested to be taken to Mr. Russell, the American charge des affaires, which the officer consented to, and took him to his house in Bentenick-street, with whom he had a long interview.—Mr. Patterson remained in the custody of the officer last night. It is expected that he will be examined before the secretary of state this day.

May 8.

At the intercession of the American charge des affaires and consul, Mr. Patterson has been released from the custody of Lavender, the police officer, and delivered over to Mr. Glennie, an acquaintance of Mr. Patterson's family. Mr. Glennie, however, has been sworn in as a special constable, and Mr. Patterson continues nominally in his custody.

An English farmer was lately fined £70 sterling for making candles for the use of his own family! "Britons never can be slaves!"

The emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase for a new levy of 100,000 men. War between him and the emperor of France is still *in dubio*. Jerome Bonaparte, however, has arrived at Warsaw, in Poland, and large bodies of French troops still appear to be moving towards Russia. The Swedish vessels of war are capturing the French privateers that hover on the coasts of that kingdom.

On the 11th of May, as Mr. *Perceval*, the British prime minister was entering the house of commons, he was shot through the heart, and immediately expired, only saying faintly "I am murdered." The assassin is a certain John Bellingham, formerly a ship broker at Liverpool, who appears to have been employed by the government, and refused a compensation for his labors. It is intimated he performed some *secret* business in Russia. He delivered himself up, acknowledged the deed, and rather rejoiced than mourned for it. The publishers of the London Morning Chronicle are very anxious to cause the public to believe that Bellingham was not actuated by a *political* bias; and endeavor to make him out as insane; though his regular conduct and steady deliberation after firing the pistol, shews there is no ground for such a belief. Of this remarkable circumstance, when leisure serves, we propose to record a full detail, from one of the London papers. Perceval left a wife and twelve children, and is said to have been poor. The day after his death the prince regent recommended a provision for his family to parliament, and at the next sitting £50,000 for his children and £2000 a year to his wife, were unanimously voted. Bellingham, in confinement, seems perfectly resigned to his fate, and is serenely preparing a defence of what he has done.

At the date of our latest accounts from France, the emperor had not left Paris. His giant preparations for the invasion of Russia, are still spoken of—it is said 600,000 troops have marched for this purpose. But still there is a prospect of peace between these two powers, as *Talleyrand* has set out for St. Petersburg.

From Spain and Portugal we have nothing of importance. It appears that the French are marching their best troops out of these countries; and that in the partial actions that have lately taken place, the advantage has generally been on the side of Britain and her allies.

Upper Canada.

By the latest accounts (says the Charleston City Gazette) we have received, it appears that general Hull, an active and experienced officer, has embodied an army of 4 to 5000 effective men, completely armed and disciplined, who wait only for orders to march and take possession of Upper Canada We presume this will be the first territorial blow that will be struck against Great Britain, and from its deficiency in point of military strength, it will fall an easy prey to the activity and vigilance of the United States troops. From the contiguity of situation between Upper Canada and the country inhabited by various tribes of savages, from the disposition evidenced by the British in furnishing arms and ammunition to these remorseless wretches, and from the co-operation which has lately been afforded them in their late inhuman murders, it becomes an object of imperious necessity that the United States should take immediate measures to possess themselves of this portion of the British colonies in North America.

A short topographical description of Upper Canada will not be considered useless at the present crisis. Canada was divided into Upper and Lower provinces by an act of Parliament in the 14th year of George III. Upper Canada is bounded to the eastward by the United States, in a line from the 45th degree of north latitude along the middle of the river Iroquois into lake Ontario, and so in various lines to Lakes Erie, Superior, Huron, Long Lake, Lake of the Woods, from the north western point of which it takes a westward direction to the river Mississippi. To the westward and northward west of the Mississippi, its boundaries have been vaguely defined. To the northward it is bounded by Hudson's Bay, in the 49th parallel of north latitude, extending due west indefinitely. Upper Canada is considered the most temperate climate as well as the most fertile soil, belonging to the British in that quarter. The rapid improvements in agriculture, and the advancement of manufactures, are justly attributed to the activivity and enterprize of the American farmers; who, from grants of crown lands, have been induced to settle in great numbers in that province. Indeed Upper Canada would be considered as a territory belonging to the United States from the immense difference which exists between the industry of its inhabitants and those of Lower Canada—from their manners, habits, and appearance—and from the value of their farms and the luxurious appearance of their crops. Several Scotch settlements are found there whose farms are in a high state of cultivation. Upper Canada is divided into nineteen counties. York, the seat of government, is in about 43 degrees and 35 minutes of north latitude. It is handsomely laid out, and has an excellent harbor, which discharges its waters from the Don and Humber into Lake Ontario within two miles of the city. York is furnished with commodious block-houses, arsenals, &c. which are principally built on a peninsula called Gibraltar Point. Vessels of all sizes may be built here. Several British vessels of war have already been finished at this point, which now navigate Ontario.

Kingston, at the head of the St. Lawrence, may be considered as the next important town in Upper Canada. It is situated in 44 degrees and 8 minutes of north latitude, and in 75 degrees, 41 minutes of west longitude. It has barracks for troops, with several store and block houses. The king's ships winter at this place, and likewise all the batteaux which navigate the St. Lawrence and convey military stores from Montreal. In 1804 the British had but three or four vessels of war, carrying from 10 to 20 guns; the number we believe is increased to ten, the command of which is given to a commodore. The military force and power of Upper Canada are objects of the least attention. Possessing no important point or key to the province, the forts and other armaments are scattered in various directions, and none of them possess sufficient strength and importance to hold out against a superior and active force. Fort Malden is the first point of any importance to which the activity and courage of the Americans will be directed. Fort George and the Fort at Niagara are in a like manner weak and inefficient. To subdue Upper Canada with little loss, will demand an effectual force, whose operations being directed to many points, will have to be prompt and decisive to ensure success. All enterprizes wherein the subjugation of a country is contemplated, should be carried on with little or no delay, when once undertaken. Military operations when prosecuted with vigor, spirit and determination, if correctly planned, will generally prove successful; and from the situation of Upper Canada, no doubt exists of its falling immediately into our hands, if the force is of sufficient magnitude, and conducted by experienced officers. It is essentially necessary that Upper Canada should be the first object of attack, in order to *exterminate*, at one bold, determined, and decisive blow, the horde of remorseless savages and their inhuman abettors, whose massacres and barbarous murders have lacerated the feeling heart, and aroused the vengeance of an injured country.

☞Expecting some interesting articles by yesterday's mails, we kept this page open to receive them, till a late hour. There is a strong probability that Com. *Rodgers* has taken the British frigate *Belvidere*, and *we wished to give the details!* It is confidently said he was in chase of her on Sunday evening last—*John Bull* giving 'leg-bail' to *Jonathan*. Their force is pretty nearly equal. *Rodgers* has sent one prize, a British ship, into New-York.

Congress.—The secret proceedings of the house of representatives are highly interesting as shewing us the 'ways and means' by which a minority may procrastinate dispatch. In the senate a great deal more *ingenuity* was exhibited. The journal at length shall be inserted in our next. The bill to remove the non-importation law has been indefinitely postponed (or rejected) in the motion of Mr. McKim, in the house of representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 25.—Mr. Richardson offered a resolution instructing a select committee to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act concerning commercial intercourse.

Mr. Fisk, by way of suspension, moved a re consideration of the vote of yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Cheves the subject was laid aside in order to take up the amendments of the senate to the bill for granting letters of marque, &c. The amendments limit the salvage to one-sixth, which is not to be exceeded. After explaining the urgency of the bill, the question was taken on the senate's amendments, which were all agreed to.

Mr. Richardson's resolution was again taken up; and after debate, lost by the casting vote of the speaker, who expressed his satisfaction at the vote he had given.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812. [No. 44.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per ann.*

The British Plot.

"They shun the light because their deeds are evil."

Many things, when first reported, have a shape so monstrous that the mind cannot easily bring itself to confide in their reality, however probable they may appear. It was thus with a large portion of the people on first receiving the message of the President of the United States, communicating an account of the interference of the *British government*, in time of peace, to promote a *civil war* in our country; and notwithstanding the great faith we had in the prudence, circumspection and good judgment of the President and his advisers, there was a "certain indescribable something" in our mind that forbid that full credence to the facts as stated by *Henry*, that sober reflection and the train of events have firmly established—the deed was so horrible, and of such a truly diabolical character, that, though our *good opinion* of the British ministry easily led us to believe they might, and did, wish it, we could not apprehend they were so truly debased as to place their *semblance of honesty*, with their character as gentlemen and christians, in the keeping of a hireling incendiary. But now we have no more doubt that *Henry* was employed by the *British government* for the villainous purpose of fomenting our party distinctions into overt acts of treason, with rebellion and murder, than we have that money is paid at *Malden*, in Upper Canada, for *American scalps!* When this last most accursed fact shall be proved, and proved it will be, the lord *Liverpools* "at home" will easily find some "scapegoat" to lay their sin upon; but refuse to bring forward the documents—*the papers that will not lie.*—Thus have they done in the matter before us—they acknowledge, at least so far we could expect them to acknowledge, that *Henry* was employed for the hellish purpose of arming the father against the son and the son against the father, in the United States; but by prostituted votes, votes that we bought and sold (notoriously) like hogs,* at a fair, stifle enquiry and screen their own infamous deeds.

We recommend that every American should attentively peruse the following debate—then let him preach of *British* justice if he can.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1812.

Charge made by the American government.—The order of the day upon which their lordships were summoned, being read,

Lord *Holland*, rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. He said the proposition he was about to submit to their lordships had no reference whatever to the line of policy proper to be pursued with respect to the United States of America. It went to call for information on a topic of great importance, because it affected the honor of the country. He felt at a loss to know upon what objections an opposition to such a motion could be founded. It went to the crimination of no man, or any set of men; but from what had met the public eye, he conceived it now indispensibly necessary that the government of this country should be vindicated from what he trusted was an unfounded charge made against it. It was in fact no less, than while two friendly powers were engaged in negociation upon certain points of national importance, a member of the British government employed a secret agent, capt. Henry, in the territories of the United States, not for the purpose of procuring intelligence, for that he granted was a legitimate object, but for the purpose of procuring some of the provinces or states of the union, to throw off their allegiance to their legal government, and to separate themselves from the rest. It was worthy of consideration that this charge originally came from an individual who avowedly betrayed the secrets of his own employers. The noble lord concluded by moving an address to the prince regent, for the production of copies of all the communications made by sir James Craig to his majesty's secretary of state relative to the employment of captain Henry in a mission to the United States of America; also of the correspondence that took place between his majesty's secretary of state and sir George Prevost on the subject of compensation claimed by capt. Henry for his services; and also copies of all instructions sent to sir James Craig from his majesty's secretary of state, relative to the employment of capt. Henry in the United States of America.

On the question being put,

The earl of Liverpool immediately rose and said, he agreed with the noble baron that the present was a question which had no reference with the line of policy proper to be pursued with respect to America. It stood upon general principles, which, according to circumstances, were applicable in the case of any independent state whatever. It was therefore from a strong sense of public duty that he dissented from the present motion. He would state the circumstances of the transaction, as far as they had came under his view. In the first place he had to state, that the employment of the person in question (Mr. H.) as an agent by the respectable officer who governed in Canada, was never authorised at the time, nor was it even known to his majesty's government, that such a person had been employed until many months after the transaction. It was proper their lordships should consider the situation in which Canada was then placed, with respect to the government of the United States. A very great heat and clamor prevailed in America at the time, and the country assumed a very warlike and menacing attitude. Not only defensive measures were then set on foot, but on the 25th of November, the governor of Boston had received orders to hold 10,000 men, then under his command, in readiness to march at a moment's notice. This circumstance was publicly notorious, and stated in the public papers. This was in the province,* nearest to British

* Hogs—rather an inelegant expression—but, as *Shakspeare* says, "*suit the* word *to the* action."

* "*Province*"—his lordship cannot forget the old designation of the state of Massachusetts. ED. REG.

North America, and if that force could be applied at all it was to the invasion of our dominions. This was general Craig's conviction at the time, as he even prevented the expedition then ready for sailing from Halifax against Martinique; but retained them because it put all our Northern possessions in great hazard. But that was not all; on the 10th of November, congress voted 50,000 volunteers, on the requisition of the executive; of this Mr. Erskine our then minister, very properly demanded an explanation. What possible eventual object could such a force be for, but to attack the British American possessions? The answer of Mr. Mad son to Mr. Erskine was, that the conduct of the belligerents was such towards them (the Americans) as to authorise the commencement of hostilities without any further notice. *(Hear! hear!)* Mr. Erskine then very properly sent off an express to sir James Craig, informing him of the circumstance; and it was known that Canada or Halifax was the points first to be attacked. These circumstances served at least to throw a colour upon the relations in which the two governments stood at the time *(Hear, hear,)* But other circumstances might be mentioned, hostilities were actually committed at that time; some British boats were seized on the lakes, though no reprisals were attempted. *(Hear.)* The four eastern states of America, took the most active measures in these hostilities, and their lordships must feel how desirable and necessary it was at the time for the governor of Canada to know the sentiments of the different states, and an opinion generally prevailed that in the event of a war some degree of separation would take place. He believed that no man can say the conduct of gen. Craig, on such an emergency, was improper.

Whatever may be said as to the question of policy, there could be little as to the point of morality, when the state of preparations, and the menacing attitude of the American government was considered; when they declared hostilities may be commenced without further notice. *(Hear, hear!)* But having received communications from Mr. Henry, and thinking he was well acquainted with the general sentiments of the eastern states, he sent him there in 1809. A great deal which appeared in the papers, however, was false, and unfounded, but as far as authentic instructions went, he must contend the directions were not for the purpose of exciting discontents, but wholly for the purpose of obtaining information which in the event of hostilities might enable sir James Craig to avail himself of the prevalent temper and dispositions in the states. There was no presumption warranted in any thing or measure adopted by sir James Craig, that such unfair or improper subjects were in his view. So far from it, that when he heard the points in discussion were adjusted between Mr. Madison and Mr. Erskine, he sent orders to Mr. Henry to withdraw from the United States—*(hear, hear!)* and that proved that all his instructions were given in the contemplation of hostilities. With respect to what was said of the applications which were made by Mr. Henry for a remuneration, he had to observe, that when such applications were made, it was naturally an object with him to enquire into the character and conduct of the individual so applying: and on the security of the recommendation from sir James Craig, and it appears that he had been employed in procuring certain information and that some remuneration had been promised him for his services, he had no hesitation in saying that as he thought he had been so employed, and nothing appearing against the character of the individual at the time, he held it his duty, as he should in all cases of the kind, to have acted as was mentioned in the correspondence of general Prevost.

Earl Gray said, it had been said by the noble lord, that movements had been made by the American commander in-chief at Boston, which could have no other object but the attack of Canada. It has also been said, that the proposed detaching of so large a portion of the American military could have no other object. He would grant all this; and he would still say, those motions indicative of an attack, gave sir J. Craig no other right but to take the regular military measures for defence. It gave him a right to assemble troops, to repair fortifications, to establish depots, and collect provisions, and what was necesary for a campaign; but it did not give him a right to endeavor to seduce American subjects from their allegiance to their own country.—This was a step which no preparations for war on the part of America could justify. While the two governments were employed in an amicable negociation for peace, it appeared that captain Henry was employed in endeavoring to detach American subjects from their allegiance. He saw no way by which satisfaction could be given to the Americans on this point, or the honor of this country be cleared, except by an absolute denial on the part of ministers or a condemnation of the measures by parliament.

Lord Sidmouth never recollected any case since he had been in parliament, which had been made the subject of so much exaggeration. He thought there was no ground for throwing up any imputation upon government, even although sir J. Craig, in his zeal for the defence of the colony entrusted to him, might have a little exceeded those bounds which were to be strictly justified by the laws of nations. As government knew nothing of those measures at the time no blame attached to them; and it must be recollected, that sir J. Craig had only acted so in the contemplation of an immediate attack, but that he recalled Mr. Henry the moment he heard of the amicable termination of the negociation.

The marquis of Landsdowne said, that as the noble viscount complained of this case having been so much exaggerated, he ought rather to have voted for the production of the papers, in order to show the case in its true light.

Lord Mulgrave thought this question did not at all affect the character of government, as ministers had no connexion with the transaction of which they were entirely ignorant; but it was a question purely respecting the late sir James Craig and the manner he had conducted himself in his government. It had been his good fortune, in his military life, to be acquainted with that gallant officer; he knew his honorable and elevated mind, and was convinced that his only object was to defend the colony entrusted to him; and if he had taken any step that was not strictly justifiable by the law of nations, it was from error only and not from any intention to violate it. He conceived this was a question of sir J. Craig, and not at all a question of the government. The motives which induced sir J. Craig to employ this agent were only known to himself; and as he is now no more, it would not be possible for any papers that could be laid before the house to explain what was the only thing to be explained, the motives which influenced sir James Craig to employ this agent.

Lord Holland rose in reply. It was said what this Henry was employed about was merely to obtain information. For the honor of the British

name, he would trust it was so; but at the same time presumptions were strongly the other way; and all he wanted was a clear official declaration from the throne, such as would repel the charge, to the satisfaction not only of this country, but of other nations. He concurred in the opinion that it would have been more prudent on the part of the American government if they had first asked for an explanation, before they published the documents which came into their possession; but whatever might be said of this, it was the first duty of government to refute the charge that had been brought against them. Let us have the proof of what was forgery, and what was the truth; and let the whole matter be explained in the face of the country and of Europe.

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The motion was therefore lost.

Address to the Prince Regent.

From a late London paper.

Yesterday the right honorable the lord mayor, the aldermen, sheriffs, and common council of the city of London, waited on his royal highness the prince regent, at Carlton house, with the following address and petition, which was read by John Sylvester, Esq. Recorder:

To his royal highness, the prince of Wales, regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble and dutiful address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled:

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal highness; dutifully to represent our deep sense of the difficulties and dangers impending over the country, and anxiously to invite your beneficent attention to the complaints and grievances of your afflicted but faithful subjects.

Fourteen months have elapsed since your royal highness acceded to the regency of these kingdoms, at which time we felt it our duty to submit to you a statement of abuses which had taken root in the various departments of the government; the speedy correction and removal of which we deemed essential to the prosperity and safety of the empire; and we now again present ourselves before your royal highness to express our unfeigned sorrow, that during this interval no efficient measures have been adopted by your ministers calculated to satisfy the wishes and wants of your people, but that, on the contrary, the same mal-practices, and the same false principles of government, have been tenaciously pursued and enforced, thereby adding contumely to injury, and extinguishing the spring of public energy in a free nation.

We have continued to witness the same system of profligacy in the expenditure of the public money—the same system of governing by undue influence and corruption—the same system of delusion in regard to the circulating medium and finances of the country—the same system of arbitrary and grievous assessment and collection of taxes, by which industry is thwarted, and violated—the same system of introducing into the heart of the country foreign troops—the same system of persecuting the press, by which the value of free discussion on national topics is lost to prince and people—and, finally, the same system of coercive restrictions on the freedom of commerce, by which many of our merchants and manufacturers have been involved in ruin, and flourishing districts reduced to beggary.

As faithful and loyal subjects, and as the representatives of the first city in your empire, we feel the deepest affliction in being thus compelled to reiterate this enumeration of mal-practices and mistaken principles of your ministers; we should, however, compromise that sense of public duty, and that character of frankness, which appertains to us as freemen and Britons, were we to disguise the truth, and forbear to express our conviction, that your confidential advisers have plunged this great and once flourishing empire into an abyss, from which we can be rescued only by radical reforms, and a total change in our domestic government and foreign relations.

In a crisis, therefore, which involves the destiny of the greatest empire of these or past times—of an empire which is blessed by Providence with unequalled natural advantages, and which possesses a people that in all ages have bravely secured their prosperity on the broad basis of public liberty—we feel that we should justly merit the reproaches of our country and posterity, if, at such a crisis, we were to refrain from laying before your royal highness a faithful representation of the public grievances, and expressing our painful apprehensions for the welfare and the very existence of the nation.

We therefore pray—

That your royal highness will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your councils those ministers who have proved themselves so undeserving of the confidence of your people, and call to the administration of the government men of public character and patriotic principles, whose enlarged and liberal policy is suited to the enlightened character of the nation—whose wisdom and energy would prove equal to the exigencies of the times—whose inclination would lead them to secure the affections of the people, and whose public spirit would stimulate them to effect those reforms in the commons house of parliament, and in the various branches of the state, which, at this perilous crisis, are absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and not less essential to the honor and true interest of the crown, than to the security and true glory of the empire.

Signed by order of the court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE.

To which address and petition his royal highness was pleased to return the following answer:

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the petitions of any part of his majesty's subjects. For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of parliament, the great council of the nation. Being firmly of opinion, that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country which it is the declared object of your petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in those endeavors which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the constitution at home. These endeavors can only be attended with success when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

Meeting at New-York.

A general meeting of the citizens, agreeably to public notice, was held on Wednesday, June 24, 1812, at 12 o'clock, in the Park.

COLONEL HENRY RUTGERS, was unanimously called to the chair, and COL. MARINUS WILLETT, appointed secretary.

The law of congress declaring war against the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and their dependencies, and the president's proclamation being read, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In one of those awful and interesting moments, with which it has pleased heaven that states and kingdoms should at times be visited—we consider ourselves convoked to express our calm, decided and animated opinion on the conduct of our government.

Peace has ever been considered one of the greatest blessings that an all-bountiful Creator has vouchsafed to man upon earth, while war has ever been designated as the scourge of nations—but the same all wise Providence has likewise permitted that, in the events of time such circumstances should accrue to nations, as would render it not only *necessary* but *an absolute duty* to abandon the comforts and delights of peace, in order, that by a solemn appeal to arms, they may be enabled to secure themselves equally important blessings; that by encountering, for a time, the disasters and vicissitudes of war, they may secure *themselves*, and transmit to their *posterity* those invaluable advantages to which by the laws of nature, of nations, and of God, they as independent governments are justly entitled.

When a retrospect is taken of the last twelve years of our history, we find recorded the violation of one sacred right after another—we behold one continued series of insults—one long succession of oppressions. Our government, with the true spirit of a republic, patiently sustaining while temperately remonstrating, until indignity has been added to indignity, and injury heaped upon injury. With a reluctance common only to those who duly appreciate the blessings of peace, have they calmly endured and perseveringly negociated under a pious, but vain expectation, that reason and expostulation, would at length bring the nation injuring us, to a sense of equity, and thereby avert the necessity of a resort to those ulterior measures, always direful in their operation even to that party that is most successful.

Our government mild and peaceable in its very nature, and defenceless on the ocean, has endeavored in the very spirit of meekness, by every wise and at the same time, soothing expedient, to convince the belligerent nations of the justice of our councils; our ardent wish to conduct in all things agreeably to the established usages of nations, and in such a manner as to give them no just cause of offence—but knowing our maritime weakness in comparison with their strength, they have turned a deaf ear to the equity of our demands; and with the insolence common to superior and arbitrary power, have so accumulated the catalogue of our wrongs that longer forbearance would be attended with the absolute prostration of all national character, the abandonment of the rights of an independent republic, and would render our government unworthy of the confidence of its own citizens, and of the respect of the world. . .

Our government therefore with all calm deliberation, and with that *solemn delay* that ever attends those who are forced reluctantly from their tranquil and beloved abodes to launch on a perilous and tempestous ocean, have finally resigned the peace of the country into the hands of the Great Disposer of all events—and under his banner, with a perfect conviction of the equity of their cause, they have declared this country to be at war with Great Britain. Therefore

Resolved, that we have viewed with pleasure and approbation, the unceasing efforts of our government to preserve to our country the blessings of peace—that we duly appreciate their able negociations, and admire their unwearied patience to promote so important an end: and that we consider them standing justified in the eyes of their fellow-citizen in all the restrictive measures to which they have resorted as temporary expedients, with the hope of preventing thereby the evils of war.

Resolved, that while solicitous of peace, and ardently attached to its blessings, we believe that the crisis had arrived when it could no longer be with honor retained, that we, therefore, hold our government justified in its appeal to arms against Great Britain, and yield to its decision our unqualified and decided approbation.

Resolved, that as our government has now appealed to the sword, it becomes the duty of all good citizens at such eventful period, to lay aside all party animosity and private bickering, to rally as becomes brethren equally involved in the welfare of their common country, round the national standard, and to yield to their government an undivided support.

Resolved, that placing our reliance in the Most High, and soliciting his benediction on our just cause, we pledge to our govetnment, in support of our beloved country, "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and a copy transmitted by them to the president of the United States, and to both houses of congress.

Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the newspapers in this city.

HENRY BUTGERS, *chairman*.

M. WILLETT, *secretary*.

Revolutionary Regular Army.

We have been favored by a friend with the use of the following list of the general and field officers who served in the regular army during the revolution, which we publish for the gratification of public curiosity: [*Nat. Int.*

List of General and Field Officers in the army of the United States, who continued in service to the end of the war, or were deranged in pursuance of acts of congress.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Brigadier-Generals—James Reed, John Stark.

Colonels—Ethan Allan, Joseph Cilley, Henry Dearborn, George Reid, Seth Warner.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel Stafford, Benjamin Titcomb.

Majors—Gideon Brownson, James Carr, Amos Morill, Caleb Robinson, William Scott, Benjamin Whetcomb.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Major-Generals—William Heath, Henry Knox, Benjamin Lincoln.

Brigadier-Generals—John Glover, John Greaton, John Patterson, Rufus Putnam.

Colonels—John Bailey, Gamaliel Bradford, Timothy Bigelow, Jeduthan Baldwin, John Brooks, John Crane, David Cobb, David, Healey, Henry Jackson, Michael Jackson, Thomas Marshall, James Mellon, Thomas Nixon, William Sheppard, Calvin Smith, Ebenezer Sprout, Benjamin Tupper, Joseph Vose, James Wesson.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Barachiah Bassett, Samuel Carlton, Tobias Fernald, William Hull, Henry Haskell, Benjamin Holden, Noah Littlefield, Ezra Newell, Andrew Peters, John Popkin, William Stacy, Joseph Thompson, Elijah Vose, Daniel Whiting.

Majors—Noah Allen, Moses Ashley, William H. Baillard, John Burnham, Hodijah Baylis, Thomas Cogswell, Samuel Carr, Matthew Clarkson, Seth Drew, Samuel Darby, Caleb Gibbs, Moses Knapp, Robert Oliver, Joseph Pettingell, Isaac Pope, Billy Porter, William Perkins, Nath. Price, John Spurr, Job Sumner, Lemuel Trescott, Samuel Tubbs, John Wilcy, Nathan Winslow.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Major-General—Nathaniel Green.

Colonels—Israel Angell, William Barton, Jeremiah Olney, Henry Sherburne.

Lieutenant Colonels—Silas Talbot, Samuel Ward.

Majors—William Blodget, William Bradford, John S. Dexter, Corgieshall Olney, William Peck, Simeon Thayer.

CONNECTICUT.

Major-Generals—Israel Putnam, Samuel H. Parsons.

Brigadier-General—Jedediah Huntington.

Colonels—Philip B. Bradley, Zebulon Butler, Thomas Grosvenor, Return J. Meigs, Josiah Starr, Elisha Sheldon, Heman Swift, Isaac Sherman, Samuel Willis, Samuel B. Webb.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Ebenezer Gray, Joseph Hait, Hezekiah Heldridge, David Humphreys, Ebenezer Huntington, Thomas Hobby, Jonathan Johnson, John Sumner, David F. Sill, Jonathan Trumbull.

Majors—Albert Chapman, Wills Clift, Samuel Johnson, Eli Leavenworth, Daniel Lyman, Abner Pryor, Elisha Painter, David Smith, Benjamin Throop, Benjamin Tallmage, Amos Waldridge, Theodore Woodbridge, Robert Warner, John P. Wyllis, Joseph A. Wright.

NEW-YORK.

Major-General—Alexander M'Dougall.

Brigadier-General—James Clinton.

Colonels—Donald Campbell, Philip Cortlandt, Lewis Dubois, Peter Gansevoort, John Lamb, James Livingston, William Malcolm, Goose Van Schaick, Frederick Weisenfels, Marinus Willett.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Jacobus Bruen, Robert Cochran, Udney Hay, Richard Livingston, Ebenezer Stevens, William S. Smith, Cornelius Van Dyke, Benjamin Walker.

Majors—Sebastian Bauman, John Davis, Nicholas Fish, John Graham, Samuel Logan, Stephen M'Dougall, Lewis Morris, George C. Nicholson, Richard Platt, James Rosecrause.

NEW-JERSEY.

Brigadier-General—Elias Dayton.

Colonels—John N. Cummings, Ephraim Martin, Matthias Ogden, Israel Shreeve, Oliver Spencer.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John Conway, Jonathan Forman, Henry B. Livingston, Eleazer Lindsley, David Rhea.

Majors—Jeremiah Brain, Joseph Bloomfield, Ichabod Burnett, Nathaniel Bowman, John Burrowes, William Barber, Richard Cox, John Ross, Samuel Reading.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major-General—Arthur St. Clair.

Brigadier-Generals—Edward Hand, William Irvine, A. Wayne.

Colonels—Daniel Broadhead, Richard Butler, William Butler, Henry Bicker, James Chambers, Thomas Craig, Richard Hampton, Adam Hubley, Francis Johnson, Robert Magaw, Stephen Moylan, Lewis Nicola, George Nagle, Andrew Porter, Walter Stewart, Frederick Vernon.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Stephen Bayard, Lewis Harmer, Samuel Hay, Josiah Harmer, John Murray, Francis Mentges, Caleb North, Thomas Robinson, Christopher Stewart, Tench Tilghman.

Majors—John Armstrong, William Alexander, Thomas Church, Isaac Craig, Evan Edwards, Moore Fonderoy, David S. Franks, James Grier, James Hamilton, John Hulings, William M'Pherson, Thomas D. Moore, Francis Murray, James Moore, Francis Proctor, James Parr, James Reid, George Tudor, Jeremiah Talbot.

DELAWARE.

Colonel—David Hall.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Joseph Vaughan.

Majors—Nathaniel Mitchell, John Patten.

MARYLAND.

Major-General—William Smallwood.

Brigadier-Generals—Mordecai Gist, Otho H. Williams.

Colonels—Peter Adams, John Gunby, John E. Howard, Josias Cawel, Hall, Nathaniel Ramsey, Thomas Woolford, L. Weltner.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Uriah Forrest, Edward Tillard, Levin Winder,

Majors—Benjamin Brooks, William Dent Beall, Wm. Brown, John Davidson, John Eccleston, Aquila Giles, Henry Hardman, Thomas Landsdale, Thomas H. Luckett, John Lynch, James M'Henry, Alexander Roxbury, Jonathan Sheppard.

VIRGINIA.

Major-General—Horatio Gates.

Brigadier-Generals—Peter Muhlenberg, Daniel Morgan, Charles Scott, George Weedon.

Colonels—George Baylor, Abraham Buford, Burges Ball, William Davies, William Darke, Christian Febiger, Nathaniel Gist, John Gibson, John Green, Charles Harrison, William Heth, Levin Joynes, Henry Lee, George Matthews, John Nevill, William Russel, James Wood, Anthony W. White.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Richard C. Anderson, Samuel I. Cabell, Jonathan Clark, Edward Carrington, Thomas Gaskins, Samuel Hopkins, Samuel Hawes, John Jameson, Thomas Posey, Richard Taylor, Oliver Towles, Benjamin Temple, William Washington, Gustavus B. Wallace, John Webb.

Majors—Peter B. Bruin, John Belfield, William Cunningham, William Croghan, Richard Call, Joseph Crocket, Joseph Eggleston, Samuel Finley, George Gilchrist, Thomas Hill, John Hays, Christian Holmes, David Hopkins, William Lewis, William Moseley, John Poulson, Charles Pelham, Thomas Ridley, Smith Snead, David Stephenson, John Swan, William Taylor, John Wyans, Andrew Waggener.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Major-General—Robert Howe.

Brigadier-General—Jethro Sumner.

Colonels—James Armstrong, Thomas Clarke, Selby Harney, Gideon Lamb, Archibald Lytle, John Patten, James Thackston.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John Armstrong, William Davidson, Hardy Murfree.

Majors—Reading Blount, Thomas Donohoe, George Doherty, Thomas Hogg, Griffith J. M'Rae, John Nelson.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Major-General—William Moultrie.

Brigadier-General—Isaac Hoger.

Colonels—Bernard Beekman, Charles C. Pinckney, Francis Marion.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John F. Grimke, William Scott, William Henderson.

Majors—Edmund M. Hyrne, Ephraim Mitchell, Isaac Harleston, Thomas Pinckney.

GEORGIA.

Brigadier-General—Lachlin M'Intosh.

Colonels—Samuel Elbert, John M'Intosh.

Majors—John Habersham, Philip Lowe, Joseph Lane.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Major-Generals—M. Duportail, Baron Steuben, Marquis La Fayette.

Colonels—Thadeus Koscinsko, ——— Laumoy.

Lieutenant-Colonels——— Cambray. ———Gouvion, John Ternant, Lewis de Fleury. ——— Gimot, ——— Wickert.

Majors—Ferdinand de Brulin, George Shaffner, J. Murman. ——— Villfranche.

STATES UNKNOWN.

Colonel—Moses Hazen.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward Antill.

State Papers.

MESSAGE.—*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

I transmit for the information of congress, copies of letters which have passed between the secretary of state and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

June 15th, 1812.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, June 10, 1812.

SIR—It has been extremely satisfactory to me, to find by your letter dated June 6th, which I had the honor to receive yesterday morning, that it was not the wish of the American government to close all further discussion relative to the important questions at issue, between the two countries. I beg you to be assured, sir, that it never was my intention, in alluding to my letters which had remained without answer at your office, to use any expressions which could, in the most remote manner contain any thing personal. I shall ever be ready with pleasure to bear testimony to that frankness, candor and good temper which so eminently distinguish you, and have been acknowledged to belong to you by all who have ever had the honor to discuss with you any questions of public interest.

But, sir, although you were not backward in entering into full explanations with me verbally, I could not but feel, particularly as I had just had communications to make to you of the greatest importance, that I had a right to expect from you a written reply to them; and while I remembered that two of my former notes were still unanswered, the one written three months ago, containing among other important topicks, a particular question which I was expressly instructed to put to you, as to whether you could point to any public act, on the part of the French government, by which they had really revoked their decrees, and the other furnishing strong evidence of the continued existence of those very decrees; also, when I perceived that my note, communicating the duke of Bassano's report, which you knew was to be sent to you on the last inst. was not waited for, but that a message was transmitted by the executive to congress, which it seems contained a reference to an insulated passage in the despatch on which my note was founded, that if taken unconnected with what preceded or followed, it might be made to misconstruction, I could not avoid apprehending that no means of further explanation might be left open to me.

I beg you to be assured, sir, that if I was embarrassed by your demands of an explanation as to what appeared to you to be a difference between lord Castlereagh's despatch, communicated to you, and my note, it arose from the novelty of the demand, that seemed to involve an informality of proceeding, in which I could not feel myself justified in acquiescing. Had you, in making a reply to my communication, asked me how far a repeal of the French decrees was demanded by my government, and as to whether a special repeal, as far as respected America, would be sufficient, I should have had no hesitation in giving you every satisfaction.

Your note of the 6th instant has, by shewing that the door was not absolutely shut to a continuance of our discussion, relieved me from further difficulty on this point.

I have no hesitation, sir, in saying that Great Britain, as the case has hitherto stood, never did, nor ever could engage, without the grossest injustice to herself and her allies, as well as to other neutral nations, to repeal her orders as affecting America alone, leaving them in force against other states, upon condition that France would except, singly and specifically, America from the operation of her decrees. You will recollect, sir, that the orders in council are measures of defence, directed against the system contained in those decrees; that it is a war of trade which is carried on by France; that what you call the municipal regulations of France, have never been call'd municipal by France herself, but are her main engines in that novel and monstrous system. It cannot, then, be expected that Great Britain should renounce her efforts to throw back upon France the evils with which she menaces Great Britain merely because France might seek to alleviate her own situation by waving the exercise of that part of her system which she cannot enforce.

But, sir, to what purpose argue upon a supposed case; upon a state of things not likely to occur, since the late report and senatus consultum which have been published to the world, as it were, in defiance of those who would contend that any repeal whatever had taken place, of the decrees in question.

You draw a comparison between the mode in which this instrument has appeared, and that which you call the high evidence of the repeal as stated in Mr. Champagny's note; and it would almost seem as if you considered the latter as the most authentic of the two; but, sir, you cannot seriously contend that the duke of Bassano's report, with the senatus consultum accompanying it, published in

the official paper at Paris, is not a very different instrument from the above letter, offering a mere provisional repeal of the decrees, upon conditions utterly inadmissible; conditions too, which really formed of themselves a question of paramount importance.

The condition then demanded, and which was brought forward so unexpectedly, was a repeal of the blockade of May 1806, which Mr. Pinkney, in the letter you have referred me to, declared to have been required by America as indispensable in the view of her acts of intercourse and non-intercourse, as well as a repeal of other blockades of a similar character, which were maintained by Great Britain to be founded on strict maritime right.

The conditions now annexed to the French demand are much more extensive, and as I have shewn, includes a surrender of many other of the most established principles of the public law of nations.

I cannot, I confess, see upon what ground you contend that the report of the duke of Bassano, affords no proof against any partial repeal of the French decrees. The principles advanced in that report are general; there is no exception made in favor of America, and in the correspondence of Mr. Barlow, as officially published, he seems to allow that he had no explanation respecting it. How can it, therefore, be considered in any other light than as a republication of the decrees themselves? which, as it were to take away all ground for any doubt, expressly advances a doctrine that can only be put in practice on the high seas, namely, "that free ships shall make free goods," since the application of such a principle to vessels in port is absolutely rejected under his continental system.

It is, indeed, impossible to see how, under such circumstances, America can call upon Great Britain to revoke her orders in council. It is impossible that she can revoke them at this moment, in common justice to herself and to her allies; but, sir, while under the necessity of continuing them, she will be ready to manage their exercise, so as to alleviate as much as possible, the pressure upon America; and it would give me great pleasure to confer with you, at any time, upon the most advisable manner of producing that effect. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster,

Department of State, June 13th, 1812.

SIR—I am not aware that any letter of yours, on any subject, on which the final decision of this government had not been communicated to you, has been suffered to remain without a prompt and written answer; and even in the cases thus supposed to have been settled, which you thought proper to revive, although no favorable change had taken place in the policy or measures of your government, I have never failed to explain to you informally, in early interviews, the reasons which made it imperiously the duty of the United States to continue to afford, to their rights and interests, all the protection in their power. The acknowledgment of this on your part, was due to the frankness of the communications which have passed between us on the highly important subjects on which we have treated, and I am happy to find by your letter of the 10th inst. that in relying on it, I have not been disappointed.

The impropriety of the demand made by your government of a copy of the instrument of instructions given by the French government to its cruizers, after the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, was sufficiently shown in Mr. Pinkney's letter, to the marquis of Wellesley of the 10th of December, 1810, and in my letters to you of the 23d July, 1811, and 14th January last. It was for this reason that I thought it more suitable to refer you to those letters, for the answer to that demand, than to repeat it in a formal communication.

It excites, however, no small surprise, that you should continue to demand a copy of that instrument, or any new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, at the very time that you declare that the proof which you demand, in the extent to which we have a right to claim the repeal, would not, if afforded, obtain a corresponding repeal of the orders in council. This demand is the more extraordinary, when it is considered that since the repeal of the decrees, as it respects the United States, was announced, your government has enlarged its pretensions, as to the conditions on which the orders in council should be repealed, and even invigorated its practice under them.

It is satisfactory to find that there has been no misapprehension of the condition, without which your government refuses to repeal the orders in council. You admit that to obtain their repeal, in respect to the United States, the repeal of the French decrees must be absolute and unconditional, not as to the United States only, but as to all other neutral nations; nor as far as they affect neutral commerce only, but as they operate internally and affect the trade in British manufactures with the enemies of Great Britain. As the orders in council have formed a principal cause of the differences which unhappily exist between our countries, a condition of their repeal, communicated in any authentic document or manner, was entitled to particular attention; and surely none could have so high a claim to it, as the letter from lord Castlereagh to you, submitted by his authority to my view, for the express purpose of making that condition, with its other contents, known to this government.

With this knowledge of the determination of your government, to say nothing of the other conditions annexed to the repeal of the orders in council, it is impossible for me to devise or conceive any arrangement consistent with the honor, the rights and interests of the United States, that could be made the basis or become the result of a conference on the subject. As the president nevertheless retains his solicitude to see a happy determination of any differences between the two countries, and wishes that every opportunity, however unpromising, which may possibly lead to it, should be taken advantage of, I have the honor to inform you, that I am ready to receive and pay due attention to any communication or propositions having the object in view, which you may be authorised to make.

Under existing circumstances, it is deemed most advisable, in every respect, that this should be done in writing, as most susceptible of the requisite precision, and least liable to misapprehension. Allow me to add, that it is equally desirable that it should be done without delay. By this it is not meant to preclude any additional opportunity which may be afforded by a personal interview.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, June 14, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant.

It is really quite painful to me to perceive, that notwithstanding the length of the discussions which have taken place between us, misapprehensions have again arisen respecting some of the most important features in the questions at issue between our two countries, which misapprehensions, perhaps, proceeding from my not expressing myself sufficiently clear in my note of the 10th inst. in relation to one of those questions, it is absolutely necessary should be done away.

I beg leave again to state to you, sir, that it is not the operation of the French decrees upon the British trade with the enemies of Great Britain, that has ever formed a subject of discussion between us, and that it is the operation of those decrees upon Great Britain, through neutral commerce only, which has really been the point at issue. Had America resisted the effect of those decrees in their full extent upon her neutral rights, we should never have had a difference upon the subject; but while French cruizers continue to capture her ships under their operation she seems to have been satisfied if those ships were released by special imperial mandates, issued as the occasion arose; and she has chosen to call municipal an unexampled assumption of authority by France in countries not under French jurisdiction, and expressly invaded for the purpose of preventing their trade with England, on principles directly applicable to, if they could be enforced against America.

I beg you to recollect, sir, that if no revocation has been made of the orders in council, upon any repeal of the French decrees, as hitherto shown by America to have taken place, it has not been the fault of his majesty's government. It was France, and afterwards America, that connected the question relative to the right of blockade with that arising out of the orders in council. You well know that if these two questions had not been united together, the orders in council would have been, in 1810, revoked. How could it be expected that Great Britain, in common justice to other neutral nations, to her allies, and to herself, should not contend for a full and absolute repeal of the French decrees, or should engage to make any particular concession in favour of America, when she saw that America would not renounce her demand for a surrender with the orders in council of some of our most important maritime rights.

Even to this day, sir, you have not explicitly stated in any of the letters to which you refer me, that the American government would expressly renounce asking for a revocation of the blockade of May 1806, and the other blockade alluded to in Mr. Pinkney's letter; much less have I been able to obtain from you any disclaimer of the rights asserted by France to impose upon the world the new maritime code promulgated by France in the late republication of her decrees, although I have, by order of my government, expressly stated their expectation of such disclaimer, and repeatedly called for an explanation on this point.

I will now say that I feel entirely authorised to assure you that if you can, at any time, produce a full and unconditional repeal of the French decrees, as you have a right to demand it in your character of a neutral nation, and that it be disengaged from any connection with the question concerning our maritime rights, we shall be ready to meet you with a revocation of the orders in council. Previous to your producing such an instrument, which I am sorry to see you regard as unnecessary, you cannot expect of us to give up our orders in council.

In reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter in answer to that in mine of the 10th inst. I will only say, that I am extremely sorry to find you think it impossible to devise or conceive any arrangement consistent with the honor, rights and interests of the United States, which might tend to alleviate the pressure of the orders in council on the commerce of America. It would have given me great satisfaction if we could have fallen upon some agreement that might have had such effect. My government, while under the imperious necessity of resisting France with her own weapons, most earnestly desires that the interests of America may suffer as little as possible from the incidental effect of the conflict. They are aware that their retaliatory measures have forced the ruler of France to yield in some degree from his hostile decrees, and whether it were more advisable to push those measures rigorously on until they complete the breaking of it up altogether (the main object of our retaliatory system) or to take advantage of the partial and progressive retractions of it, produced by the necessities of the enemy, has been a question with his majesty's government. It is one on which they would have been most desirous to consult the interests of America. Under existing circumstances, however, and from our late communications, I have not felt encouraged to make you any written proposal, arising out of this state of things; I shall, therefore, merely again express to you, that as the object of Great Britain has been throughout to endeavor, while forced, in behalf of her most important rights and interests to retaliate upon the French decrees, to combine that retaliation with the greatest possible degree of attention to the interests of America, it would give his majesty's government the most sincere satisfaction if some arrangement could be found which would have so desirable an effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

James Monroe, &c.

Congressional Report.

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to Indian affairs, REPORT:

That the attention of the committee has been directed to the following enquiries:

1st. Whether any, and what agency the subjects of the British government may have had in exciting the Indians on the western frontier, to hostilities against the United States.

2d. The evidence of such hostility, on the part of the Indian tribes, prior to the late campaign on the Wabash.

3d. The orders by which the campaign was authorised and carried on.

The committee have obtained all the evidence within their power relative to these several enquiries. The documents accompanying the president's message to congress, of the 11th inst. contain all and some additional evidence to what had been obtained by the committee, in relation to the first enquiry. Those documents afford evidence as conclusive as the nature of the case can well be supposed to admit of, that the supply of Indian goods furnished at Fort Malden, and distributed during the last year by British agents, in Upper Canada, to the Indian tribes, were more abundant than usual; and it is difficult to account for this extraordinary liberality, on any other ground than that of an intention to attach the Indians to the British cause, in the event of a war with the United States.

That the Indian tribes should put to hazard the large annuities which they have been so long in the habit of receiving from the United States; that they should relinquish supplies so necessary to their comfort, if not to their existence, by a hostile conduct, in the absence of all other evidence, is not the least convincing proof that some agency has been employed to stimulate the savages to hostilities; and having pursued a course of conduct which must lead to a forfeiture of those advantages, renders it at least probable that they had assurances of receiving an equivalent elsewhere.

Additional presents, consisting of arms and ammunition, given at a time when there is evidence that the British were apprised of the hostile disposition of the Indians, accompanied with the speeches addressed to them, exciting disaffection, are of too decisive a character to leave doubt on the subject.

With regard to the second subject of inquiry, the committee are of opinion that the evidence accompanying this report, together with the official communication made to the executive by the British government, affords such evidence of the hostile views and intentions of the Indians, as to render it the duty of the president of the United States to employ the necessary means of protecting the frontiers from the attack with which they were threatened. Accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of congress, entitled "An act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," the executive ordered the 4th regiment of infantry, with one company of riflemen, under the command of colonel Boyd, from Pittsburg to Vincennes, subject to the farther orders of governor Harrison, who was authorised, with this force and such additional companies from the militia as should be deemed necessary, to establish a new post on the Wabash and to march against and disperse the armed combination under the prophet.

These considerations, together with the documents, are respectfully submitted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 19th, 1811

SIR—In answer to the call of the honorable committee of the house of representatives, contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, for "all evidence tending to shew what agency the subjects of his Britannic majesty may have had in exciting the Indians on the western frontier to hostility with the United States; the evidence of hostility towards the United States on the part of the Shawanese Prophet and his tribe, and which it is presumed gave rise to the expedition under the command of governor Harrison; and the orders or authority vested in governor Harrison by the government of the United States, under which the expedition is carried on:"

I have the honor to state that the information received by this department, relative to the subjects of inquiry, is in the correspondence of the governors of the Michigan, Indiana and Illinois territories, and of other officers and agents of government on the northern and western frontier, extracts from which, embracing the objects of inquiry of the honorable committee, together with the memorials of the inhabitants of the Indiana and Illinois territories, are herewith transmitted.

On the information and representation of facts therein contained, the 4th regiment of infantry, with one company of riflemen, under the command of colonel Boyd, were ordered from Pittsburg to Vincennes, subject to the further orders of governor Harrison, who was authorised with this force and such additional number of companies from the militia as should be deemed necessary, to establish a new post on the Wabash, and to march against, and disperse, the armed combination under the Prophet.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. EUSTIS.

Hon. Samuel M'Kee, chairman of a committee, House of Representatives.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Law Case.

In the matter of Amasa Roode.—On Habeas Corpus.

The prisoner claims to be discharged under the 23d section of the act of congress of March 16th, 1812, which enacts,

"That no non-commissioned officer, musician or "private shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, or to "be taken in execution for any debt, *under* the sum "of 20 dollars contracted *before* enlistment, nor for "*any* debt contracted *after* enlistment."

It appears that the prisoner is confined in the prison of Albany county on mesne process issuing out of the common pleas of the said county, at the suit of John Shepherd, for a debt of *twenty eight dollars and fifty cents*. The facts in this case, as disclosed on the return of the habeas corpus, being made to me (of which the plaintiff by my order had previous written *notice*, and attended accordingly) appear to be as follows:—

The prisoner is *a private*, duly enlisted in the United States army—*before* his enlistment he was indebted to three several persons in small sums, neither of which amounted to twenty dollars, but which in the aggregate *exceeded* that amount—*after* his enlistment the prisoner was induced to give his note to each of those three persons for the sums he respectively owed them, which notes came to the plaintiff's (Shepherd's) hands by *purchase* or *assignment*,

and being negociable, the plaintiff consolidated them in one suit—and on this suit the prisoner is at present in custody.

A question is now made, whether this demand of Shepherd's is to be considered as a debt contracted *before* or *after* the enlistment?

Technically speaking, the *cause of action* in this case accrued to Shepherd *after* the enlistment, and if *the debt* is to be assimilated to the cause of action, then no doubt can remain that this demand was *contracted after* enlistment, certainly *before* the enlistment Shepherd *was not a creditor*—his right as endorser arose subsequently, and the very form of declaring by endorser against drawer alledges a *promise* or *assumption* (the basis of the action) by the defendant to the plaintiff *after* the notes were assigned or endorsed—hence, upon a strict application of legal principles, the relation of *debtor and creditor* did not exist between the parties until *after* enlistment.

In this case I am inclined to adopt these principles: by it, full effect is given to the act of congress, which ought to receive a favorable construction, as being made for the support and defence of the country—this too will prevent a volunteer creditor from interposing his claims between the government and its military force, and will prevent fraudulent or colorable purchase of debts, being made with a view either to harrass the soldier or to diminish the national strength.

I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that the prisoner, under the particular circumstances of this case, comes within the operation of the act of congress, and must be discharged from imprisonment.

J. V. N. YATES,
Recorder of Albany.

April 30th, 1812.—The prisoner was accordingly discharged from prison and delivered over to his commanding officer.

Paul Jones.

(Continued from page 278.)

As there was only a twenty gun ship and two cutters in Leith Road I deemed it practicable to lay those two places under contribution. I had indeed no other force to execute this project, than the Richard, the Pallas, and the Vengeance; but I well knew, that, in order to perform a brilliant action, it is not always necessary to possess great means. I therefore held out the prospect of great booty to the captains under my command; and, as to myself, I was satisfied with the idea of making a diversion in favor of the count D'Orvilliers, who was then in the channel.

I now distributed red clothes to my men, and put some of them on board the prizes, so as to give them the appearance of transports full of troops. All the necessary arrangements were also taken to carry the enterprise into execution: but, about a quarter of an hour before the descent was to have been made, a sudden tempest arose, and drove me out of the Forth, or Edinburgh Frith, and so violent was the storm that one of my prizes was lost.

This did not, however, deter me, notwithstanding the smallness of my forces, from forming different enterprises of a similar nature: but I could not induce the captains of the Pallas and Vengeance to second my views, I was therefore obliged to content myself by spreading alarm on the coast, and destroying the shipping, which I did as far as Hull.

On the morning of the 23d of September, while I was cruising in the latitude of Flamborough Head, which I had appointed as a place of rendezvous for my little squadron, and where I hoped to be rejoined by the Alliance and *Le Cerf*, and also to fall in with the Baltic fleet; this convoy accordingly appeared, at a time when I had been abandoned by several of my consorts, had lost two boats, with their crews, who had run away on the coast of Ireland, and when a third, with eighteen men on board, was in chase of a merchantman to the windward, leaving me with a scanty crew, and only a single lieutenant and some inferior officers, on board.

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon that the Baltic fleet appeared in view; I then happened to have the wind of it, and was about two leagues distant from the coast of England. I learned from my prisoners, that the convoy was escorted by the Serapis, a new vessel, that could mount fifty six guns but then carried only forty four, on two decks, the lower battery carrying eighteen-pounders, and the Countess of Scarborough, a new twenty-two gun ship.

We were no sooner descried than the armed vessels stood out to sea, while the trade took refuge under the cannon of Scarborough Castle.

As there was but little wind, I could not come up with the enemy before night. The moon did not rise until eight, and at the close of day the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough tacked and stood in for the fortress. I was lucky enough to discover this manœvre by means of my night glass, without which I should have remained in ignorance of it. On this I immediately altered my course six points, with a view of cutting off the enemy; which was no sooner perceived by the Pallas, than it was supposed my crew had mutinied, which induced her captain to *haul his wind*, and stand out to sea while the Alliance *lay to*, to windward, at a considerable distance; and, as the captain of this vessel had never paid any attention whatever to the signals of the Richard since her leaving France, I was obliged to run all risks and enter into action with the Richard only, to prevent the enemy's escape.

I accordingly began the engagement at 7 o'clock at night, within pistol shot of the Serapis, and sustained the brunt of it for nearly a whole hour at that distance, exposed, not only to her fire, but also to that of the Countess of Scarborough, which *raked* the Richard, by means of the broadsides she fired into her stern.

It ought to be here remarked, that the Richard, properly speaking, was only a thirty-four-gun frigate, carrying only twelve pounders; but six eighteen-pounders had been placed in the gun room, in case of being obliged to recur to a cannonade in an enemy's harbor. The sea being very calm during the engagement, I hoped to be able to derive great advantage from this circumstance; but instead of this, they burst at the commencement of the action, and the officers and men posted at this service, and who were selected as the best of the whole crew, where either killed, wounded, or affrighted to such a degree, that none of them were of any service during the rest of the engagement.

In this unfortunate extremity, having to contend with three times my own strength, the Richard being in imminent danger of going to the bottom, and her guns being no longer in a condition to return the enemy's fire, I had recourse to a dangerous ex-

pedient, to grapple with the Serapis, in order, on the one hand, to render her superiority useless, and, on the other to cover ourselves from the fire of her consort. This manœvre succeeded most admirably, and I fastened the Serapis, with my own hands to the Richard. On this, the captain of the Countess of Scarborough, who was a natural son of the duke of Northumberland, conducted himself like a man of sense, and from that moment ceased to fire upon us, well knowing that he must at the same time damage the Serapis.

That vessel being to windward at the moment we had grappled, instantly dropped her anchor, hoping by this to disengage herself from us; but this did not answer her expectations, and the engagement, from that moment, consisted of the discharge of great guns, swivels, musquetry, and grenades.—The English, at first, testified a desire to board the Richard, but they no sooner saw the danger than they desisted. The enemy however, possessed the advantage of their two batteries, besides the guns on their forecastle and quarter-deck, while our cannon was either burst or abandoned, except four pieces on the forecastle, which were also relinquished during some minutes. Mr. Mease, the officer who commanded these guns, had been dangerously wounded on the head, and having, at that period, no greater object to occupy my attention, I myself took his post. A few sailors came to my assistance of their own accord, and served the two guns next to the enemy with surprising courage and address. A short time after this, I received sufficient assistance to be able to remove one of the forecastle guns from the opposite side; but we had not strength sufficient to remove the other, so that we could only bring three guns to bear upon the enemy during the remainder of the action.

The moon, which, as I have already observed, rose at eight, beheld the two vessels surrounded by flame, in consequence of the explosion of the cannon. It so happened at this period, that the main-mast of the Serapis, which was painted yellow, appeared extremely distinct, so as to form an excellent mark; on this, I pointed one of my guns at it, taking care to *ram home* the shot. In the mean time, the two other pieces were admirably served against the———and swept its forecastle, by means of an oblique fire. The *tops* also seconded us bravely, by means of musquetry and swivels, and also threw a multitude of grenades so as greatly to annoy the enemy. By these means they were driven from their quarters, notwithstanding their superiority in point of men and artillery.

The captain of the Serapis, after consulting with his officers, resolved to strike; but an unlucky accident, which occurred on board the Richard, prevented this: a bullet having destroyed one of our pumps, the carpenter was seized with a panic, and told the gunner, and another petty officer, that we were sinking. Some one observed at the same time, that both I and the lieutenant were killed; in consequence of which the gunner, considering himself as commanding officer, ran instantly to the quarter deck, in order to haul down the American colours, which he would have actually hauled down, had not the flag staff been carried away at the time the Richard grappled with the Serapis.

The captain, on hearing the gunner express his wishes to surrender, in consequence of his supposing that we were sinking, instantly addressed himself to me, and exclaimed, "Do you ask for quarter?—Do you ask for quarter?" I was so occupied, at this period, in serving the three pieces of cannon on the forecastle, that I remained totally ignorant of what had occurred on deck; I replied, however, "I do not dream of surrendering, but I am determined to make you strike!"

The English commander, however, conceived some faint hopes, in consequence of what had been said, that the Richard was actually sinking; but when he perceived that her fire did not diminish, he immediately ordered his men from the forecastle, where they were too much exposed, and stationed them below, where they kept up such a tremendous discharge against the Richard, that it at once indicated vengeance and despair.

It has already been observed, that when I commenced the action, the Pallas was at a great distance to windward, while the Alliance lay to in the same position. When the captain of the former perceived that the engagement took place, he spoke to his consort; but they lost a great deal of time, and it was not until now, that they came within gun shot of the Countess of Scarborough, and a kind of running fight took place between the latter and the Pallas. The Alliance followed them, and, on passing us, fired a broadside, which, as we were closely engaged with the enemy, did no more harm to them than to us.

The battle still continued with uncommon ardor between us and the enemy, whose————or burned, and her main-mast cut away, by degrees, by our bullets; while the heavier metal of the Serapis drove in one of the sides of my ship, and met with little or no resistance. In short, our helm was rendered useless, and the poop was only supported by an old and shattered piece of timber, which alone prevented it from giving way.

At length, after a short engagement, the Countess of Scarborough surrendered to the Pallas; it was then that the captain of the latter asked the commander of the Alliance, "whether he would take charge of the prize, or sail and give succor to the commodore?" On this, the Alliance began to stand backwards and forwards under her topsails, until, having got to the windward, she came down, and discharged a second broadside against the fore-part of the Serapis, and the hind-part of the Richard. On this I and several other persons begged for God's sake, that they would cease firing, and send a few men on board of us: but he disobeyed, and fired another broadside as he passed along; after which he kept at a most respectful distance, and took great care not to expose himself during the remainder of the action, without receiving a single shot, or having a man wounded during the whole engagement.

The idea that we were sinking had taken such possession of the armourer's mind, that he actually opened the scuttles, and made all the prisoners, to the number of a hundred, sally forth, in opposition to my reiterated orders. This event might have proved fatal, had I not taken advantage of their affright to station them at the pumps, where they displayed surprising zeal, appearing actually to forget their captivity; for there was nothing to prevent their going on board the Serapis; or, it was in their power to put an end to the engagement in an instant, by either killing me, or throwing me into the sea.

As our three quarter-deck guns continued to play, without interruption, on the enemy, raked her hinder parts, and damaged her mast in such a manner, that it was only supported from falling by the yards of our ship, while the tops poured in a continual discharge; the fire of the English began to deaden in such a manner as to bereave them of all hope of success.

A circumstance, however, occurred, that contributed not a little to the victory of the Richard: this was the extraordinary intrepidity and presence of mind of a Scotch sailor, posted in the main-top; this brave fellow, of his own accord, seized a lighted match, and a basket of hand-grenades, with which he advanced along the main-yard, until he had arrived exactly above the enemy's deck. As the flames of their parapets and shrouds, added to the light of the moon, enabled him to distinguish objects, the moment he perceived two or three persons assembled together, he instantly discharged a hand-grenade among them; he had even address enough to drop several through their scuttles, and one of them set fire to the cartridge of an eighteen pounder belonging to the lower deck, the discharge of which scorched several of the crew.

On this, the captain of the Serapis came upon the quarter-deck, lowered his flag and asked for quarter, at the very moment his main-mast had fallen into the sea. He then came on board with his officers, and presented me with his sword. While this was transacting, eight or ten men belonging to the Richard seized on the Serapis's shallop, which had been at anchor during the engagement, and made off.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

French Decree.

At the palace of St. Cloud, on the 4th of May, 1812, Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c. &c.

We having caused an account to be given us of the state of provisions throughout our empire, have satisfied ourselves that the remaining grain forms a mass not only sufficient, but more than necessary to our wants—nevertheless, that general proportion between the consumption and resources, can only be established throughout every department of the empire, by means of circulation; and this circulation becomes less rapid, when precaution induces the consumer to make anticipated and superabundant purchases—whilst the cultivator comes more slowly to the markets—whilst the merchant defers selling, and the capitalist employs all his funds in purchases, which he warehouses and keeps, in order to enhance the price. These calculations of personal interests—legitimate when they do not put to hazard the subsistence of the people, and give corn a value superior to its real worth, according to the state of the crop throughout all the empire—must be forbidden when they give grain a price fictitious, and out of all proportion to the price to which the article should rise, according to its real worth, joined to the charges of conveyance, and the legitimate profits.

Wherefore, desirous to provide by measures proper to give to circulation all its activity, and to the departments which suffer want, security, upon the report of our minister of manufactures and commerce, and with the advice of our council of state, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

SECTION I.

Of the circulation of grain and flour.

Art. 1.—The free circulation of grain and flour will be protected in all the departments of our empire—we command all the civil and military authorities to assist it, and all the officers of police and justice to repress all opposition—to denounce, prosecute or cause to be prosecuted, those guilty of it, before our councils and tribunals.

2. Every individual, merchant, commissioner, or other, who shall make purchase of grain or flour at market, to provision the departments which may require it, shall be bound to do it publicly, and after having made a declaration of it to the prefect or sub-prefect.

SECTION II.

Of the supplying the markets.

3. It is forbidden to all our subjects, of whatever class or condition they may be, to make any purchase or provision of grain or flour to keep or warehouse, or make an object of speculation.

4. Consequently all those individuals having grain or flour in store, will be bound, 1st. To declare to the prefects or sub-prefects, the quantities possessed by them, and the places to which they are deposited, 2d. To bring to the halls and markets which shall be pointed out to them by the said prefects or under prefects, the quantities necessary to keep them sufficiently supplied.

5. Every farmer, cultivator, or proprietor, possessing grain, shall be obliged to make similar declarations, and likewise to equally submit to insure the provisioning the markets when it shall be required of them.

6. Farmers who have stipulated to pay their rents in kind, shall make a declaration to that effect, and prove it by producing their leases—in this case, upon the quantity they shall be obliged to bring to the markets for their supply a proportionate quota shall be on account of the lessors, and the former will pay them in money, according to the market price.

7. Proprietors who receive the rents of farms in kind, can compel their farmers, inhabiting the said committee, to take such grain to market on receiving a fair remuneration, if they are not bound to do it by their leases.

SECTION III.

8. All grain and flour shall be carried to the markets established for that purpose, and it is forbidden, either to buy or sell them, except in the said markets.

9. The inhabitants and bakers shall alone, for the first hour be allowed to purchase grain for their own consumption. The commissioners and merchants who come to the market, after having conformed to the 2d article of the present decree, cannot make purchases until after the first hour.

10. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which will only be in force to the first of September next.

It shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Military Notices.

The first prisoner of war, is capt. Wilkinson of the British marines, taken at Norfolk, with the declaration of war in his pocket, from whence he was endeavoring to make his escape.

The revenue cutter at Norfolk has captured a valuable British ship from Jamaica.

The U. S. brig Oneida, on lake Ontario, had seized a British merchantman, suspected of an intention to violate the non-importation law, and sent her into port for examination, where we hope she may be detained until the declaration of war arrives there.

It is a memorable circumstance, that the act of congress declaring war against Great Britain was passed on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, which was fought on the 17th of June, 1775.

The regular troops in Canada are said to amount to 10,000—the chief of whom are stationed at Quebec.

A line of telegraphs is now erecting by order of government, between the highlands of New-Jersey and the Navy-yard at New-York.

Fourteen acres of land have been purchased at Pittsfield (Mas.) to erect thereon barracks for the troops, with an hospital, &c. Two thousand stand of arms, with camp kettles, clothing, &c. fo the Northern army arrived at that place on the 17th ult. Considerble bodies of recruits were expected.

In the first brigade of the 14th division of Pennsylvania militia—(*Washington* county) a draft was made to reduce the quota required from the volun teers that offered. The quota is organized and rea dy to march.

The Philadelphia legion, consisting of 500 uniformed and well disciplined infantry, have unanimously offered their services to the governor of Pennsylvá nia, as part of the state's quota.

The merchants of Philadelphia having it under consideration to build a *ship of war*, and loan her to the United States, have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for that purpose. The first person applied to was Mr. JACOB GERARD KOCH, a gentleman who has underwritten largely, and is personally deeply interested in the return of many vessels now at sea. What think you was the answer of this right worthy citizen? Why truly he subscribed *five thousand dollars*, and then said "This I subscribe as a *gift*, but if it is intended to "*loan* the ship, *I will build a ship of war myself for* "*the government.*"

The following British armed vessels, according to Steele's List for April, 1812, are on the Halifax and Newfoundland station—

ON THE HALIFAX STATION.

Africa, admiral Sawyer, of 64 guns; Eolus, Lord Townsend, 32; Atalante, Hickey, 18; Belvidere, Byron, 36; Bream, Browne, 14; Chub, Innes, 4; Cuttle, Patterson, 4; Emulous, Mulcaster, 18; Fierre, ——, 4; Guerrier, Davies, 38; Goree, Byng, 18; schr. Hunter, ——; Juniper, Vassal, 8; Lyna, 18; Paz, Pring, 10; Recruit, Senhouse, 18; Spartan, Brenton, 38; Shannon, Brooke, 38; Somers, Dickens, 10; Tartarus, Pasco, 20; Centurion, receiving ship, 50.

AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—Hazard, Corksley, 18; Alert, ——, 26.

LIST OF AMERICAN FRIGATES, &c. &c.

	Rated.	Mounting.	Employed.
Constitution,	44	58	Capt. Hull
United States,	44	58	Decatur
President,	44	58	Com. Rodgers
Chesapeake,	36	44	Ordinary
New-York,	36	44	do.
Constellation,	36	44	do.
Congress,	36	44	Capt. Smith
Boston,	32		Ordinary
Essex,	32		Capt. Porter
Adams,	32		Ordinary
CORVETTE.			
John Adams,	26		Capt. Ludlow
SHIPS OF WAR.			
Wasp,	16	18	Capt. Jones
Hornet,	16	18	Lawrence
BRIGS.			
Siren,	16		Lt. Carroll
Argus,	16		Crane
Oneida,	16		Woolsey
SCHOONERS.			
Vixen,	12		Lt. Gadsen
Nautilus,	12		Sinclair
Enterprise,	12		Blakeley
Viper,	12		Bainbridge

170 gun boats, 20 at N. Orleans—Capt. Shaw.

BOMBS.

Vengeance, Spitfire, Ætna, Vesuvius,	Ordinary

Governor *Meigs* and captain *Wells*. have had conferences with the Wyandots, Shawanese and Mingoes—and the Puttawatimies, Eel River Miamies, Weas, Winegaboes, Kickapoos, &c.—at which the prospect of peace in the western country was considerably brightened—a friendly disposition being manifested, in general.

The spirit of vol unteering is up in North Carolina, and that state will do its duty

Col. *Brearley* arrived at New York a few days ago, and took command of the troops and fortifications at the Narrows, with 500 men. The New Yorkers now appear to feel pretty confident in their ability to resist any probable attack.

The guns at Fort M'Henry are mounted, and every preparation made to meet the exigencies of war. Its vicinity to *Baltimore* will always insure an adequate supply of men. The state of the works is honorable to the government, and to the officers who have the care of them.

A company of light artillery raised at Lancaster, Pen. march for the *northward* a few days since, completely equipped.

A great many stout privateers will sail from the United States in a few days, some are out already.

American.—Sometime ago the "First Baltimore troop" of cavalry dissolved itself on account of an alleged grievance in the appointment of certain officers by the executive of Maryland, under the new law. In honor of their late conduct, and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, we give place to the following, with simply observing, that a large number, if not a majority of the gentlemen who compose this troop, are politically known as "federalists:"

The members of the late "First Baltimore Troop of Light Dragoons," at a meeting held at Gadsby's tavern 25th June, 1812, taking into consideration the present state of the nation, and conceiving it necessary at this momentous crisis to overlook all past grievances, and to re-organise themselves, that they may unite with their fellow citizens in vindicating the violated rights of their country, its honor and its dignity:

Resolved, That in consequence of the declaration of war against Great Britain and her dependencies, it has thereby become the duty of every American to aid and assist to the utmost of his power and ability, in bringing the war to an honorable and successful issue: we therefore do hereby in pursuance of principles and feelings, which we trust animate every American bosom, unanimously agree to re organise ourselves as "The First Baltimore Troop of Light Dragoons," under its former bye-laws and regulations, and in that and every other capacity to render to the government every support in our power, in the prosecution of the conflict in which it is now engaged.

By order,
LLOYD N. ROGERS, Sec'ry.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the U. S. army to the editor of the Montgomery (N. Y.) Monitor, dated.

CHAMPLAIN, June 13, 1812.

"The legislature of Canada have lately passed a law, to raise an army by way of draft or conscription from the militia composed of unmarried men from the age of 18 to 30 years, the drafted are not allowed to procure substitutes, but to be embodied

immediately for two years, without respect to persons or property; which causes great uneasiness among his majesty John Bull's most loyal subjects.

"By a respectible gentleman direct from Montreal, I learn that about forty miles above Montreal a body of men have collected together composed of about four hundred, with a determination not to comply with the above mentioned law, but to resist to the last extremity: that on the arrival of this news at Montreal the king's attorney had issued his warrants and sent a Bailiff to apprehend certain of the ringleaders; he being more prudent than courageous did not venture within eight or ten miles of the main body, where he found one of the unfortunate rebels, and confined him in Montreal goal.—Since writing the above by a gentleman from the same place, I learn, that about twenty leagues below Montreal, four Parishes had arose en masse with a resolution they would not take up arms to support tyranny, that one of the principle ringleaders was put under arrest, the inhabitants by way of committee made known to the civil officers that if the prisoner was confined they were determined to level the wall of the goal to the ground. The priests having interfered to have the commonality comply with the law, but of no avail; they were resolved not to wear red coats to please his majesty

There are daily numbers of young men coming into the states from the province to evade the law."

Treasury Notes.

To meet an possible exigency from a transient failure of adequate supplies to carry on the war against an inveterate and unprincipled enemy, it has been resolved to issue certain notes from the treasury department, to the amount of about five millions of dollars, bearing an interest of 5 and 2-3 *per cent. per annum*, equal to 1 and 1-2 cents *per day* upon every note of $100—which notes are to become payable at the *treasury* one year after the date of their respective issues, and in the mean time are receivable *(with the interest that may have accumulated upon them)* in all payments to be made to the United States.

This plan appears the most eligible that could possibly have been adopted, as it will mutually accommodate the government and the people, and be *advantageous* to both. Yet attempts are making (what will not *the enemy* attempt?) to depreciate the value of this intended emission, by comparing it with the old "*continental money*," &c. The pitiful design will not avail—for though treasury notes to the value of five millions may issue, the probability is that a ten thousanth part of the population of the United States will never see one of them.—The whole will be locked up in the vaults of the banks, or snugly put away by individuals as soon as they appear; because they will be convertible into current money (specie or bank notes) at a moment's notice, and have a constantly increasing value. The sum to be issued is so completely within the means of the government, that these notes will *always* bear a *premium* equal at least to the interest that may have accumulated on them. The city of *New York*, of itself, in the course of one year, would *consume* the whole emission.

The proposed operation of these notes is so perfectly understood by the trading part of the community, particularly on the sea-board, that an explanation of it may well be thought superfluous. But as bad men may seize upon them to alarm the ignorant and unsuspecting, it appears right we should offer a few self evident propositions, to shew their folly and wickedness.

A person receives of the United States $10,000 in treasury notes—if he has no use for the money for ten days, he lays them by in his desk for that time—the *interest*, in the interim, amounts to $15; he then carries them to a bank and deposites them as other monies, for $10,015; or exchanges them with any friend or neighbor (and in our sea-ports he can always find such) who has duties to pay, for that amount. Thus the money is never idle—"it works night and day," in the language of the money-lenders, and is constantly accumulating. The banks will be glad to receive these notes in exchange for their own; the advantage is on their side, as the treasury notes bear a *daily* interest and their own bear none at all. If the stock should rise to a greater amount than a bank may think it advisable to keep, which can hardly be possible, they are *immediately* convertible into any kind of money desired; for the banks always have customers who will use them in payment of bonds due the United States for duties, &c. They are thus better as deposits than specie—gold and silver; for gold and silver lie dormant in the vault—whereas the treasury notes will be an *active* capital, every hour becoming more and more valuable, and as fully competent to all the purposes of the banks as specie, because they will produce it.

From these brief remarks it will appear evident, that treasury notes, the moment they are issued, will be hoarded up by the banks, if they can get them; and that very few of us will be *alarmed* with the sight of one unless we seek it as a matter of curiosity.

The Orders in Council.

A gentleman who has had some opportunity of forming a pretty correct opinion of the fact informs us, that Messrs *Dupont* and *company*, near Wilmington, Delaware, are manufacturing WOOLEN goods to the value of from 150 to 200,000$ *per annum*. The adjacent country is filled with sheep; wool becoming one of the staples of the farmer.—Ten years hence we may send *broad cloths* to England if her government will permit us, or at least, supply her manufactories with the *Merino wool*, having enough for ourselves and to spare; for it is ascertained that the sheep rather improve than depreciate with us. The stock it increasing with unheard of rapidity.

American property in G. Britain.

The following is one of the *permanent* articles of of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, made in the year 1794—

ARTICLE X. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national difference be sequestred or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals, having confidence in each other and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority, on account of national differences and discontents.

This article was introduced by the British minister, to secure his countrymen from the fear of sequestration and confiscation in case of a rupture

between the two countries; for England was always the *creditor* of the United States to a vast amount. But the tables have turned, and England is the *debtor* for, perhaps, one hundred millions of dollars. What was a defence for England has become a shield for the United States.

Twelfth Congress.

[The extreme pressure of matter has compelled us again to notice the proceedings of congress as briefly as possible consistent with what is due to our work as a reference—

The following are the yeas and nays in the senate on the final passage of the bill authorising the issuing of *treasury notes*—

For the bill, Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Brent, Campbell, (of Ten.) Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howell, Lambert, Laib, Reed, Robinson, Smith of New-York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—23.

Against the bill, Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Hunter, Lloyd, Pope—8.

In the proceedings of the house of representatives, on *Thursday* the 25th ult. (see last number, page 288) the resolution offered by Mr. Richardson for instructing a select committee to report a bill to repeal the *non importation* act, &c. is noticed—the following are the yeas and nays on that resolution—

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bleecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Calhoun, Carr, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Davis, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emott, Fisk, Fitch, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Gray, Grundy, Harper, Hawes, Jackson, Kent, Key, Law, Lewis, Maxwell, M'Bryde, M'Kee, Milnor, Morrow, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Pleasants, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Richardson, Ridgely, Rodman, Sevier, Sheffey, J. Smith, Stewart, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson—60.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Findley, Franklin, Goodwyn, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hyneman, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kim, Mitchill, Morgan, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, Stanford, Stow, Troup, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Winn, Wright—60.

The speaker, as before observed, voted against the resolution, and it was lost. The house sat with closed doors a part of Thursday.

On *Friday*, Mr. Roberts submitted a resolution having for its object the postponement of all the bills for raising an internal revenue until the next session—which by the letter from Mr. Gallatin (see page 193) it appears may be done without detriment to the public service; on which principle, it seems, the matter was decided, in order to hasten the close of the present sitting, which has lasted nearly eight months—on this motion the yeas and nays were—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Avery, Bacon, Bibb, Blackledge, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Butler, Carr, Champion, Chittenden, M. Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Davis, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Law, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kim, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Rhea, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Shaw, Smilie, Stanford, Strong, Taliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Wheaton, Whitehill, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright—72.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archer, Baker, Bigelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Burwell, Calhoun, Cheves, Cook, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, B. Hall, Hawes, Hufty, Key, Lacock, Lowndes, Macon, M'Bryde, Nelson, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkins, Pleasants, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Richardson, Ridgely, Ringgold, Roane, Sammons, Seybert, Sheffey, J. Smith, Stewart, Shaw, Sturges, Van Cortland, White—46.

The doors of the house were then closed for a short time in consequence of a message from the senate; and being again opened, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the doors were again closed and so remained until the usual hour of adjournment.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

Saturday, June 27.

Mr. *Laycock* said that he should not offer any subject for the consideration of the house at this late stage of the session, had he not been convinced the subject was such as required the immediate interposition of congress. It would be found by an examination of the naturalization laws, that after the declaration of war against Great Britain the courts were prohibited from naturalizing any foreigners although they might have registered their names and resided in the country during the probationary term required by law. To these persons it appeared the government was pledged, and the change of the relation between the two countries did not lessen the obligation the government was under to redeem that pledge and admit those persons to the rights of citizens. It would moreover be recollected that by the state laws those persons were made subject to perform military duty, and that as volunteers or otherwise, they would compose a part of our army; and perhaps, while in this situation, might be taken and punished as traitors by their government. No apprehension of danger could be entertained by their admission to the rights of citizens. They were most of them strongly attached to our government, and sought this country as an asylum from oppression, &c. He was by these considerations induced to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the naturalization laws of the United States as to admit to the rights of citizenship, such aliens as have emigrated from the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and her dependencies to the United States or her territories previous to the 18th day of June, 1812, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Lacock, Emott and Troup were appointed a committee accordingly.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill authorising the issuing treasury notes was read and concurred in.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Breckenridge* in the chair, on the bill to prohibit the exportation of naval and military stores, arms, and the munitions of war, and provisions to Canada, and certain other British provinces, and for other purposes.

After some time, the bill was reported with amendments, which were concurred in by the house.

On motion by Mr *Williams*, this bill was ordered to lie on the table: and likewise on his motion, the committee on commerce and manufactures were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution a few days ago submitted by him relative to importation and exportation.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill just laid on the table; and

A motion was made by Mr. *Williams* to amend the said bill by adding thereto a new section as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of October next, no goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be admitted to, or exported from the United States, or the territories thereof, except in vessels owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States."

This amendment was negatived, 91 votes to 15.—Those who voted for the bill were Messrs. Blackledge, M Clay, Crawford, Cutts, Green, B Hall, King, Little, Macon, Nelson, Potter, Seaver, Shaw, Whitehill, D. R. Williams—15.

On motion of Mr M'Kim, the said bill was then recommitted to the committee of foreign relations. And the house adjourned.

Monday, June 29.

Mr. Lacock reported a bill in pursuance of the resolution submitted by him and agreed to on Saturday last, for amending the naturalization laws of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of foreign relations, reported without amendment, the bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles during the continuance of the war.

Mr. Newton moved the following as an additional section to the bill:

"*And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel admitted by the ninth section of this act to enter any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall import into the United States any goods, wares or merchandize, unless the same shall be the produce of the country to which the said vessel belongs."

This amendment was objected to as denying to neutrals those rights which we, whilst in that character, had strenuously insisted on, and as therefore exhibiting an inconsistency of conduct not suited to a great nation contending for its rights. Mr. Newton replied, that the circumstances of the civilized world had so materially changed as to destroy the force of this argument altogether.

The question was then taken on the proposed amendment by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

For the amendment	31
Against	59

And the question was then taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and carried.

For engrossment	46
Against it	41

The senate having adhered to their amendment to the bill for raising four additional companies of rangers, which amendment goes to reduce the number to one company, &c. the house took it up, but laid it on the table for the present, without deciding thereon.

The engrossed bills authorising transfers of stock of the United States, &c. the bill to compensate the president of the senate acting as the vice-president of the United States, and the bill for the relief of James Wilkinson, were severally read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, June 30.—The house agreed to the amendments of the senate to the bill for raising four additional companies of rangers.

The house refused to take up Mr. Wright's bill respecting American seamen, 48 to 24. [It is not probable it will be again taken up at this session.]

The engrossed bill to prohibit the exportation of certain military stores, &c. to Canada, was read the third time.

Mr. Wright moved its postponement to the first Monday in November next, on the ground that it was unnecessary, because the state of war of itself precluded such exportation; and on the ground that it went to violate existing treaties. The question was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

For postponement	44
Against it	44

The speaker declared himself against the postponement; and

The question recurred on the passage of the bill—after debate thereon.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill; and there were

For the bill	60
Against the bill	52

So the bill was rejected,

Mr. Harper, from the committee of foreign relations, after leave given, introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the proviso contained in the first section of the act, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, which proviso is in the following words: "*Provided*, That aliens resident within the United States who shall become liable as enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed, for the recovery, disposal and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects; and where no such treaty shall have existed, the president of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality," be, and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where there shall be no existing treaty between the United States and such hostile nation or government, the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality, for the recovery, disposal and removal of the goods and effects of such alien enemies, and for their departure from the United States.

The bill was twice read and committed.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

With a view the better to adapt to the public service the volunteer force contemplated by the act passed on the third day of February, I recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of making the requisite provision for the officers thereof being commissioned by the authority of the United States.

Considering the distribution of the military force of the United States required by the circumstances of our country, I recommend also to the consideration of congress the expediency of providing for the appointment of an additional number of general officers, and of deputies in the adjutant's, quarter master's, inspector's, and pay-master's departments of the army; and for the employment in cases of emergency of additional engineers.

JAMES MADISON.

June 30th, 1812.

The said message was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The joint resolution from the senate to appoint a committee of each house to request the president to cause to be proclaimed a day of humiliation and prayer, was taken up, read three times and passed, without material opposition.

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, July 1.—Mr. Turner, from the committee appointed on the subject, made a report of business thought by the committee necessary to be acted on previous to adjournment; and also a resolution authorising the adjournment of congress on Monday the

6th day of July instant, which was taken up and agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Turner, from the same committee, reported a bill fixing the time for the next meeting of congress (viz. the 1st Monday in November next) which was twice read and ordered to a third reading to-day. It was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. O. Hall, who yesterday voted against the bill to prohibit the exportation of military stores to Canada, which bill was rejected, moved a reconsideration of that question.

After some discussion, the question on re-consideration was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative.

For consideration	53
Against it	38

The bill being thus again before the house, on motion of Mr. Grundy, it was re-committed to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Cheves the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, on the bill making further appropriations for the defence of the maritime frontier of the United States.

Mr. Cheves read a report from the navy department, on which the naval committee had predicated certain proposed amendments which they had directed to move to this bill. He then moved sundry amendments making further appropriations for the refitting vessels, &c. for the repair of vessels damaged in action, for purchasing and fitting out vessels which may be captured from the enemy, &c.

The committee rose and reported the amendments to the house.

After some remarks thereon, the first amendment was agreed to, and, after some intervening remarks, the amendments moved were severally agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on this day.

On motion of Mr. Lacock, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the naturalization laws; which was reported to the house without objection.

Mr. Cheves then moved to amend the section allowing persons to be naturalized, by adding the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no alien enemy shall be admitted to the rights of citizenship who shall not within six months after the passage of this act, make such application and declaration of his intention, as is required by law."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sheffey moved an additional proviso to the bill, going to prevent all those from availing themselves of the provisions of this bill, who have resided five years in this country, and have not yet declared their intention to become citizens.

This motion was negatived, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill supplementary to the act respecting alien enemies passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, the doors of the house were closed, and so remained till about 4 o'clock, when they were opened, and the house adjourned.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, July 4.

This day—this glorious day—the anniversary of a nation's birth—the jubilee of free America, will be celebrated with uncommon pomp and spirit in all parts of the union. In this city *party* has become extinct, or rather has merged into a liberal and patriotic feeling—the *whole population* joining together, in a common body, to honor the occasion.

The bill imposing an additional duty of 100 *per centum* on all foreign imported goods, has become a law.

At Xeres, in Spain, flour is reported as worth 45 hard dollars per barrel. Many persons were perishing with famine.

The legislature of New-York, at its last session, incorporated three banks, to be established in the chief city—to wit, the Bank of America, with a capital of six millions; the City Bank, with two millions; and the *Wire Bank* (or a monied association having for its ostensible object the *manufacture of wire*) with $1,200,000.

They have also incorporated a bank at *Utica*, with a capital of one million. Total increase of banking capital the present year 10,200,000 dollars. In 1811 there was an increase of 4,500,000 dolls.

"*Domestic manufactures.*"—At this time we deem it a duty to give a general caution to our readers in regard to reports put into circulation with a view to weaken the hands of the government, or discredit the cause in the which we are embarked. We do not at present allude to any particular story; though several "thumping tales" are afloat, and others may be continually expected, originating in a private pique against individuals, or from disaffection to the United States.

In 12 months the United States send to Spain and Portugal to supply the British and allied armies, &c. 700,000 bbls. flour. The editor of a British paper makes the supply hereafter a matter for 'serious consideration,' having heard of our embargo. This 'serious consideration' will become much more serious when the news of war reaches England; unless, indeed, the British ministry should pursue the kind policy that some of their *friends* in the United States have already proposed to adopt, which is, of granting *licenses* to American vessels to carry provisions to these countries, *provided always, nevertheless*, the government and people of the United States shall generously agree to nourish their enemies, and prolong the war, for the mere pleasure of fighting!

On the 5th of May, Mr. Rider asked leave to introduce a bill into the British parliament, for punishing with DEATH, all persons administering or taking unlawful oaths. Considerable alarm appears to exist from certain secret associations—many thousands are said to be bound to each other by the following oath:

"I, A. B. of my own voluntary will, declare and swear never to disclose the names of the persons who compose the secret committee, or by describing either by word or sign their persons, features, clothes, connections, &c. or cause them to be discovered under the penalty of being put out of the world by the first brother who may meet me, and of having my name and character ever held in abhorence. I swear also to punish with death any traitors to this compact, and to pursue them for that purpose, although they should fly to the verge of nature."

There is reason to believe that the assassination of the British minister PERCEVAL was some way connected with the orders in council. One of the witnesses examined, stated, that after Bellingham had shot him, he exclaimed "so much for the orders in council!" The trial of this man will be highly interesting, if an account of it is suffered to come fairly before the public.

Legislature of Massachusetts.—It has already been stated that the senate and house of representatives of this state are of different political complexions. The senate, without debate, has passed an address to the people in support of the war against England, and ordered 10,000 copies to be printed.—The house have adopted an address of an opposite tendency. Yeas 165, nays 69—about one-fourth of the members being present. The senate agreed to cede to the United States jurisdiction over a tract of land at Pittsfield, to erect a military hospital, &c. as is usual in such cases, which the house refused to do. There will also be a collision when they come to pass a law to elect electors of a president and vice-president of the United States, in which the senate will doubtless imitate the conduct of the senate of Pennsylvania in 1798.

"*Glorious news.*"—We have satisfaction to believe that the whole of *Mexico*, save the city of *Vera Cruz*, is in possession of the *patriots*. May God prosper their cause, and expel kings and their adherents from every region of the new world!

We have accounts from Spain to the middle of May, nothing of importance has lately occured.—The Spaniards would not believe in our embargo—70 American vessels were at Cadiz, the chief part of which has just arrived. Flour, 18 to 19 dollars hard money.

Our latest dates from England are to the 20th of May—The only things worthy of notice appear to be the trial and execution of Bellingham, for the assassination of Perceval, the particulars of which have not yet reached us. Lord Liverpool has been called to the head of the treasury, and Mr. Vansittart is to act as chancellor of the exchequer. Earl Moira, the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning had refused to enter into any arrangement with the present ministry.

Aaron Burr is said to have arrived at Newburyport from England, and to have been 10 days *incog.* in Boston. We should keep a sharp look out, *Burr's* and *Henry's* are numerous.

On the day after the declaration of war, Mr. Cozens, of this place, left here express for New Orleans, charged with despatches for the authorities there. We hear that he is under engagements to reach that place *in twelve days!* Distance about *fifteen hundred* miles.—*Nat. Intel.*

Resuscitation of Infants.—Doctor Herbolt, an eminent *accoucheur* and surgeon of division at Copenhagen, has made the following important discovery. That the cause of apparent death in still-born children, is their having the wind pipe filled with water.

By the simple process of placing the infant in such a position as to procure a gradual and total discharge of the water, Dr. Herbolt has had the happiness to rescue, in the proportion of 12 out of 13 of the innocents fortunately submitted to his care.

A great scarcity of provisions exists in the windward West India islands, where there has been rain three months! The state of the people is represented as dreadful. At Barbadoes, government bills were selling at 20 *per cent.* below par—the best sugar at 4 1-2 to $5 per cwt. and coffee at 5 and 6 cts per lb.

Extract of a letter from the post master in Erie, to a gentleman in Washington, (Pa.) dated,

"ERIE, May 25, 1812.

"This day his majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, of 22 guns, passed this place, laden with INDIANS. What their intention is, we know not, but have many conjectures. We understand that there are about 1600 militia at Buffaloe and Lewistown, (N. York) waiting until war is declared, and the Indians, designed for an attack upon them."

COPENHAGEN, February 17.

One of our journals gives the following details of the products of the mines in Russia. They annually produce 40 poods of gold, (a pood is 40 lbs. French) 1250 poods of silver, 50,000 poods of lead, 202,657 poods of copper, 9,722,776 poods of pig iron, 5,838,957 poods of bar iron, and 3,898 poods of vitrol. The crown draws from the working of the mines an annual revenue of 6,463,535 rubles.

The course of exchange on Hamburg is at 757 per cent.

ERLANGEN, February 13.

They reckon in the kingdom of Bavaria, 2160 leagues of magnificent causeways, 28 leagues of which is supported by high and thick railing; 400 bridges over the most rapid rivers of Germany; more than 12,000 small bridges built on the great highways over running water, and all in the best possible condition.

PARIS, March 1.

The works of the navigable canal which will cross the plain of St. Denis, begun in December 1811, are in great operation. This canal which will receive the waters of the great canal of Ourcq, will commence at the east end of the village of Villette and terminate at the Seine, near the hamlet of Briche. It will have two roads for towing, each 15 metres in breadth, and two double rows of trees. The terrace work of this canal will be finished during the year 1812.

In the year 1809 the population of the department of the Maine and Loire was composed of 376,113 persons; in 1811, it amounted to 401,000, not comprising 3124 military persons encamped.

March 3.

On the 29th January, James Schiffer, laborer at Glassen, died at the age of 109. He was upwards of 50 years a widower, and pursued a very active and frugal life. At the age of 100 years he yet threshed grain at his barn, and never was sick.—He preserved his intellects sound until the last moment. The only infirmity he had was, after his 100th year, the loss of eye-sight.

A serious disaster has befallen the province of Molise, in Naples. The Bifano and several other rivers, swelled by the heavy rains, overflowed their banks. The water rushed down from the mountains, and some of the rivers rose 40 or 50 feet above their usual level. The town of Bojano was entirely laid under water, and so choaked with sand and mud, that some thousands of labourers have been employed to render the houses habitable. The province of Molise is mountainous, but contains several fertile and populous vallies, which now present the appearance of a desert.

☞ Since the last publication we have been tantalized with many reports of an engagement on our coast—We are still inclined to believe that a battle has taken place between com. Rodgers and the Belvidere—and that the rest of our squadron are in pursuit of the Jamaica fleet. It was thus after the engagement between the *President* and *Little Belt*, that we were kept for eight or ten days in suspence.

The quantity of interesting matter which these eventful times so abundantly furnish, renders it no easy task to make our selections; so many things presenting themselves and claiming a precedence, as well from their own importance as from the various taste of our readers.

The small type has been so powerfully protested against by many of our friends, that we feel compelled to abandon the *general* use of it; and shall appropriate it hereafter, except on an emergency, to the mere *record* of things that ought to be contained in a work of this kind, but which it is by no means necessary that every one should *immediately* read, either for profit or amusement. To supply this dificiency, and also increase the quantity of matter, the extensive list of patrons ought to have enabled the editor to gratify his own pride and requite his friends, by issuing a supplement every two or three weeks, (for he would liberally give of his profits to improve and embellish the work) but ——see page 285. Nevertheless the editor trusts that a little *reflection* on the part of his subscribers will remove the *embargo* laid upon his design to be generous. The secret journal of the senate is postponed, from its very great length—we have done this the more readily as it is not of *immediate* importance. Several articles from MS. are also laid over.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, July 11, 1812. [No. 45.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

Printed and published by H. Niles, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per ann.*

Triumph of Principle.

The birth day of freedom was celebrated in Baltimore with great splendor and unrivalled harmony The dawn was announced by nearly two hundred discharges of cannon, from detachments of the various volunteer companies appointed to that duty, from the fort, and the privateers in the harbor nearly ready for sea, while the bells rang a joyful peal and banished sleep from the eye-lids of a delighted community. The countenance of the people as they left their homes to perform the duties, or take part in the ceremonies of the day, presaged happiness; for in it, as in a glass, was reflected the patriot feelings of their souls. The old rejoiced to observe that the sensations *they* felt thirty-three years ago had not lost their exquisite value in the estimation of their children, whose eyes sparkled with joy: their limbs seemed also invigorated with a glorious zeal, able and willing to meet the exigencies of the times in defence of their heritage of freedom and independence, at once the gift of God and right of conquest. It was, indeed, a day of general jubilee.

At an early hour the regiments of artillery, horse and infantry, with the rifle corps attached thereto, were under arms. This elegant *brigade of volunteers*, completely armed and equipped, commanded by general *Stricker*, retired a short distance from the city, and performed, with great accuracy and precision, their evolutions in honor of the day.—Being dismissed, they re-assembled as *citizens* in Market street, and precisely at 11 o'clock, as previously arranged, the great body of the population of Baltimore and its vicinity, of all sects and classes, religious or political, moved in procession to Howard's Park, preceded by military music, to witness the ceremonies appointed for the solemn occasion.

On a concave spot, shaded trees, from whence the ground rose gently on every side but one, a stage was erected. On it were seated several distinguished and reverend gentlemen, with the mayor of the city as chairman of the meeting. Immediately in front of the stage were placed the members of the city councils, &c. and the people, as in an immense amphitheatre, covered the surrounding space, to the amount of ten thousand. While the multitude was arranging itself into order, the bands played *Yankee doodle*, which "good old tune for fun or fighting" was greeted by three most hearty and unanimous cheers. After which the Rev. Mr. *Inglis* offered an elegant and appropriate address to the throne of Grace, as well adapted to the peculiar situation of our country, as to the general wants and dependence of the people on the Divine Providence for counsel and comfort—*Samuel Sterett*, esq. then read the Declaration of Independence and *James A. Buchanan*, esq. the message of the president setting forth the causes of and recommending war, with his proclamation declaring war existed between the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and their dependencies and the United States and their territories—all of which were heartily greeted by the people. Lt. col. *Winder*, of the 14th reg. U. S. Infantry, then rose and pronounced a short but very excellent and pertinent oration; calculated to fan the sacred flame of liberty, to cherish union, promote concord, and direct the energies of the people to maintain the sovereignty of the constitution and laws of the United States—and defeat the foe. The company then dispersed, and retired to their several private places for spending the day.

But these ceremonies, however well planned or executed, formed but a small part of the pleasures of the people of Baltimore on that happy occasion. It is not for the sake of detailing *them* that we have occupied so large a space in our work, but to describe and give effect to the *universal harmony* that prevailed among all sects, ranks and conditions of the people—to shew the general zeal manifested for the prosperity of our beloved country, and the fixed determination to rally round the law as the anchor of hope and pledge of felicity. Party discriminations were consolidated into a generous *American* feeling, and every one seemed willing to make a reasonable allowance for the political aberrations of his neighbor from what he himself esteemed orthodox points, charitably believing that their object and aim was the same—*to wit*, the safety of the republic and the discomfiture of its enemies. We pretend not to say that all the people agreed as to their internal concerns, nor perhaps ought they to do so—but we venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that but one sentiment prevailed as to the *exterior* relations of the United States. The arrangements made by the general committee were eminently calculated to bring about this happy union, and the *patriot*, resident in any part of our widely extended country, let him be called by what name he may, will rejoice that the *people* of Baltimore, the whole people of this prosperous city and neighborhood, have erected a temple to *Concord*. May they preserve it by moderation and justice, sacred and inviolate!

That readers at a distance may duly appreciate the facts as here stated, we are reluctantly compelled to resort to the party phrases of the times, to enlighten their view of them. It is notorious that four-fifths of the population of Baltimore are *democrats* or *republicans*—but on the committee of arrangement were several *federal* gentlemen. The Rev. Mr. *Inglis* is considered as a *federalist*, and Messrs. *Sterett* and *Winder* are universally acknowledged as such. Further, the *Washington society*, wholly composed of *federalists*, by an unanimous resolve, so arranged their accustomed exercises as to give the members an opportunity to join the general procession, which they did; and the oration pronounced before them by *Virgil Maxcey*, esq. is spoken of, by *republicans* who heard it, as exceptionable in its matter and excellent in its manner.—Putting all these circumstances together, our readers will conclude with us, that a *foreign nation* has nothing to hope for from the party divisions of the people of Baltimore.

It may also be stated, that the convivial meetings of the citizens, which were uncommonly numerous, were as much mixed as the procession. Their

toasts and sentiments breathe a *general language*, pure as that of the *whigs of the revolution*, on similar occasions; long before the present opposing parties took their rise, and all were known as *whigs* or *tories*.

Let this generous feeling prevail, and we bid defiance to *Europe* in arms. That it will prevail we cannot permit ourselves to doubt, whatever a few desperate and unprincipled partizans may say.—What country have we to desire but this? What form of government to hope for better calculated to secure our happiness than the one we possess? If we look at Europe, and behold the wants and oppressions of its population—see the rich grinding down the face of the poor, and the poor in a state of starvation for the mere necessaries of life: and then turn our eyes to the general ease and prosperity of the people of the United States, under the mildest government in the world, appointed of ourselves, and acting according to the will of the majority—shall we not be led to bless the Great Bestower of every good and perfect gift, and solemnly resolve to defend, at every hazard and cost, such inestimable advantages? Or shall we become *traitors to ourselves*, and jeopardize the whole by squabbling whether *Madison*, *Clinton* or *Pinkney* shall be our chief magistrate, and, *according to the constitution*, administer the government? Our first and great business is to support the law and defeat the common enemy—that being done, we will quietly proceed to correct abuses if they exist, and cleanse the body politic, if corrupted—not as men who would *christianize* the world with *fire* and *sword*, and other oppressions and grievances, to be found in all the canting hypocritical church establishments of the old world, but as brethren, to reason together, to convince each others hearts of error; and incline them, in virtue, to pursue the better way. DO THIS AND BE INVINCIBLE.

It is cause of sincere congratulation to the people of the United States and to the friends of liberty in every part of the world, to discover that the *holy spirit of union* is working mightily among our citizens. Party, or faction, had so fairly seized on the minds of some that they could not shake it off immediately. They are not yet enabled fully to appreciate the exact situation of *their country*, constitutionally, and after years of patience and forbearance, involved in war with a *foregn nation*, with whom they have had such intimate connection by commerce and otherwise. The interests of some are *particularly* injured by the war, as they must be in any event of the kind; and they are dissatisfied. But when the whole community shall have time for reflection, the great body of the people will settle down into a genuine American feeling—all will admit that there are abundant causes for war with Great Britain, and resolve by unity of action to harrass and distress the foe and bring him to terms, as speedily as possible. In the mean time let the majority bear patiently with the honest differences of opinion of their brethren—between which and *treason* there is a vast distinction. If the gallant *Rodgers* shall return from his present cruize, after having captured, sunk or destroyed 50 or 60 ships of the enemy—or the brave *Hull* shall break up the infernal nests at *Amherstburg* and *Malden*, every American will rejoice. The tide of joy (as well as of sorrow) will flow through a common channel.

It is only necessary to add, that in this city the day passed over without even an *accident* to mar its pleasures or disturb the general harmony.

Oration

Delivered on the 4th of July, 1812, at the celebration of American Independence, in Howard's Park, (Baltimore) by

LIEUT. COLONEL WM. H. WINDER.

When it is recollected that the task which has now devolved on me, was originally assigned to an orator* whose eloquence can adorn the most exalted topics; that but a few days have been allowed to treat a subject that might fully occupy the protracted efforts of the most vigorous and brilliant imagination; that this fragment of time has been broken by a multitude of pressing avocations, which have perpetually solicited my attention from the subject, it will readily be understood that I meet my situation with the most unaffected consciousness of incompetence to equal the great expectations which this occasion must excite.

The authors of the ceremonies of this day, moved by a pure and holy patriotism, have become the apostles of concord, of conciliation. They have engaged in the noble work of assuaging the exacerbated passions of political partizans, and under the influence of this spirit have selected me as one of the ministers of their designs. My confidence springs from their choice—my qualifications from the unfeigned sincerity in which I co-operate with their wishes.

It is now thirty-six years since the fathers of our nation, stimulated by an attempt to impose upon them the bonds of slavery, declared their country free and independent. The tyrant wielded the resources of a great and powerful nation, then at peace with the rest of the world; and free to devote its whole power to crush the first efforts of resistance. Our country was then trammelled by the fetters of various governments, all flowing from and dependent on the will of our oppressor. It presented a thin population scattered over a vast extent of territory—disunited by habits and local circumstances, without even a name as a nation—without revenue and destitute of all warlike munitions or organized military force.

It was under these discouraging circumstances that our memorable declaration of independence was ushered forth to the world.——Difficulties which might have deterred, and dangers which might have appalled the stoutest resolutions, encompassed their way on all sides; but animated by an invogorating zeal for liberty, they boldly resolved to surmount them—to break their chains—or perish in the attempt.

A band of heroes, who would have shed new lustre on the brightest days of Roman or Grecian history, gathered round the new raised banners of their country. Under a series of gloomy and disastrous events, they evinced an inflexible fortitude united with the most active courage. Adversity was made to yield the wholesome fruit of experience, and the flowers of victory were engrafted upon the thorns of defeat. Our unjust and infatuated tyrant, who, counting on our imbecility, had despised our manly but just remonstrances, was vanquished—was humbled and compelled in the most solemn manner to acknowledge, as the legitimate assertion of our rights, that declaration which, in the inso-

*William Pinkney, esq. attorney general of the United States, was originally appointed to deliver the oration—the reading of the declaration of independence being assigned to lieut. col. Winder; but unexpected absence from the city prevented Mr. P. from complying with the request of the committee.
ED. REG.

lence of power, had been branded as rebellious.—Yes, my fellow citizens, the result of that glorious struggle was, that you have the proud right of celebrating this day as the anniversary of your independence and liberty. But for the magnanimous patriotism of the sages and heroes of the revolution, you might have had to deplore it the era of hopeless slavery.

Our wrongs first, our dangers afterwards, had supplied the want of a regular and well constituted government—our patriotism and courage, the want of resources. But the struggle over, the danger passed, the frailty of our nature had nearly proved fatal to us. Discontents, jealousies, resentment for the supposed ingratitude of their country had begun to swell the breasts of many of those gallant heroes who had in the field so nobly vindicated the liberties and avenged the wrongs of their country. In an ill-fated moment they seemed ready to surrender the rich prize of their victories into the grasp of their vanquished, exasperated foe, and to tarnish the bright mantle of glory which surrounded them.

At this awful portentuous moment, Washington, transcendant among heroes and patriots, appeared again to save them—at his approach, the genius of discord retired, abashed and confounded; he renewed fortitude and sustained his war-worn companions, and confirmed them in the resolution to sacrifice every comfort, to suffer every distress to complete the salvation of their country. Their private grievances, their galling discontents, their heart rending anguish from supposed ingratitude, were all sacrificed on the altar of their country.

Can we recollect this magnanimous effort, this glorious surrender of irritated feeling; of exasperated passion—and refuse to banish from our bosoms the intollerant spirit of faction, excited from no personal injuries, springing from no unrequited scenes of danger and suffering; but arising solely from a difference of opinion upon subjects, about which the wisest and best men may and have honestly differed? No, my countrymen, this assemblage, indiscriminately composed of persons of all parties, uniting together the hail the return of this auspicious day, is no slight evidence that the spirit of the fathers of our independence has descended upon us; that we are not altogether unworthy of them.

But this is not the only, perhaps not the greatest instance of mananimity in the sacrifice of private feeling, of party animosity and rankling passion, to public weal which the short history of our country affords.

The political association which, under the sting of injustice and the pressure of danger, served to unite us together and conduct us through the revolution, was found insufficient, when those extrinsic causes of union and concert were removed.

The history of mankind furnished no example of a government founded upon the free and deliberate choice of a nation. This glory was reserved for our happy country. But when it is recollected how various, how extensive, how complicated this subject was in itself, how interwoven with the motley, heterogeneous, conflicting passions, wants and local diversities of this extended empire; how easy it was for vice and ambition, without danger of detection, to assume the garb of virtue and patriotism, the formation of a government, which might secure the happiness of their country, presented a task, in the accomplishment of which, the most persevering vigor might despair and the most sagacious intellect have been confounded. The heroes and statesmen of the revolution, supported by some of their younger brethren, who had caught the flame of patriotism from them, boldly undertook the arduous labor. All the anticipated difficulties and many not foreseen were successfully encountered, and from the united wisdom of as bright a constellation of statesmen as ever acted together, sprang our present unrivalled form of government. This government was the result, not of the profoundest wisdom only, but of the most disinterested virtue: political animosities, local interests, private grievances, state consequence, favorite systems; in fine the most powerful and obstinate passions of the human heart, were all surrendered as the price of its purchase.

Departed heroes, witness that your generous example is not lost on us—Genius of America, spirit of Washington, look down and behold our obedience to thy parting admonitions!

The fruit of this government has been a series of twenty years of unexampled prosperity—the ultimate measure of human happiness was here filled up—in the condition of humanity, reason has nothing more to hope.

But all sublunary affairs are transitory and we this day stand admonished that we must not allow ourselves to subside into the idle dream of undisturbed enjoyment or the unwarrantable hope that we are to enjoy happiness without the allotted price of its purchase.

The great rival competitors of Europe for power and dominion, viewed with corroding jealousy and distrust, the rising consequence and power of our country: a thick and rapid succession of injuries and insults has been heaped upon us; the struggle between them seems to have been which could multiply their wrongs and enormities with most ingenuity—patience, forbearance and remonstrance on our part have been opposed to them as long as a just and proper respect for ourselves would permit; we have at length been roused under our injuries, and, no other hope remaining, have appealed to the God of battle for redress—*Arise then*, my countrymen, *and with all your strength second the appeal which has been made by the constituted authorities of your government*—What was before a *question* has now become a *law*—let us therefore, by an *united, vigorous effort* prove, that however we may differ on particular questions of policy, we shall ever hold inviolate the obedience which we owe to every legitimate act of our government, and shall always oppose an undivided resistance against every hostile assailant.

Dandled as we have been in the lap of prosperity, and enervated by an indulgence in the gratifications which rapidly increasing wealth and luxury afford; we had, I fear, begun to fall off from the spirit of our revolutionary fathers; our high and keen sense of insult and injury was blunted by the baneful influence of luxurious peace, and our ardent sensibility, our jealous regard of national honor began to fade before the meretricious charms of inglorious ease and tranquility.

A nation to be great, must disregard privation, toil and danger, in comparison with national glory—to be happy, she must prefer safe and honorable peace to restless and warlike ambition; but to secure safe and honorable peace, she must prefer even the horrors of war to unsafe and inglorious peace: shew yourselves ready to act on these maxims, *now and at all times*, and you may soon have and preserve an honorable and lasting peace; your rights, your happiness, your glory, will find a congenial atmosphere, and will flourish with renewed and increasing security and splendour.

Let us cautiously avoid undervaluing the power, resources and character of our adversary: we wage

war with a great, gallant and powerful nation; the struggle requires that we bring to the contest our united will and power. Let every one devote himself zealously to discharge his duty, and we shall terminate the conflict triumphantly; but if we come to the contest with distracted wills and divided power, we shall certainly prolong and increase its evils, and may even render the issue doubtful.—Dissention, discord, tumult and violence, will lead us into the horrors of a civil war, and prepare us an easy victim of foreign conquest or domestic despotism—our excellent government; our prosperity and happiness; that great pillar of our salvation, UNION may be swept away, and the remembrance of it only preserved, to embitter the sorrows of our posterity and aggravate the sigh of despair which will be heaved for the folly and infatuation of their ancestors.

"Your government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, free in its principle, in the distribution of its powers uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty.

"The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissention, which in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism—but this leads to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

"There is an opinion that parties in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the government and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, with certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character; in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged—From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose—and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it; a fire not to be quenched, it demands an uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame; lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

When retiring from a career of public life, more uniformly great and virtuous than any before had been exhibited, and seeking the shade of retirement and tranquility, it was thus that Washington addressed his countrymen. Let the principles which he inculcated sink deep into your hearts and animate your conduct, so shall he not have lived in vain, and you reap the rich harvest of happiness and freedom which his virtues, aided by the courage and patriotism of your ancestors, have acquired, and which their generous example makes it your imperious duty, as I am sure it is your settled determination, to transmit unimpaired to your posterity.

Senatorial Address.

Address of the Senate, to the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The senate announce to their constituents that WAR exists between the United States and Great Britain and its dependencies. This last resort of injured nations is at all times a most serious event; at the present peculiarly solemn. It is a war against violence and rapacity, by an unoffending nation, aloof from the vortex and collision of European politics—whose utmost ambition was to live in honorable peace with the world—at home to enjoy the equal benefits of a republican government—and abroad to carry the productions of its soil and industry in the usual channels of legitimate commerce.

We will not enter into a detail of the injuries inflicted on us, nor of the flimsey pretexts by which she has affected to justify her outrages—It is sufficient to say that England no longer pretends to disguise her ambitious designs, under the pretence of retaliation on her enemy. She asserts her unbounded right to dominion, only because she assumes unbounded power. She annexes conditions to the repeal of her orders which she knows we have no right to require of her enemy—which she knows are impossible—thus adding mockery to her long train of perpetrated injuries. With the boldness of the highwayman, she has, at last, stripped the mask from violence, and vindicates her aggressions and impressments on the only plea of tyrants: that of whim and convenience. The same plea extends to the weltering victim of savage barbarity on our frontiers.

It was not sufficient that we were remote from European politics, and courted peace under every sacrifice:—acquiesced in minor injuries—remonstrated against those of a deeper die—forbode until forbearance became pusillanimity—and finally retired from the scene of controversy, with the delusive hope that a spirit of moderation might succeed that of violence and rapine. We were hunted on the ocean—Our property was seized upon by the convulsive grasp of our now open and acknowledged enemy, and our citizens forced into a cruel and ignominious vassalage. And when we retired, we were pursued to the threshold of our territory—outrages of an enormous cast, perpetrated in our bays and harbours—the tomahawk of the savage uplifted against the parent—the wife—the infant, on our frontiers:—and spies and incendiaries sent into the bosom of our country to plot with the desperate and ambitious the dismemberment of our government, and involve us in all the horrors of a civil war.

We have sought in vain for the motives of this horrible warfare. What British subject has ever been personally injured by America? What British property has ever been confiscated or condemned? What insult has ever been offered to the ensigns of national authority? In a time of profound peace,—when we were supplying their citizens with the products of our soil, and replenishing their coffers by a lucrative commerce—with no disputes concerning territory—with no armies or navies to excite their national jealousies—We have experienced injuries and outrages, at which the humanity of modern warfare revolts.

The constituted authorities of the United States, in congress assembled, submitting the justice of their cause to the God of battles, have at length de-

clared WAR against this implacable foe: a WAR for the protection of commerce:—A WAR for the liberties of our citizens:—A WAR for our national sovereignty and independence:—A WAR for our republican form of government, against the machinations of despotism.

The senate affect not to disguise from their constituents, that the times are times of peril. The enemies of republics are on the alert. The present is deemed the favorable time for the dismemberment of the union—that favorite project of the British government—which has been attempted by their authorised agent—and we have alarming proofs is countenanced and cherished by citizens of this government. Yes—we say with assurance, that a deep and deadly design is formed against our happy union. We say it from conviction forced upon our minds—from declarations from responsible sources: from intrigues that have existed between the enemies of republics and an authorised British spy—and from a settled determination in individuals to oppose the government in the prosecution of the war now forced on us.

The senate will not assert that there exists a party (in the two grand divisions into which parties are generally divided in the United States, and on which the senate are reluctantly compelled to animadvert) which gives countenance to such nefarious projects. The great body of the people are Americans. It is the enemies of republics of whom we speak—monarchists in principle and by profession; who disguise not their enmity to our happy government, and do not conceal their intention to embrace the opportunity of popular disaffection and commotion to attempt a revolution.—Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the crisis, and with the dangers attendant on our beloved country, as well from our declared enemies as our intestine foes, the Senate have contemplated the duties which as members of the social compact each individual owes to his country—and they declare them to be a firm support of the government of his choice. The rightful authority has decreed. Opposition must cease: He that is not for his country is against it. The precedents on record will serve for your guide. When engaged with this same enemy, our fathers obeyed the calls of their country, expressed through the authority of their edicts. In imitation of their example, let the laws every where be obeyed with the most prompt alacrity; let the constituted authorities be aided by the patriotic efforts of individuals; let the friends of government rally under committees of public safety, in each town, district and plantation; let a common centre be formed by a committee in each county, that seasonable information may be given of every movement of the enemy. Let our young men who compose the militia, be ready to march at a moment's warning to any part of our shores in defence of our coast. These precautions are rendered necessary against our external foe, and the internal machinations she may again attempt. These measures are sanctified by the example of our fathers in our revolutionary struggle—And relying on the patriotism of the whole people, let us commit our cause to the God of battles, and implore his aid and success in the preservation of our dearest rights and privileges.

IN SENATE, June 26, 1812—Read and accepted.

SAMUEL DANA, *President.*

[The address of the house of representatives shall be inserted hereafter.]

An Address

Of Members of the House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States to their Constituents, on the subject of the war with Great Britain.

The undersigned, Members of the House of Representatives, to their Constituents.

A republic has for its basis the capacity and right of the people to govern themselves. A main principle of a representative republic is the responsibility of the representatives to their constituents. Freedom and publicity of debate are essential to the preservation of such forms of government. Every arbitrary abridgment of the right of speech in representatives, is a direct infringement of the liberty of the people. Every unnecessary concealment of their proceedings, an approximation towards tyranny. When, by systematic rules, a majority takes to itself the right at its pleasure, of limiting speech, or denying it, altogether; when secret sessions multiply; and in proportion to the importance of questions, is the studious concealment of debate, a people may be assured, that such practices continuing, their freedom is but short-lived.

Reflections, such as these have been forced upon the attention of the undersigned, members of the house of representatives of the United States, by the events of the present session of congress. They have witnessed a principle, adopted as the law of the house, by which, under a novel application of the previous question, a power is assumed by the majority to deny the privilege of speech, at any stage, and under any circumstance of debate. And recently, by an unprecedented assumption, the right to give reasons for an original motion, has been made to depend upon the will of the majority.

Principles more hostile than these to the existence of representative liberty, cannot easily be conceived. It is not, however, on these accounts, weighty as they are, that the undersigned have undertaken this address. A subject of higher and more immediate importance impels them to the present duty.

The momentous question of war with Great Britain, is decided. On this topic, so vital to your interests, the right of public debate, in the face of the world and especially of their constituents, has been denied to your representatives. They have been called into secret session, on this most interesting of all your public relations, although the circumstances of the time and of the nation, afforded no one reason for secrecy, unless it be found in the apprehension of the effect of public debate, on public opinion; or of public opinion on the result of the vote.

Except the message of the president of the U.States, which is now before the public, nothing confidential was communicated. That message contained no fact not previously known. No one reason for war was intimated, but such as was of a nature public and notorious. The intention to wage war and invade Canada, had been long since openly avowed. The object of hostile menace had been ostentatiously announced. The inadequacy of both our army and navy, for successful invasion, and the insufficiency of the fortifications for the security of our seaboard were, every where known. Yet the doors of congress were shut upon the people. They have been carefully kept in ignorance of the progress of measures, until the purposes of administration were consummated, and the fate of the country sealed. In a situation so extraordinary, the undersigned have deemed it their duty by no act of theirs to sanction a proceeding, so novel and arbitrary. (On the contrary, they made every attempt, in their power to obtain publicity for their proceedings. All such attempts were vain. When this momentous subject was stated, as for debate; they demanded that the doors should be opened.

This being refused, they declined discussion; being perfectly convinced, from indications, too plain to be misunderstood, that in the house, all argument, with closed doors, was hopeless; and that any act, giving implied validity to so flagrant an abuse of power, would be little less than treachery to the essential rights of a free people. In the situation to which the undersigned have thus been reduced, they are compelled reluctantly to resort to this public declaration of such views of the state and relations of the country, as determined their judgment and vote upon the question of war. A measure of this kind has appeared to the undersigned to be more imperiously demanded, by the circumstances of a message and manifesto being prepared, and circulated at public expense, in which the causes for war were enumerated and the motives for it concentrated, in a manner suited to agitate and influence the public mind. In executing this task, it will be the study of the undersigned to reconcile the great duty they owe to the people, with that constitutional respect, which is due to the administrators of public concerns.

In commencing this view of our affairs, the undersigned would fail in duty to themselves, did they refrain from recurring to the course, in relation to public measures, which they adopted and have undeviatingly pursued from the commencement of this long and eventful session; in which they deliberately sacrificed every minor consideration to, what they deemed, the best interests of the country.

For a succession of years the undersigned have from principle disapproved, a series of restrictions upon commerce, according to their estimation, inefficient as respected foreign nations and injurious, chiefly, to ourselves. Success, in the system, had become identified with the pride, the character, and the hope of our cabinet. As is natural with men, who have a great stake on the success of a favorite theory, pertinacity seemed to increase as its hopelessness became apparent. As the inefficiency of this system could not be admitted by its advocates, without ensuring its abandonment, ill success, was carefully attributed to the influence of opposition.

To this cause the people were taught to charge its successive failures and not to its intrinsic imbecility. In this state of things the undersigned deemed it proper, to take away the apology for al-

herence to this oppressive system. They were desirous, at a period so critical in public affairs, as far as was consistent with the independence of opinion, to contribute to the restoration of harmony in the public councils, and concord among the people. And if any advantage could be thus obtained in our foreign relations, the undersigned, being engaged, in no purpose of personal or party advancement, would rejoice in such an occurrence.

The course of public measures also, at the opening of the session, gave hope that enlarged and enlightened system of defence, with provision, for security of our maritime rights, was about to be commenced; a purpose, which, wherever found, they deemed it their duty to foster, by giving to any system of measures, thus comprehensive, as unobstructed a course as was consistent with their general sense of public duty. After a course of policy, thus liberal and conciliatory, it was cause of regret that a communication should have been purchased by an unprecedented expenditure of secret service money; and used by the chief magistrate, to disseminate suspicion and jealousy; and excite resentment, among the citizens, by suggesting imputations against a portion of them, as unmerited by their patriotism, as unwarranted by evidence.

It has always been the opinion of the undersigned, that a system of peace was the policy, which most comported with the character, condition and interests of the United States; that their remoteness from the theatre of contest, in Europe, was their peculiar felicity, and that nothing but a necessity, absolutely imperious, should induce them to enter as parties into wars, in which every consideration of virtue and policy seems to be forgotten, under the overbearing sway of rapacity and ambition. There is a new era in human affairs. The European world is convulsed. The advantages of our own situation are peculiar.—"Why* quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interests, humor, or caprice?"

In addition to the many moral and prudential considerations, which should deter thoughtful men from hastening into the perils of such a war, there were some peculiar to the United States, resulting from the texture of the government, in no small degree experimental, composed of powerful and independent sovereignties associated in relations, some of which are critical, as well as novel; should not be hastily precipitated into situations calculated to put to trial, the strength of the moral bond, by which they are united. Of all states, that of war is most likely to call into activity the passions, which are hostile and dangerous to such a form of government. Time is yet important to our country to settle and mature its recent institutions. Above all, it appeared to the undersigned from signs not to be mistaken, that if we entered upon this war, we did it as a divided people; not only from a sense of the inadequacy of our means to success, but from moral and political objections of great weight and very general influence.

It appears to the undersigned, that the wrongs, of which the United States have to complain, although in some aspects, very grievous to our interests, and, in many, humiliating to our pride, were yet of a nature, which in the present state of the world, either would not justify war, or which war would not remedy.—Thus for instance, the hovering of British vessels upon our coasts, and the occasional insults to our ports, imperiously demanded such a systematic application of harbor and sea-coast defence, as would repel such aggressions, but in no light can they be considered as making a resort to war, at the present time, on the part of the United States, either necessary or expedient.—So also, with respect to the Indian war, of the origin of which, but very imperfect information has as yet been given to the public. Without any express act of congress, an expedition was, last year, set on foot, and prosecuted into Indian territory, which had been relinquished by treaty, on the part of the United States.—And now we are told about the agency of British traders, as to Indian hostilities. It deserves consideration, whether there has been such provident attention, as would have been proper to remove any cause of complaint, either real or imaginary, which the Indians might allege, and to secure their friendship. With all the sympathy and anxiety excited by the state of that frontier; important as it may be, to apply adequate means of protection, against the Indians, how is its safety ensured by a declaration of war, which adds the British to the number of enemies?

As "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" has not induced the the two houses of congress to concur in declaring the reasons, or motives, for their enacting the declaration of war, the undersigned and the public are left to search, elsewhere, for causes either real or ostensible. If we are to consider the president of the United States, and the committee of the house of representatives, on foreign relations, as speaking on this solemn occasion, for congress, the United States have three principal topics of complaint against Great Britain. Impressments;—blockades;—and orders in council.

Concerning the subject of impressment, the undersigned sympathize with our unfortunate seamen, the victims of this abuse of power, and participate in the national sensibility, on their account. They do not conceal for themselves, both its importance and its difficulty; and they are well aware how stubborn is the will and how blind the vision of powerful nations, when great interests grow into controversy.

But, before a resort to war for such interests, a moral nation will consider what is just, and a wise nation what is expedient. If the exercise of any right to the full extent of its abstract nature, be inconsistent with the safety of another nation, morality seems to require that, in practice, its exercise should, in this respect, be modified. If it be proposed to vindicate any right by war, wisdom demands that it should be of a nature, by war to be obtained. The interests connected with the subject of impressment are unquestionably great to both nations; and in the full extent of abstract right as asserted by each, perhaps irreconcilable.

The government of the United States asserts the broad principle that the flag of their merchant vessels shall protect the mariners. This privilege is claimed, although every person on board, except the captain, may be an alien.

The British government asserts that the allegiance of their subjects is inalienable, in time of war, and that their seamen, found on the sea, the common highway of nations, shall not be protected, by the flag of private merchant vessels.

The undersigned deem it unnecessary here to discuss the question of the American claim, for the immunity of their flag. But they cannot refrain from viewing it as a principle, of a nature very broad and comprehensive; to the abuse of which, the temptations are strong and numerous. And they do maintain that, before the calamities of war, in vindication of such a principle be incurred, and the means of negociation should be exhausted, and that also every practicable attempt should be made to regulate the exercise of the right; so that the acknowledged injury, resulting to other nations, should be checked, if not prevented. They are clearly of opinion, that the peace of this happy and rising community should not be abandoned, for the sake of affording facilities to cover French property; or to employ British seamen.

The claim of Great Britain to the services of her seamen, is neither novel, nor peculiar. The doctrine of allegiance for which she contends, is common to all the governments of Europe. France, as well as England, has maintained it for centuries. Both nations claim, in time of war, the services of their subjects. Both by decrees forbid their entering into foreign employ. Both recall them by proclamation.

No man can doubt that, in the present state of the French marine, if American merchant vessels were met at sea, having French seamen on board, France would take them. Will any man believe that the United States would go to war against France, on this account?

For very obvious reasons, this principle occasions little collision with France, or with any other nation, the people of the United States are closely assimilated in blood, language, intercourse, habits, dress, manners and character. When Britain is at war and the U. States neutral, the merchant service of the United States, holds out to British seamen, temptations almost irresistible; high wages and peaceful employ, instead of low wages and war service; safety, in lieu of hazard; entire independence, in the place of qualified servitude.

That England whose situation is insular, who is engaged in a war apparently for existence, whose seamen are her bulwark, should look upon the effect of our principle upon her safety, with jealousy, is inevitable; and that she will not hazard the practical consequences of its unregulated exercise, is certain. The question, therefore, presented, directly, for the decision of the thoughtful and virtuous mind, in this country, is—whether war, for such an abstract right be justifiable, before attempting to guard against its injurious tendency by legislative regulation in failure of treaty.

A dubious right should be advanced with hesitation. An extreme right should be asserted with discretion. Moral duty requires that a nation, before it appeals to arms, should have been not only true to itself, but that it should have failed in no duty to others. If the exercise of a right in an unregulated manner, be in effect a standing invitation to the subjects of a foreign power to become deserters and traitors, is it no injury to that power?

Certainly moral obligation demands that the right of flag, like all other human rights, should be so used, as, that while it protects what is our own, it should not injure what is another's. In a practical view, and so long as the right of flag is restrained, by no regard to the undeniable interests of others, a war, on account of impressments, is only a war for the right of employing British seamen on board American merchant vessels.

The claim of Great Britain pretends to no further extent than to take British seamen from private merchant vessels. In the exercise of this claim her officers take American seamen, and foreign seamen, in the American service; and although she disclaims such abuses, and proffers redress, when known, yet undoubtedly grievous injuries have resulted to the seamen of the United States.—But the question is, can war be proper for such cause before all hope of reasonable accommodation has failed? Even after the extinguishment of such hope, can it be proper until our own practice be so regulated as to remove in such foreign nation, any reasonable apprehension of injury?

The undersigned are clearly of opinion that the employment of British seamen, in the merchant service of the United States, is as little reconcilable with the permanent as the present interest of the United States. The encouragement of foreign seamen is the discouragement of the native American.

The duty of government towards this valuable class of men, is not only to protect but to patronise them. And this cannot be done more effectually, than by seeming to American citizens the privileges of American navigation.

The question of impressment, like every other question relative to commerce, has been treated in such a manner that what was possessed is lost without obtaining what was sought. Pretensions, right in theory, and important in interests, urged, without due consideration of our relative power, have eventuated in a practical abandonment, both of what we hoped and what we enjoyed. In attempting to spread our flag over foreigners, its distinctive character has been lost to our own citizens.

The American seaman, whose interest it is to have no competitors in his employment, is sacrificed, that British seamen may have equal privileges with himself.

Ever since the United States has been a nation, this subject has been a matter of complaint and negociation; and every former administration have treated it according to its obvious nature, as a subject rather for arrangement than for war. It existed in the time of Washington; yet this father of his country recommended

* Washington.

no such resort. It existed in the time of Adams, yet notwithstanding the zeal in support of our maritime rights which distinguished his administration, war was never suggested by him as the remedy. During the eight years Mr. Jefferson stood at the helm of affairs, it still continued a subject of controversy and negociation; but it was never made a cause for war. It was reserved for the present administration to press the topic to the extreme and most dreadful resort of nations; although England has officially disavowed the right of impressment as it respects native citizens, and an arrangement might well be made consistent with the fair pretensions of such as are naturalized.

That the real state of this question may be understood, the undersigned recur to the following facts as supported by official documents. Mr. King, when minister in England, obtained a disavowal of the British government of the right to impress American seamen, naturalized as well as native, on the high seas. An arrangement had advanced nearly to a conclusion upon this basis, and was broken off only because Great Britain insisted to retain the right on the narrow seas. What, however was the opinion of the American minister on the probability of an arrangement, appears from the public documents communicated to congress in the session of 1808, as stated by Mr. Madison, in these words: "At the moment the articles were expected to be signed, an exception of 'the narrow seas' was urged and insisted on by lord St. Vincents, and being utterly inadmissible on our part, the negociation was abandoned."

Mr. King seems to be of opinion, however, that "with more time than was left him for the experiment, the objection might have been overcome." What time was left Mr. King for the experiment, or whether any was ever made, has not been disclosed to the public. Mr. King soon after returned to America. It is manifest from Mr. King's expression, that he was limited in point of time, and it is equally clear that his opinion was, that an adjustment could take place. That Mr. Madison was also of the same opinion is demonstrated by his letters to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, dated the 2d of February, 1807, in which he uses these expressions: "I take it for granted, that you have not failed to make due use of the arrangement concerted by Mr. King with lord Hawkesbury, in the year 1802, for settling the question of impressment. *On that occasion, and under that administration, the British principle was fairly renounced in favor of the right of our flag, lord Hawkesbury having agreed to prohibit impressments on the "high seas,"* and lord St. Vincents requiring nothing more than an exception of the narrow seas, an exception resting on the obsolete claim of Great Britain to some peculiar dominion over them." Here, then we have a full acknowledgment that Great Britain was willing to renounce the right of impressment on the high seas in favor of our flag; that she was anxious to arrange the subject.

It further appears that the British ministry called for an interview with Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, on this topic; that they stated the nature of the claim, the king's prerogative: that they had consulted the crown officers and the board of admiralty, who all concurred in sentiment, that under the circumstances of the nation, the relinquishment of the right was a measure which the government could not adopt, without taking on itself a responsibility which no ministry would be willing to meet, however pressing the exigency might be. They offered, however, on the part of Great Britain to pass laws making it penal for British commanders to impress American citizens on board of American vessels, on the high seas, if America would pass a law, making it penal for the officers of the United States to grant certificates of citizenship to British subjects. This will be found in the same documents, in a letter from Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney to Mr. Madison, dated 11th November 1806. Under their peremptory instructions, this proposition on the part of Great Britain, could not be acceded to by our ministers. Such, however, was the temper and anxiety of England, and such the candor and good sense of our ministers, that *an honorable and advantageous arrangement did take place.* The authority of Mr. Monroe, then minister at the court of Great Britain, now secretary of state, and one of the present administration, who have recommended war with England, and assigned impressments as a cause, supports the undersigned in asserting, that it was honorable and advantageous; for in a letter from Richmond, dated the 28th of February, 1808, to Mr. Madison, the following expressions are used by Mr. Monroe: "I have on the contrary, always believed, and still do believe, that the ground on which that interest [impressment] was placed by the paper of the British commissioners of 8th November 1806, and the explanation which accompanied it, *was both honorable and advantageous to the United States*; that it contained a concession in their favor on the part of Great Britain on the great principle in contestation, never before made by a formal and obligatory act of their government, which was highly favorable to their interest."

With the opinion of Mr. King, so decidedly expressed, with the official admission of Mr. Madison, with the explicit declaration of Mr. Monroe, all concurring that Great Britain was ready to abandon impressment on the high seas, and with an honorable and advantageous arrangement actually made by Mr. Monroe, how can it be pretended that all hope of settlement has failed; how can this subject furnish a proper cause of war.

With respect to the subject of blockades; the principle of the law of nations, as asserted by the United States, is, that a blockade can only be justified when supported by an adequate force. In theory this principle is admitted by Great Britain. It is alleged, however, that in practice, she disregards that principle.

The order of blockade, which has been made a specific ground of complaint, is that of the 16th of May, 1806.——Yet, strange as it may seem, this order, which is now made one ground of war between the two countries, was, at the time of its first issuing, viewed as an act of favor and conciliation. On this subject it is necessary to be explicit. The vague and indeterminate manner in which the American and French governments, in their official papers, speak of this order of blockade is calculated to mislead. An importance is attached to it, of which, in the opinion of the undersigned, it is not worthy. Let the facts speak for themselves.

In August 1804, the British established a blockade at the entrance of the French ports running them from Fecamp to Ostend; and from their proximity to the British coasts, and the absence of all complaint, we may be permitted to believe that it was a legal blockade, enforced according to the usages of nations. On the 16th of May 1806, the English secretary of state, Mr. Fox, notified to our minister at London, that his government had thought fit to direct necessary measures to be taken for the blockade of the coasts, rivers and ports from the river Elbe to the river Brest, both inclusive.*

In point of fact as the terms used in the order will shew, this paper which has become a substantive and avowed cause for non-intercourse, embargo and war, is a blockade, only of the places, on the French coast from Ostend to the Seine, and even as to these it is, merely, as it professes to be, a continuance of a former and existing blockade. For, with respect to the residue of the coast, trade of neutrals is admitted, with the exception only, of enemy's property and articles contraband of war, which are liable to be taken without a blockade; and except the direct colonial trade of the enemy, which Great Britain allowed to be free by the law of nations. Why the order was thus extended in its form, while in effect it added nothing to orders and regulations already existing, will be known by adverting to papers which are before the world. In 1806, France had yet colonies, and the wound inflicted on our feelings, by the interference of the British government in our trade with those colonies, had been the cause of remonstrance and negociation. At the moment when the order of May, 1806, was made, Mr. Monroe, the present secretary of state, then our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Great Britain, was in treaty on the subject of the carrying trade, and judging on the spot, and at the time, he unhesitatingly gave his opinion, that the order was made to favor American views and interests. This idea is unequivocally expressed in Mr. Monroe's letters to Mr. Madison of the 17th and 20th† of May, and of the 9th of June 1806.

And as late as October 1811, the same gentleman, writing, as secretary of state, to the British minister, speaking of the same order of blockade of May 1806, says—"it strictly was little more than a blockade of the coast from Seine to Ostend." "The object was to afford to the United States an accommodation respecting the colonial trade."

It appears then, that this order was, in point of fact, made to favor our trade, and was so understood and admitted by the government of this country, at that time and since; that, instead of extending prior blockades, it lessened them; that the country from Seine to Brest, and from Ostend to Elbe, was inserted to open them to our colonial trade, and for our accommodation, and that it was never made the subject of complaint by the American government during its practical continuance; that is, not until the first order in council; and indeed not until the first of May 1810; and until after the American government was apprised of the ground, which it was the will of France should be taken on the subject.

Of this we have the most decisive proof in the offers made under the administration of Mr. Jefferson for the discontinuance of the embargo as it related to Great Britain; none of which required the repeal of the blockade of May 1806; and also in the arrangement made during the administration of Mr. Madison, and under his eye with Mr. Erskine. The non-intercourse act of March 1809, and the act "concerning commercial intercourse," of May 1810, vest the president of the United States with the very same power, in the very same terms. Both authorise him, "in case either Great Britain or France shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," to declare the same by proclamation. And by the provisions of one law in such case, non-intercourse was to cease; by those of the other it was to be revived. In consequence of power vested by the first act, the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was made, and the revocation of the orders in council of January and November, 1807, was considered as a full compliance with the law, and as removing all the anti-neutral edicts. The blockade of May, 1806,

* The terms of the order are these—"That the said coast, rivers and ports, must be considered as blockaded," but, "that such blockade shall not extend to prevent neutral ships and vessels, laden with goods, not being the property of his majesty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the said coasts and entering into, sailing from the said rivers and ports, *save and except* the coasts, rivers and ports from Ostend to the river Seine, already in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; and which are to be considered as so continued," with a proviso that the vessels entering had not been laden at a port belonging to or in possession of, the enemies of Great Britain, and the vessels departing were not destined to an enemy port, or had previously broken blockade."

† The following are extracts from these letters. In that of the 19th May 1806, he thus speaks of that blockade. It is "couched in terms of restraint, and professes to extend the blockade further than was heretofore done, *nevertheless it takes it from many ports already blockaded*, indeed, from all east of Ostend, and west of the Seine, except in articles contraband of war and enemies property, which are seizable without blockade. And in like form of exception, considering every enemy as one power, it admits the trade of neutrals within the same limits, to be free in the productions of enemies colonies, in every, but the direct route, between the colony and the parent country." Mr. Monroe adds, "it cannot be doubted that the note was drawn by the government in reference to the question, and if intended as the foundation of a treaty, must be viewed in a favorable light." On the 20th of May, Mr. Monroe writes to Mr. Madison, that he had been "strengthened in the opinion that the order of the 16th was drawn with a view to the question of our trade with enemies colonies, and that it promises to be highly satisfactory to our commercial interests."

was not included in the arrangement, and it does not appear that it was considered of sufficient importance to engage even a thought. Yet under the act of May 1810, which vests the very same power, a revocation of this blockade of May 1806, is made by our cabinet, a *sine qua non*; an indispensible requisite! And now, after the British minister has directly avowed that this order of blockade would not continue after a revocation of the orders in council without a due application of an adequate force, the existence of this blockade is insisted upon, as a justifiable cause of war, notwithstanding that our government admits a blockade is legal, to the maintenance of which and adequate force is applied.

The undersigned are aware that in justification of this new ground, it is now said that the extension on paper, for whatever purpose intended, favors the principle of paper blockades. This, however, can hardly be urged, since the British formally disavow the principle; and since they acknowledge the very doctrine of the law of nations for which the American administration contend, henceforth the existence of a blockade becomes a question of fact; it must depend upon the evidence adduced in support of the adequacy of the blockading force.

From the preceding statement it is apparent, that whatever there is objectionable in the principle of the order of May 1806, or in the practice under it, on ground merely American, it cannot be set up as a sufficient cause of war; for until France pointed it out as a cause of controversy, it was so far from being regarded as a source of any new or grievous complaint, that it was actually considered by our government in a favorable light.

The British orders in council are the remaining source of discontent, and avowed cause of war. These have heretofore been considered by our government in connexion with the French decrees. Certainly the British orders in council and French decrees, form a system subversive of neutral rights and constitute just grounds of complaint; yet, viewed relatively to the condition of those powers towards each other, and of the United States towards both, the undersigned cannot persuade themselves that the orders in council, as they now exist and with their present effect and operation, justify the selection of Great Britain as our enemy; and render necessary a declaration of unqualified war.

Every consideration of moral duty and political expediency seem to concur in warning the United States not to mingle in this hopeless, and, to human eye, interminable European contest. Neither France nor England pretends that their aggressions can be defended on the ground of any other belligerent right than that of particular necessity.

Both attempt to justify their encroachments on the general law of nations by the plea of retaliation. In the relative position and proportion of strength of the United States to either belligerent, there appeared little probability that we could compel the one or the other, by hostile operations, to abandon this plea.

And as the field of commercial enterprise, after allowing to the decrees and orders their full practical effect, is still rich and extensive, there seemed as little wisdom as obligation to yield solid and certain realities for unattainable pretensions. The right of retaliation as existing in either belligerent, it was impossible for the U. States, consistent with either its duty or interest, to admit. Yet such was the state of the decrees and orders of the respective belligerents, in relation to the rights of neutrals, that while on the one hand it formed no justification to either, so on the other concurrent circumstances formed a complete justification to the United States, in maintaining, notwithstanding these encroachments, provided it best comported with their interests, that system of impartial neutrality which is so desirable to their peace and prosperity. For if it should be admitted, which no course of argument can maintain, that the Berlin decree, which was issued on the 21st November 1806, was justified by the antecedent orders of the British admiralty respecting the colonial trade, and by the order of blockade of the 16th of May preceding, yet on this account there resulted no right of retaliation to France, as it respected the United States.—They had expressed no acquiescence either in the British interference with the colonial trade, or in any extension of the principles of blockade. Besides, had there been any such neglect on the part of the United States, as warranted the French emperor in adopting his principle of retaliation, yet, in the exercise of that pretended right, he past the bounds of both public law and decency; and in the very extravagance of that exercise, lost the advantage of whatever color the British had ascribed to his pretences.—Not content with adopting a principle of retaliation in terms limited, and appropriate to the injury complained, he declared, "all the British islands in a state of blockade; prohibited all commerce and correspondence with them, all trade in their manufactures; and made lawful prize of all merchandise, belonging to England, or coming from its manufactories and colonies." The violence of these encroachments was equalled only by the terms, and manner, in which they were promulgated. The scope of the expressions of the Berlin decree was so general, that it embraced within its sphere the whole commerce of neutrals with England. Yet Decrès, minister of marine in France, by a formal note of the 2nd Dec. 1806, assured our minister plenipotentiary, that the imperial decree of 21st Nov. 1806, "*was not to affect our commerce and should all be given up by the rulers of the treaty countries, or the allied powers.*" Notwithstanding this assurance, however, from the Duke Cadore, following, Regnier, grand minister of justice, declared "*that the intentions of the emperor were that by virtue of that decree French armed vessels, might seize in neutral vessels, either English property, or merchandise, proceeding from the English manufactories; and that he had received for future action in consequence whether they might not, possess themselves of neutral vessels going to, or from England, although they had no English manufactures on board.*"

Pretensions so obviously exceeding any measure of retaliation that, if the precedent acts of the British government, had afforded to such a resort any color of right, it was lost in the violence and extravagance of these assumed principles.

To the Berlin decree succeeded the British orders in council of the 7th of January 1807, which were increased in the orders of the 11th of November following. These declared all ports and places belonging to France, and its allies, from which the British flag was excluded, all the colonies of his Britannic majesty's enemies, in a state of blockade,—prohibiting all trade, in the produce and manufactures, of the said countries and colonies, and making all vessels trading to or from them, and all merchandise, on board, subject to capture and condemnation, with an exception only in favor of the direct trade, between neutral countries and the colonies of his majesty's enemies.†

These extravagant pretensions on the part of Great Britain, were immediately succeeded by others still more extravagant, on the part of France. Without waiting for any knowledge of the course the American government would pursue in relation to the British orders in council, the French emperor issued, on the 17th of December following, his Milan decree, by which "every ship of whatever nation, which shall have submitted to search, by an English ship, or to a voyage to England, or paid any tax to that government, are declared *denationalized*, and lawful prize."

"The British islands are declared in a state of blockade, by sea and land; and every ship of whatever nation, and whatever the nature of its cargo may be, that sail from the land, or those of the English colonies, or of countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, or to the English colonies, or to countries occupied by the English, to be good prize." The nature and extent of these injuries, thus accumulated by mutual efforts of both belligerents, seemed to teach the American statesman this important lesson,—not to attach the cause of his country to one, or the other, but by systematic and solid precisions, for commercial and maritime defence, to place its interests, as far as its situation and resources permits, beyond the reach of the rapacity or ambition of any European power. Happy, would it have been for our country, if a course of policy, so simple and obvious, had been adopted!

Unfortunately, administration had recourse to a system, complicated in its nature, and disastrous in its effects; which, instead of relief from the accumulated injuries of foreign governments, served only to fill up what was wanting in the measure of evils abroad by artificial embarrassments at home. As long ago as the year 1794, Mr. Madison, the present president of the United States, then a member of the house of representatives, devised and proposed a system of commercial restrictions, which had for its object the conversion of Great Britain, by a denial to her of our products and our market; asserting that the former was, in a manner, essential to her prosperity, either as necessaries of life, or as raw materials for her manufactures; and that without the latter a great proportion of her laboring classes could not subsist.

In that day of sage and virtuous forethought, the proposition was rejected. It remained, however, a theme of interesting panegyric among an active class of American politicians, who with a systematic perfinacity, inculcated among the people, that commercial restrictions were a species of warfare which would ensure success to the United States, and humiliation to Great Britain.

There were two circumstances, inherent in the system of coercing Great Britain by commercial restrictions, which ought to have made practical politicians very doubtful of its result, and very cautious of its trial. These were the state of opinion in relation to its efficacy among commercial men, in the United States; and the state of feeling which a resort to it, would inevitably produce in Great Britain; on the one hand, it was undeniable that the great body of commercial men in the United States had no belief in such a dependence of Great Britain, upon the United States, either for our products, or our market, as the system imagined.

Without the hearty co-operation of this class of men, success in its attempt was obviously unattainable. And on them the chief suffering would fall, it was altogether unreasonable to expect that they would become co-operating instruments in support of any system which was ruin to them and without hope to their country. On the other hand, as it respects Great Britain, any system proceeding upon the avowed principle of her pecuniary embarrassments, was among the last, to which a proud and powerful nation would have recourse.

Notwithstanding these obvious considerations, in April, 1806, Mr. Madison being then secretary of state, a law passed congress, prohibiting the importation of certain specified articles of Great Britain and her dependencies, on the basis of Mr. Madison's original proposition. Thus the United States entered on the system of commercial hostility against Great Britain.

The decree of Berlin was issued on the ensuing November (1806). The treaty which has been signed in London on the 3rd of May having been rejected by Mr. Jefferson without being even sent to the senate for ratification, and the non-importation act not being repealed but only suspended, Great Britain issued her orders in council on the 11th November, 1807.

On the 21st of the same month of November, Champagny, French minister of foreign affairs, wrote to Mr. Armstrong, the American minister, in the words following: "All the difficulties which have given rise to your reclamations, sir, would be removed with ease if the government of the United States, after complaining in vain

† Mr. Foster in his letter of the 3d of July 1811, to Mr. Monroe, thus states the doctrine maintained by his government:

"Great Britain has never attempted to dispute that, in the ordinary course of the law of nations, no blockade can be unavailable or void, unless it be supported by an "adequate force destined to maintain it, and to expose to hazard all vessels attempting to evade its operation."

Mr. Foster, in his letter to Mr. Monroe of the 26th July, 1811, also says "The blockade of May 1806, will not continue after the repeal of the orders in council, unless his majesty's government shall think fit to sustain it by the special application of a sufficient naval force, and the fact of its being so continued or not, will be notified at the time."

the injustice and violations of England, took, with the whole continent, the part of guaranteeing it therefrom."

On the 17th of the ensuing December the Milan decrees were issued on the part of France, and five days afterwards the embargo was passed on the part of the United States. Thus was completed, by acts nearly contemporaneous, the circle of commercial hostilities.

After an ineffectual trial of four years to control the policy of the two belligerents by this system, it was, on the part of the United States for a time relinquished. The act of the 1st of May 1810, gave the authority, however, to the president of the United States, to revive it against Great Britain, in case France revoked her decrees. Such revocation on the part of France, was declared by the president's proclamation on the 2d November 1810; and in consequence non-intercourse was revived by our administration, against Great Britain.

At all times the undersigned have looked with much anxiety for the evidence of this revocation. They wished not to question what, in various forms, has been so often asserted by the administration, and its agents, by its direction. But neither as public men or as citizens, can they consent that the peace and prosperity of the country should be sacrificed, in maintenance of a position which on no principle of evidence they deem tenable. They cannot falsify or conceal their conviction that the French decrees neither have been or are revoked.

Without pretending to occupy the whole field of argument which the question of revocation has opened, a concise statement seems inseparable from the occasion.

The condition on which the non-intercourse according to the act of 1st May 1810, might be revived against Great Britain, was, on the part of France, *an effectual revocation of her decrees.* What the president of the United States was bound to require from the French government was, *the evidence* of such effectual revocation. Upon this point both the right of the United States, and the duty of the president, seemed to be resolved into very distinct and undeniable principles. The object to be obtained by the United States from France was, *an effectual revocation* of the decrees. A revocation, to be effectual, must include, in the nature of things, this essential requisite: the wrongs done to the neutral commerce of the United States, by the operation of the decrees, must be stopped.

Nothing short of this could be an effectual revocation.

Without reference to the other wrongs resulting from those decrees to the commerce of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the prominent wrong done by the 3d article of the Milan decree.* The nature of this wrong essentially consisted *in the authority given* to French ships of war and privateers, to make a prize, at sea, of every neutral vessel sailing to or from any of the English possessions. The authority to capture, was the very essence of the wrong. It follows, therefore, that *an effectual revocation required, that the authority to capture should be annulled.*—Granting, therefore for the sake of argument, (what from its terms and its nature was certainly not the case) that the noted letter of the duke of Cadore of the 5th of August, 1810, held forth a revocation good in point of form, and unconditional, yet, *it was not that effectual revocation* for which the act of 1st May 1810, alone authorised the president of the United States to issue his proclamation, *unless in consequence of that letter the authority to capture was annulled.* The letter itself is no annullment of this authority to capture, and it is notorious that no evidence of the annullment of this authority to capture, ever has been adduced. It has not even been pretended. On the contrary, there is decisive and almost daily evidence, of the continued existence of this authority to capture.

The charge of executing the decrees of Berlin and Milan was, so far as concerned his department, given by the terms of those decrees to the French minister of marine. According to established principles of general law, the imperial act which gave the authority must be annulled by another imperial act, equally formal and solemn; or, at least, the authority to capture must be countermanded by some order or instruction from the minister of marine.—Nothing short of this could annul the authority according to the rule of the sea-service. Was such annulling act ever issued by the French emperor? Were any such countermanding orders or instructions ever given by the French minister of marine? In exercising a trust committed to him, by the legislature, on a point so interesting to the neutral commerce of the United States, and so important to the peace of the nation, was it not the duty of the president to have the evidence of such annullment, before the issuing of any proclamation? Has he ever insisted upon such evidence? Was it of no consequence in the relative situation of this country as to foreign powers, that the regular evidence should be received by our administration and made known? Why has a matter of evidence so obviously proper, so simple in its nature, so level to general apprehension, and so imperiously demanded by the circumstances of the case, been wholly omitted? And why, if the Berlin and Milan decrees are annulled, as is pretended, does the French emperor withhold this evidence of their annullment? Why does he withhold it when the question of revocation is presented under circumstances of so much urgency?

Not only has it never been pretended that any such imperial act of annullment has issued, or that any such orders or instructions, countermanding the authority to capture, were ever given, but there is decisive evidence of the reverse in the conduct of the French public armed ships and privateers. At all times, since Nov. 1810, these ships and privateers have continued to capture our vessels and property on the high seas, upon the principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees. A numerous list of American vessels thus taken since the 1st November, 1810, now exists in the office of the secretary of state; and among the captures are several vessels with their cargoes, lately taken and destroyed at sea, without the formality of a trial, by the commander of a French squadron at this moment cruising against our commerce under orders given by the minister of marine, to whom the execution of the decrees was committed; and those, too, issued in Jan. last. In the Baltic and Mediterranean seas, captures by French privateers are known to us, by official documents, to have been made under the authority of these decrees. How, then, are they revoked? How have they ceased to violate our neutral commerce?

Had any repeal or modification of those decrees, in truth, taken place, it must have been communicated to the prize courts, and would have been evidenced by some variation either in their rules or in the principles of their decisions. In vain, however, will this nation seek for such proof of the revocation of the decrees. No acquittal has ever been had in any of the prize courts, upon the ground that the Berlin and Milan decrees had ceased, even as it respects the United States. On the contrary, the evidence is decisive that they are considered by the French courts as existing.

There are many cases corroborative of this position. It is enough to state only two, which appear in the official reports.—The American ship Julian was captured on the 4th July 1811, and on the 10th Sept. 1811, the vessel and cargo was condemned by the council of prizes at Paris, among other reasons, *because she was visited by several English vessels.* On the same day the Hercules, an American ship, was condemned by the imperial court of prizes, alleging "that it was impossible that she was not visited by the enemy's ships of war." So familiar to them was the existence of the decrees, and such their eagerness to give them effect against our commerce, that they feigned a visitation to have taken place, and that notwithstanding the express declaration of the captain and crew to the contrary. In addition to which evidence, Mr. Russell's letter to the secretary of state dated 8th May, 1811, says "It may not be improper to remark that no American vessel captured since the 1st November 1810, has yet been released."

From this it is apparent that the commanders of the privateers, the national vessels, and the judges of the prize courts, to which may be added also the custom house officers, who, as the instruments of carrying into effect the decrees, must have been made acquainted with the repeal had it existed, have been, from first to last, ignorant of any revocation; and uniformly acted upon the principle of their existence. If other evidence of the continued existence of those decrees were requisite, the acts of the French government afford such, as is full and explicit. Champagny, duke of Cadore, minister of foreign relations, in his report to his majesty the emperor and King, dated Paris, 3d Dec. 1810, speaking of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, says expressly, "as long as England persists in her orders in council, your majesty *will persist in your decrees.*" That which no declaration can be more direct, not only that the Berlin and Milan decrees are unrevoked, but that they will so remain until the English orders in council are withdrawn. And in the address delivered by his imperial majesty, Napoleon, to the council of commerce, on the 31st March 1811, he thus declares: "The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire. For the neutral navigation, I consider the flag as an extension of territory. The power, which suffers its flag to be violated, cannot be considered as neutral. The fate of the American commerce will soon be decided. I will favor it if the United States conform themselves to these decrees. In a contrary case their vessels shall be driven from my empire."

And as late as the 10th of March last, in a report to the French minister of foreign relations, communicated to the conservative senate, it is declared "that as long as the British orders in council are not revoked, and the principles of the treaty of Utrecht, in relation to neutrals put in force, the decrees of Berlin and Milan ought to subsist, for the powers who suffer their flag to be denationalized." In none of these acts is there any exception in favor of the United States. And on the contrary in the report of March last, by placing those decrees on the basis of "the principles of the treaty of Utrecht," the French minister has extended the terms of revocation beyond all prior pretensions.

Those who maintain the revocation of these decrees as it respects the United States, rely wholly upon the suspension of the decisions of the French prize courts, in relation to some few vessels, and the liberation of others, by the special direction of the French emperor. Can there be stronger presumptive evidence of the existence of those decrees than this—that no vessel is excepted from their operation, until after the special exercise of the emperor's will, in the particular case.

If the decrees were effectively revoked, there would be no captures; or if any were made, liberation would be a matter of course and of general right; instead of being an affair of particular favor or caprice. Is it for vexations and indulgences like these, that the people of the United States are to abandon their commerce and peace? Is it for such favors they are to invite the calamities of war? If the resources of negociation were exhausted, had the government no power remaining to diminish the causes of national controversy, by preventing abuses? After this, had it no power to provide for protecting indisputable and important rights, without waging a war of offence? In the regular exercise of legislative and executive powers; might not the fair objects of interests for our country have been secured completely by consistent and wise some plans for defensive protection? And would not a nation, in position strictly defensive, yet highly respectable, have been less burthensome to the people than the present? Would it not be more friendly to the cause of our own seamen, more safe for our navigation and commerce; more favorable to the interests of our agriculture, less hazardous to national character; more worthy of a people jealous of their liberty and independence?

* This article is in these words: "Art. 3d. The British islands are declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea.—Every ship of whatever nation, or whatsoever the nature of its cargo may be, that sails from the ports of England, or those of the English colonies and of the countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, or to the English colonies, or to countries occupied by English troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present decree, and *may be captured by our ships of war and privateers, and adjudged to the captors.*"

For entering into these hostilities, is there any thing in the friendship or commerce of France, in its nature very interesting or alluring? Will the reaping of the scanty fields of French trade, which we seek, in any way compensate, for the rich harvest of general commerce, which by war we are about to abandon? When entering into a war with Great Britain, for commercial rights and interests, it seems impossible not to enquire into the state of our commercial relations with France, and the advantages the United States will obtain. We may thus be enabled to judge whether the prize is worth the contest.

By an official statement made to congress during the present session, it appears that of 45,294,000 dollars of domestic productions of the United States, exported from September 30th, 1810, to October 1st, 1811, only 1,194,275 dollars were exported to France and Italy, including Sicily, not a dependency of France.

France is now deprived of all her foreign colonies, and by reviewing our trade with that country for several years past and before the date of the orders in council, it will appear that exclusive of her foreign possessions, it has been comparatively inconsiderable. The annexed statement marked A, taken from official documents, shows the quantity of particular articles, the produce of the United States, exported to all the world, distinguishing the amount both to France and to England and her dependencies from 1810 to 1811. From this statement it appears, how small a portion of the great staples of our country is taken* by France. While France retained her colonies produce found its way to the mother country through the United States and our trade with her in these articles, was not inconsiderable. But since she has been deprived of her foreign possessions, and since the establishment of her municipal regulations, as to licenses, this trade has been in a great degree, annihilated. With respect to colonial produce none can be imported into France except from particular ports of the U. States and under special imperial licenses. For these licenses our merchants must pay what the agents of the French government think proper to demand. As to articles of our domestic produce, they are burdened with such exorbitant duties, and are subjected to such regulations and restrictions on their importation as, in ordinary times, will amount to a prohibition. On the 5th of August 1810, the very day of the duke of Cadore's noted letter, a duty was imposed on all sea island cotton, imported into France, of more than eighty cents per pound, and on other cotton of about sixty cents per pound, amounting to three or four times their original cost in the United States. And as to tobacco, the French minister here on the 23d July 1811, informed our government that it was "under an administration (en regie) in France; the administration (he says) is the only consumer and can purchase only the quantity necessary for its own consumption." And by other regulations not more than *one fifteenth* of all the tobacco consumed in France, can be of foreign growth. The ordinary quantity of tobacco annually consumed in France is estimated at *thirty thousand hogsheads*, leaving only about two thousand hogsheads of foreign tobacco to be purchased in France.

In addition to these impositions and restrictions, the importer is not left at liberty with respect to his return cargo. By other edicts, he is compelled to vest the avails of his importations, if, after paying duties and seizures, any remain, in such articles of French produce and manufacture, as the French government thinks proper to direct. Two thirds at least must be laid out in silks and the other third in wines, brandies, and other articles of that country. To show that this account of our commercial relations with France does not rest on doubtful authority, the undersigned would refer to the statements and declarations of our government on this subject. In a letter from Mr. Smith, the late secretary of state, to the minister of France here, of the 18th December, 1810, speaking of our trade to that country, under its regulations; after the pretended repeal of the decrees, Mr. Smith says "the restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdictions in the system that has been substituted, against the admission of American products, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint."

"If, then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws, producing the same commercial effect have been substituted, the mode only, and not the measure, has undergone an alteration. And however true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is nevertheless, as true, that is essentially unfriendly, and that it does not at all comport with the ideas inspired by your letter of the 27th ult. in which you were pleased to declare the 'distinctly pronounced intention of his imperial majesty of favoring the commercial relations, between France and the United States, in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture, or manufactures.' If France by her own acts, had blockaded up her ports against the introduction of the products of the United States, what motive has this government, in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France? Whence the inducement to urge the annullment of a blockade of France, when if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be, to the United States, as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea."

And so far has the French emperor been from relaxing, in whole or in part, those odious regulations as to us, in consequence of our submitting to give up our English trade, that they have been made a subject of special instructions to the minister who has been sent to the court of France. Mr. Monroe in his letter of instructions to Mr. Barlow of July 26, 1811, says: "Your early and particular attention will be drawn to the great subject of the commercial relations which is to subsist in future, between the United States and France. The president expects that the commerce of the United States will be placed in the ports of France, on such a footing as to afford it a fair market; and to the industry and enterprise of their citizens, a reasonable encouragement. An arrangement to this effect was looked for, immediately after the revocation of the decrees, but it appears from the documents, in this department, that that was not the case; on the contrary *that our commerce has been subjected to the greatest discouragement, or rather, to the most oppressive restraints*; that the vessels which carried coffee, sugar, &c. though sailing directly from the United States to a French port, were held in a state of sequestration, on the principle, that the trade was prohibited, and that the importation of these articles was not only unlawful, but criminal; that even the vessels, which carried the unquestionable productions of the United States, were exposed to great and expensive delays, to tedious investigations, in unusal forms, and to *exorbitant duties*. In short that the ordinary usages of commerce between *friendly nations* were abandoned."

Again Mr. Monroe, in the same letter says, "If the ports of France, and her allies are not opened to the commerce of the United States, on a liberal scale, and on fair conditions, of what avail to them, it may be asked, will be the revocation of the British orders in council? In contending for the revocation of these orders, so far as it was an object of interest, the U. S. had in view, a trade to the continent. It was a fair, legitimate object and worth contending for, while France *encouraged it*. But if she shuts her ports on our commerce, or burdens it with heavy duties, that motive is at an end." He again says: "You will see the injustice and endeavor to prevent the necessity of bringing in return for American cargoes, sold in France, an equal amount in *the produce or manufactures* of that country. No such obligation is imposed on French merchants trading to the U. States. They enjoy the liberty of selling their cargoes for cash, and taking back what they please from this country, in return. It is indispensable, that the trade be free, that all American citizens engaged in it be placed on the same footing, and, with this view, that the system of carrying it on *by licenses* granted by French agents, be immediately annulled."

The despatches from Mr. Barlow, by the Hornet, most clearly show that the *expectations* of our government have not only not been realized, but that even the *promises* obtained, by our minister are of a very unsatisfactory nature. Indeed while Bonaparte is sending armies to the north of Europe, to take possession of the ports on the Baltic, and by his fast sailing squadrons, is burning American vessels on the Atlantic, all expectations of a free trade from France, must be worse than vain.

Notwithstanding the violence of the belligerents, were the restrictions of our own government removed, the commerce of the U. States might be extensive and profitable. It is well known that from the gallantry of our seamen, if merchant vessels were allowed to arm and associate for self-defence, they would be able to repel many unlawful aggressions. The danger of capture would be diminished and in relation to one of the belligerents at least, the risk, under such circumstances, would soon be measured by insurance.

The discussion of our government, in relation to the British orders in council, give a currency to the opinion that they exist, without any modification according to the extent of the first principles on which they were issued. And the French minister in his last communication on this subject, made to the conservative senate, on the 10th of March last, speaks of the blockade of the 10th of May 1806, "as annihilating the rights of all maritime states, and putting under interdiction whole coasts and empires;" and of the orders in council of 1807, as though still subsisting, and that according to their principles all vessels were compelled "to pay a tribute to England, and all cargoes a tariff to her customs." What the real extent and principle of the blockade of May 1806, were, have already been explained. With respect to the British orders of 1807, the truth is, that by a new order issued on the 20th of April 1809, they were revoked or modified, and the obnoxious transit duty called by the French minister "tribute and tariff," was done away. The new order of April 1809, which is now the subject of complaint, is limited to "all the ports and places as far north as the river Ems, inclusively, under the government styling itself the kingdom of Holland, and all ports and places under the government of France, together with the colonies, plantations and settlements in the possession of those governments respectively, and all ports and places in the northern parts of Italy, to be reckoned from the ports of Orbitello and Pesaro, inclusively."

The effect then of the British orders of blockade now in force, is to deprive us of the commerce of France, Holland and a part of Italy. And they leave open to us the commerce of all the rest of the world. What that is, some estimate may be formed by reference to the subjoined table, which exhibits the state of our commerce during 1806 and 1807,—The two last years antecedent to the operation of our restrictive system. By that table it appears that the value of the exports of our domestic products to France, Holland and Italy, was, during those two years,* at an average only of about *six and a half million of dollars*.—Whereas the average of our domestic exports to all other parts of the world, and which are now left free to us notwithstanding the effect of the British orders in council, exceed *thirty-eight millions!* So extensive a com-

* It appears by it that for twelve years past France has not taken in any year, more than

Cotton	7,000,000 pounds
Rice	7,000 tierces
Tobacco	16,000 hogsheads
Dried fish	87,000 quintals

Of flour, naval stores, and lumber, none of any importance.

It also appears, by it, that the annual average taken by France for twelve years, was, of

Cotton	2,664,090 pounds
Rice	2,253 tierces
Tobacco	5,927 hogsheads
Fish	24,735 quintals.

Of late years some of these articles have not been shipped at all directly to France, but they have, probably, found their way thither through the northern ports of Europe.

* Value of articles of domestic produce, exported to all the world.

merce it is proposed to surrender for the restricted trade the French emperor will allow. A trade burdened by impositions, or harassed by vexations, from French domination, and French *douaniers*, or custom house officers, in almost every port of continental Europe.

As to the scale of commercial advantages, France has little to offer, in return, for the many obvious hazards, which according to the wish of her emperor, the United States are about to incur; so, in the moral estimate of national prospects, there is little character to gain, or consolation to expect in the dark scene of things, on which we are entering.

A nation, like the U. States, happy in its great local relations; removed from the bloody theatre of Europe; with a maritime border, opening vast fields for enterprise—with territorial possessions, exceeding every real want;—its fire-sides safe;—its altars undefiled;—from invasion nothing to fear;—from acquisition nothing to hope;—how shall such a nation look to heaven for its smiles, while throwing away, as though they were worthless, all the blessings and joys, which peace and such a distinguished lot, include? With what prayers can it address the Most High, when it prepares to pour forth its youthful rage upon a neighboring people; from whose strength it has nothing to dread, from whose devastation it has nothing to gain?

If our ills were of a nature that war would remedy; if war would compensate any of our losses, or remove any of our complaints, there might be some alleviation of the suffering in the charm of the prospect. But how will war upon the land protect commerce upon the ocean? What balm has Canada for wounded honor? How are our mariners benefited by a war which exposes those who are free, without promising release to those who are impressed?

But it is said that war is demanded by honor. Is national honor a principle which thirsts after vengeance, and is appeased only by blood; which, trampling on the hopes of man, and spurning the law of God, untaught by what is past and careless of what is to come, precipitates its If into any folly or madness to gratify a selfish vanity, or to satiate some unhallowed rage? If honor demands a war with England, what opiate lulls that honor to sleep over the wrongs done us by France? On land, robberies, seizures, imprisonments by French authority; at sea, pillage, sinkings, burnings under French orders. These are notorious. Are they unfelt because they are French? Is any alleviation to be found in the correspondence and humiliations of the present minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at the French court? In his communications to our government, as before the public, where is the cause for now selecting France as the friend of our country, and England as the enemy?

If no illusions of personal feeling, and no solicitude for elevation of place, should be permitted to misguide the public councils; if it is, indeed, honorable for the true statesman to consult the public welfare, to provide, in truth, for the public defence, and impose no yoke of bondage; with full knowledge of the wrongs inflicted by the French, ought the government of this country to aid the French cause by engaging in war against the enemy of France? To supply the waste of such a war, and to meet the appropriations of millions extraordinary, for the war expenditures, must our fellow-citizens throughout the union, be doomed to sustain the burden of war taxes, in various forms of direct and indirect imposition? For official information respecting the millions deemed requisite for charges of the war; for like information, respecting the nature and amount of taxes deemed requisite for drawing those millions from the community, it is here sufficient to refer to estimates and reports made by the secretary of the treasury and the committee of ways and means, and to the body of resolutions passed in March last, in the house of representatives.

It would be some relief to our anxiety, if amends were likely to be made for the weakness and wildness of the project, by the prudence of the preparation. But in no aspect of this anomalous affair can we trace the great and distinctive properties of wisdom. There is seen a headlong rushing into difficulties, with little calculation about the means and little concern about the consequences. With a navy comparatively nominal, we are about to enter into the lists against the greatest marine on the globe. With a commerce unprotected and spread over every ocean, we propose to make profit by privateering, and for this endanger the wealth of which we are honest proprietors. An invasion is threatened of the colonies of a power, which, without putting a new ship into commission, or taking another soldier into pay, can spread alarm or desolation along the extensive range of our seaboard. The resources of our country, in their natural state, great beyond our wants, or our hopes are impaired by the effect of artificial restraints. Before adequate fortifications are prepared for domestic defence, before men or money are provided for a war of attack, why hasten into the midst of that awful contest, which is laying waste Europe? It cannot be concealed, that to engage in the present war against England is to place ourselves on the side of France; and exposes us to the vassalage of states serving under the banners of the French emperor.

The undersigned cannot refrain from asking what are the United States to gain by this war? Will the gratification of some privateersmen compensate the nation for that sweep of our legitimate commerce by the extended marine of our enemy, which this desperate act invites. Will Canada compensate the middle states, for New-York; or the western states for New-Orleans? Let us not be deceived. A war of invasion may invite a retort of invasion. When we visit the peaceable, and as to us, innocent colonies of Great Britain, with the horrors of war, can we be assured that our own coast will not be visited with like horrors?

At a crisis of the world such as the present, and under impressions such as these, the undersigned could not consider the war into which the U. States have, in secret, been precipitated, as necessary, or required by any moral duty, or any political expediency.

George Sullivan,	*Abijh. Bigelow,*	*William Ely,*
William Reed,	*Laban Wheaton,*	*Richard Jackson, jun.,*
Epaph's Champion,	*Lyman Law,*	*Timothy Pitkin, jun.,*
Benjamin Tallmadge,	*James Emott,*	*Thomas R. Gold,*
H. M. Ridgely,	*Philip B. Key,*	*John Baker,*
Joseph Lewis, jun.	*A. M'Bryde,*	*Martin Chittenden,*
Elijah Brigham,	*Josiah Quincy,*	*Samuel Taggart,*
Leonard White,	*Elisha R. Potter,*	*John Davenport, jun.*
Jonathan O. Moseley,	*Lewis B. Sturges,*	*H. Bleecker,*
Asa Fitch,	*James Milnor,*	*C. Goldsborough.*
Philip Stuart,	*James Breckenridge,*	
Thomas Wilson,	*Joseph Pearson,*	

	In 1806 Whole amount, dolls.	In 1807 Whole amount, dolls.
	41,253,727	48,699,592
To France	3,227,698	2,716,141
To Holland, now part of France	3,609,964	3,093,234
To Italy	185,346	250,257
	7,022,008	6,054,632
To England and dependencies	19,179,981	27,915,077
To all other parts of the world	14,051,740	14,719,883
	34,231,721	42,634,960

NOTE (A)

Quantity of particular articles, the produce of the United States, exported from 1800 to 1811, viz.

COTTON.

	To all parts of the world lbs.	To France. lbs.	To England. lbs.
1800	17,789,803	none	16,179,513
1	23,911,201	844,728	8,953,065
2	27,501,075	1,9 7,849	23,473,925
3	41,105,623	3,821,840	27 757,307
4	38,118,041	5,946 848	25,770,748
5	40,383,491	4,504 329	32,571,071
6	37,491,282	7 032,118	24,256,457
7	66,612,737	6,114,358	53,180,211
8	12,364,346	2,087 450	7,992 593
9*	53,210,225	none direct	13,365,987
10†	93,874 201	do.	36,171,915
11‡	62,186	do.	46,872,457

RICE.

	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.
1800	112,056	none	77,547
1	94,866	2.724	65,022
2	79,822	7,116	37 393
3	81,838	3,116	33,200
4	78,385	6,014	24,975
5	56,830	1,601	24,732
6	102,627	33,92	39,298
7	94,692	3,006	37,417
8	9,228	none direct	4,298
9	116,907	do.	33,138
10	131,341	do.	40,045

* In 1809, in consequence of the embargo and non intercourse act, 4 millions of pounds of cotton were shipped for Mederia, 10 and a half millions to the Fioridas, 6 millions to Fayal and Azores, 1 million and three quarters to Portugal, and 10 millions to Sweden.

† In 1810, about 4 millions of pounds of cotton were shipped for Spain, 3 millions for Portugal, 3 millions for Madeira, 10 millions for Florida, 2 millions for Europe gen rally, 4 millions for Fayal and the Azores, 14 millions for Denmark and Norway, and 5 millions for Sweden.

‡In 1811, 9 millions of pounds of cotton were shipped for Russia.

TOBACCO.

	Hhds.	Hhds	Hhds.
1800	78,680	143	7,798
1	103,758	5,006	35,256
2	77,721	16,216	29,938
3	86,291	9,815	57.829
4	83,343	14,623	24,700
5	71,152	12,135	18,196
6	83,186	9,182	26,272
7	62,232	2,876	28,647
8	9,576	566	2,526
9	53 921	none direct	8,965
10	84,134	do.	24,067
11	35,828	569	26,312

FISH—dried or smoked.

	Quintals.	Quintals	Quintals
1800	392,727	none	141,420
1	410,948	1,687	111,030
2	440,929	27,067	92,679
3	461,870	3,491	71,795
4	567,828	3 765	76,822
5	514,549	73,004	55,676
6	537,447	19 347	66,377
7	473,924	87,654	55,242
8	155,808	16,144	26,998
9	345,618	none	66,566
10	287,804	2,450	55,456
11	216,387	28,622	33,243

PICKLED FISH,

None exported to European France.

FLOUR.

	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1800	653,052	none	365,739
1	1,102,444	none	758,025
2	1,156,248	14,621	484,886
3	1,311,853	18,045	502,006
4	810,008	1,074	258,515
5	777,512	none	235,176
6	782,724	none	308,048
7	1,249,819	none	619,918
8	263,813	none	70,084
10	798,431	none	192,477
11	1,445,012	2,966	275,534

NAVAL STORES—TAR.

	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1800	59,410	none	58,793
1	67,487	none	62,632
2	37,497	797	21,330
3	78 989	none	75,295
4	58,181	none	45,210
5	72,745	none	50,439
6	62,723	none	50,663
7	59,282	none	51,232
8	18,764	none	17,630
9	128,090	none	32,072
10	87,310	none	50,021
11	149,796	none	123,034

TURPENTINE.

1800	33,129	none	32,580
1	35,413	none	35,143
2	31,764	none	36,769
3	61,178	none	60,732
4	77,125	none	76,950
5	95,640	none	94,328
6	74,731	none	71,854
7	53,451	none	52,107
8	17,061	none	17,069
9	77,398	none	22,885
10	62,912	none	36,996
11	100,242	none	97,250

LUMBER.

Of the vast quantities of Lumber exported from 1800 to 1811, only a few Staves and Heading went to France, as follows—viz.

Thousands of Staves and Heading.

1801	6,349
3	357
4	123
5	466
6	716
7	614
8	105

Militia of Virginia.

Circular letter from the governor to the commanders of regiments in the state of Virginia—

Richmond, June 25th, 1812.

SIR—I enclose the proclamation of the president of the United States, announcing, that the long anticipated event has at length occurred; America has closed with Great Britain in a solemn appeal to the God of battles, and looks to the energies of her citizens for that redress of her wrongs which she has demanded of her enemies in vain.

An occasion so important calls for the "energy of every heart and the prudence of every head."—It is a period which will decide the character and fate of America. An ardent devotion to her cause, a determination to encounter every privation and every danger which the conflict may produce, an unanimity in the council and field, under Providence, who holds with an even hand the balance of justice, cannot but crown our efforts with success. In a moment like this let all party distinctions be forgotten, and whilst we offer them up as the most acceptable sacrifice upon the altars of our country and embrace each other as brothers, let us present an undivided front to the enemy.

What has America under such auspices to apprehend? If she has already measured swords with her enemy under every disadvantage, when she was yet in her infancy, composed of discordant bodies, without pecuniary resources, without discipline in her armies, or the means of arming them, and with a government weak as a rope of sand; if in this unpropitious state she was carried through the conflict with triumph and dictated a peace to her enemy, may we not confidently hope we shall be equally victorious, when we have the same justice on our side, the same independence to contend for, with a miraculous increase of physical force, and a government strong in the confidence of the people, possessed both of the will and capacity to embody and give the most efficient direction to our resources?—But it would be the height of imprudence to hope for an entire exemption from all the calamities of war, more especially by those whose situation is an exposed one. Remember that confidence and supineness are the parents of misfortune!

The executive department (to the full extent of their means) have endeavored to place those sections of the state liable to invasion in a respectable posture of defence, by arming them entire and distributing the munitions of war when applied for. I have now to request that you will, in concert with the officers of your Regiment, endeavor to impress upon the citizens the indispensible necessity of a strict attention to discipline, and with a view to that object of frequent masters, inculcate upon them the propriety of keeping their arms in the best possible state for effectual service; and further that you will make some arrangement by which upon the ap-

pearance of danger by simultaneous movement, you may unite at some preconcerted place of rendezvous. It would be productive of much advantage if the plan were so comprehensive as to embrace several regiments, which should mutually agree to co operate without the formality of a legal notice. I have to require of the commandants of regiments, whose residence on the bay and navigable rivers will enable them to do so, to give to this department, by express the earliest information of the approach of danger, that thereby the whole resources of the state, if there be need, may be brought to your relief with the least possible delay.

With sentiments of respect,
I am your fellow-citizen,
JAMES BARBOUR.

N. B. You will distribute the enclosed amongst the majors and captains of your regiment. J. B.

Paul Jones.

(Continued from page 298.)

It was more than eleven o'clock when the battle ended; it had consequently last more than four hours. My ship had no more than 322 men, good, bad and indifferent, on board, at the commencement of the engagement; and the sixty of these, posted in the gun-room when the gun burst, having been of no further service during the action, could not be properly considered as forming part of the crew opposed to the Serapis, which had received a supply of English sailors while in Denmark; and it appeared, indeed, by the muster roll, that there were upwards of 400 on board of her, when the first gun was fired. Her superiority was still more considerable in respect to guns, without mentioning her greater weight in metal, which surpassed ours beyond all comparison. Thus, setting aside the damage done by the Countess of Scarborough, during the forepart of the action, and also by the three broadsides from the Alliance, it will be easy to form a due judgment of the combat between the Richard and the Serapis, and set a proper value on a victory obtained over a force so greatly superior, after such a long, bloody and close engagement.

The Vengeance, a corvette, mounting twelve three pounders, and the boat belonging to the pilot, with my second lieutenant, another officer, and ten men, would have been of singular service, either in pursuring and capturing the convoy, or by reinforcing me: but, strange as it may appear, the fact is, that they remained all this time mere spectators of the action, in which they took no interest, keeping themselves to windward, and out of all danger; while, on the other hand, the conduct of the Alliance had, at least, the appearance of proceeding from a principle worse than ignorance or insubordination.

It must appear clear, from what has been already said, that if the enemy's ports were not annoyed, the Baltic fleet taken, and the eight Indiamen seized, the blame did not lie with me.

It is but justice, however, to observe, that some of my officers conducted themselves admirably during the action. The lieutenant, Mr. Dale, being left alone at the guns below, and finding he could not rally his men, came upon the deck, and superintended the working of the pumps, notwithstanding he had been wounded. Notwithstanding all his efforts, the hold was more than half full of water when the enemy surrendered.

During the last three hours of the action both the vessels were on fire; by throwing water on the flames, it was sometimes supposed that they were quenched, but they always broke forth anew, and, on the close of the action, we imagined it wholly extinguished. It was very calm during the remainder of the night, but, when the wind began to blow, our danger became imminent, the fire having penetrated the timbers, and spread until it had reached within a few inches of the powder-magazine. On this the ammunition was brought on the deck, to be thrown in the sea, in case of extremity; but we, at length, succeeded in our endeavors, by cutting away a few planks, and employing our buckets.

Next morning the weather was hazy and not a sail to be seen. We then examined the Richard to see if it were possible to carry her into any port.—This proving wholly impracticable, all the boats were employed in carrying the wounded on board the other vessels. This occupied much of our time and on the succeeding day, notwithstanding all our pumps had been at work, the hold was entirely full of water, and the vessel soon after sunk. On this occasion I could only save the signal flags, and I lost all my property, amounting to more than 5,000 livres.

On this I instantly assumed the command of the Serapis, on which we erected *jury masts;* but the sea was so tempestuous that it was ten days before we reached the Texel.

No sooner was my arrival known than forty-two vessels, forming different squadrons of frigates, were fitted out from the various ports in Great Britain against me, and two of these were stationed during three months at the mouths of the Texel and the Fly. My situation in Holland influenced not a little the conduct of the belligerent powers, at the same time that it excited the attention of all Europe. The English minister at the Hague addressed different memorials to the states general, in all which he insisted that the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough "should be delivered up to the king, his master;" and he, at the same time, claimed me under the appellation of "the Scotch pirate."

Instead of listening to these propositions, the states general permitted me to land my wounded on the island of the Texel, which was delivered up to me for that purpose; on this the British government became furious, and Holland was reduced to so critical a situation, that the states were under the necessity of insisting that I should either leave the Texel, or produce a commission from his most christian majesty, and hoist the French flag.

The prince of Orange, who was attached to the English interest, sent the vice-admiral Rhynst, who was also English in his heart, to assume the command of the Dutch squadron in the Texel, composed of thirteen two-deckers. This officer drew up his squadron, during six weeks, in such a manner as to menace us; and, in short, did every thing in his power to render my situation both dangerous and disagreeable.

In the mean time I had an interview with the duke de la Vanguyon, at Amsterdam, who intimated to me, that it was the intention of the king of France that I should hoist his flag during my stay in the Texel, as he imagined, that my prizes would assuredly fall into the enemy's hands if I tried to escape—I, however, refused this honor, as I had declared myself an American officer, and had given a copy of my commission from congress to the Dutch admiral. It was contrived, however, at length, that I should go on board the frigate Alliance, the captain of which had been sent to Paris, to give an an account of his conduct, and where I should still carry my former colors, while the prizes should hoist the French flag.

At length the wind becoming favorable, on the 27th of February, 1779, the Alliance set sail after having lost all her anchors, one only excepted, in consequence of admiral Rhynst's instructions to the pilot; and it was at least an hundred to one, that we should fall in with the enemy. I, however, had the good fortune to escape, although the Alliance passed the straits of Dover, within sight of the English squadron in the Downs. After getting clear of the channel, I soon reached the latitude of Cape Finistere, and entered the port of Corunna, January 16, 1780.

On my return to France, I found that the French commissary had made a private sale of my prizes to the king without consulting me. On this I repaired to Versailles, along with Dr. Franklin, but was received with great coolness by the minister of the marine. On this account I declined asking him to present me to his majesty. This honor was conferred on me next day by the prince de Beauveau, captain of the guards. The public received me at the opera, and all the public places where I appeared, with the most lively enthusiasm; this added to the very favorable reception I received from his majesty, afforded me singular satisfaction: and the minister of the marine from that moment paid me the most marked attention. *(To be concluded in our next.)*

Military Notices.

Brig. general *Peter Gansewort*, of the United States army, the "Hero of fort Schuyler," has died at Albany, after a very distressing illness, aged 62 years, 11 months and 16 days.

John Armstrong, esq. of Pennsylvania (late minister to France) and *Thomas Flournoy*, esq. of Georgia had been appointed brigadier-generals in the armies of the United States.

Col. *Thomas Cushing*, of the army of the United States, is appointed adjutant general in the army of the United States.

Col. *Alexander Smyth*, of the army of the United States is appointed inspector general of the army of the United States.

Samuel Carswell, esq. of Philadelphia, is appointed commissary-general of the United States.

A meeting of a considerable number of citizens, above the age of 45 years, was held at Philadelphia on the 1st instant, Charles Biddle, Esq. chairman, and George A. Baker, Esq. secretary, at which it was patriotically resolved to form a military association, of persons exempted from the performance of militia duty, to aid the civil authority, and defend the said city with its liberties, from hostile attack, during the absence of the younger citizens.

At Wilmington (Del.) immediately on the receipt of the declaration of war, the old officers of the late *continental army* residing in that borough and its vicinity, assembled, with others, and associated for the particular defence of the place, "from invasion when the young and active may be called into distant service." The subscription paper for this purpose is headed by colonel *M'Lane*, major *Jaquett*, captain *Roche* and captain *Kirkpatrick*, of the old continental line, and Drs. *Tilton*, *Munroe* and *Smith* of the old staff—a venerable and honorable commencement.

A letter from *Kentucky* to the editor says—"our state required no *draft-men*—our quota is made up, of men that know how to use their arms. The recruiting for regulars goes on equally well. We are ready and willing to check and bring to submission the savage foe, and prepared to aid our Atlantic brethren, if their needs may require it."

The British vessel, mentioned in our last to have been detained by the United States brig *Oneida*, was unfortunately released about 12 hours before the news of war reached Sackett's harbor, where she was sent for "adjudication." Lieutenant Woolsey, however, on receiving the interesting intelligence, left the port for the express purpose of trying his strength and the courage of his sailors with the *Royal George*, a ship of 22 guns; but, considering the superior weight of metal of the *Oneida* not to be considered as a much more powerful vessel. Lieutenant Woolsey has also the command of two gun boats on the lake. The British, besides the Royal George, have the earl of Moira of 12 guns and two armed schooners—they are also building a schooner and six gun boats at Little York. We have 12 merchantmen on the lake, well calculated to carry guns, preparation for which appears to have been made in anticipation of war.

The people of South Carolina, mindful of the sufferings of that state in the revolutionary war, with a spirit and promptitude worthy the cause, are preparing to defend themselves and avenge the wrongs of their country.

The declaration of war reached maj. gen. Pinckney at Savannah, by express on the 25th ult. at that time engaged in inspecting the fortifications for the defence of the place. The news was immediately sent to St. Mary's.

Extract of a letter from Savannah dated 20th June. "An express left this place last Thursday for St. Mary's with the news of the *Declaration of War*: the gun boats there took immediate possession of seven English armed ships and five Spanish ships. No doubt they will be removed up St. Mary's river for safety."

An express that carried the news of war from Albany to the British in Canada, was apprehended and lodged in jail near Geneva. He implicated several persons in Albany, who were seized, but released as they appeared to be concerned only in *mercantile* transactions; yet by this *harmless* procedure the British had the news one day earlier than our garrison.

The 116th regiment of Virginia militia, commanded by colonel Koontz, furnished its quota of the 100,000 men, with hardy volunteers. A fine troop of horse, in the same neighborhood have offered their services to the president of the United States as part of the 50,000. But one sentiment prevails among the gallant citizens of that part of the state sometimes called *new* Virginia, which is inhabited by as fine a race of men as ever lived.

On the 29th ult. upwards of 400 cavalry, artillery and infantry, passed through Philadelphia, northward; and on the 1st instant 300 recruits of the 13th regiment left New York, with the same destination.

Part of the militia of New Hampshire have been marched to the sea board.

There is reason to believe that New Hampshire will furnish her quota of the 100,000 militia entirely of volunteers.

Congress have passed a law to build a *new* Boston, New York and General Greene to replace the frigates condemned as un-seaworthy and also a *new* Philadelphia, to replace the one burnt at Tripoli. All the other vessels will be in service in a very short time.

Commodore Rodgers.—From a great variety of reports we collect the following as probable facts. Immediately on receiving the news of the declaration of war com. Rodgers proceeded on a cruize, having under his command the frigates *President*, *United States* and *Congress*, with the ship of war

Hornet and brig *Argus*. When out a short time he was informed that a very rich fleet of 110 sail, from Jamaica for England under convoy of a frigate and two brigs of war, were seen a few day's sail from him; and the whole squadron give immediate chase in that direction; during which, it appears, they came across the *Belvidere* after dark and gave her a severe mauling, but lost her during the night. On the 24th ult. the ship Erie, arrived at New-York, was boarded from the Hornet, the rest of the vessels in company, in pursuit of the Jamaica fleet.—We hope for some interesting news in a few days. If fortunate enough to come up with this fleet, we expect to hear of one of the most brilliant atchievments recorded in maritime history. The value of the fleet is estimated at £12,000,000 sterling, and the frigate is supposed to have a very large quantity of specie on board.

The people of the eastern states are laboring "might and main," to fit out privateers. Two have sailed from Salem, and ten others are getting ready. This looks well.

From Baltimore there will, in a few days, be at sea, 12 or 15 of the fastest sailing, and best found and appointed vessels in the world, carrying from 10 to 16 guns each, and from 80 to 120 men.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 2. Mr. Bacon reported a bill making additional appropriations for the support of the military establishment and for the Indian department for the year 1812, which was twice read.

Mr. Wright reported a bill supplementary to the act "authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps;" which was twice read and committed.—[This bill afterwards went through a committee of the whole and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.]

On motion of Mr Cheves,

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what means of retrenchment and economy, of reform in the general management, and of extension and of efficiency in the naval establishment, may be practicable and expedient, and that they have power to act in the recess and report at the next meeting of congress, but no compensation shall be allowed to the said committee during the recess.

Messrs. Cheves, Quincy, Milnor, Reed, Widgery, Seybert, Harper, Williams, Macon, Bleecker, Newton, Mosely and Little were appointed the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Grundy,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill making additional compensation to the officers of the two houses of congress in consideration of the unusual length of the present session of congress and the multiplied and arduous duties performed by them.

Messrs. Grundy, Turner and Crawford were appointed the committee.

An engrossed bill making further appropriations for the defence of the maritime frontier of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill supplementary to an act, entitled "an act respecting alien enemies," was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization, was read a third time and passed.

The house proceeded again to consider the bill to prohibit the exportation of military stores to Canada and certain other British provinces.

A motion was made by Mr. Richardson, to postpone the bill indefinitely, and negatived.

And the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—[It afterwards passed.]

The bill from the senate "to admit the entry of vessels of the United States on certain conditions," was read three times and passed.

The bill making further appropriations for the support of the military establishment and for the Indian Department for the year 1812, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Rhea,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be and are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the safe-keeping of prisoners of war, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Friday, July 3.—After a variety of minor business—Mr. Wright reported a bill providing for the safe-keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. M'Kim submitted the following resolution with a view to enter it on the journal, as preparatory to a consideration on the subject at the next session:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to report a bill imposing a tax on all spirituous liquors distilled in the United States, at different rates according to the degree of proof thereof to average not more than twenty-five cents per gallon.

The house refused to consider the resolution.

For consideration	35
Against it	40

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Harper in the chair, on a bill respecting transfers of certain public stocks.

[After several attempts by Mr. Randolph to defeat the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.]

The bill supplementary to the act passed at this session authorising the acceptance and organization of certain volunteer corps, was read a third time and passed, by yeas and nays.

For the bill	57
Against it	29

[The two houses were employed the last days of their sitting, in bringing to a close the business before them, which they did with great order and regularity, and adjourned at an early hour on Monday evening, without taking off the obligation of secrecy on some parts of their proceedings which are not yet made known to us. A list of the public acts passed, shall appear in our next. Some of the most important laws will be inserted as space is allowed.]

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1812.

Congress adjourned on Monday night after a long session in which they passed 143 laws.

The depreciation of British bills, and their paper money in general, has caused a great drain of specie from Lisbon and Cadiz, in exchange for the provisions sent from the United States. The vessels now entering our ports from those places bring their returns chiefly in dollars—in very good time.

The kingdom of Hayti is the scene of an active and desolating civil war. "King Henry" laid seige to Port au Prince, the head quarters of his

rival, Petion; but gen. Magny, ci-devant duke of Plaisance and marechal de l'Empire, surrendered himself to the latter with the whole right wing of the army of the former. The next day *the king* made a precipitate retreat. It is thought he will be driven to his strong holds in the mountains, general disaffection prevailing among the people of his section of the island.

By arrivals from Cadiz we learn there were afloat in that harbor 80,000 bbls. American flour; yet the price was 25$ per bbl. The news of the embargo had created much uneasiness.

The British are still sending supplies of clothing and arms to Spain—the war in that country though extremely destructive to both sides, presents but few great events. The French, from the papers we see, appear to fare the worst; yet they maintain their ground, and have complete sovereignty over many provinces.

CERTIFICATE No. ONE (says the Boston Patriot of the 1st inst.) was on Wednesday last, given at the loan office, to JOHN ADAMS, (late president of the United States) for his subscription to the late loan of 11 millions dollars.

Mr. Foster, the late British minister was expected to sail from Boston for Halifax about the 6th of the present month.

In one of the *New York* papers we observe the following advertisement—"A. BURR, attorney and counsellor at law, no. 9, Nassau-street."

In the early part of last month governor Harrison permitted the return of some of the militia corps to Kentucky from Vincennes, under a belief that there would not be any hostile operations against the Indians in that quarter for some time.

The war between Russia and Turkey is about to recommence—France is yet at peace with the former though the talk of the long-talked-of war is renewed in the London papers.

A formal capitulation of Berne, in Switzerland, has been made to France. The Swiss troops in French pay are 12,000.

The 19th of March was celebrated at Madrid as the birth day of Joseph Bonaparte. Sixty new battalions are to reinforce the French armies in Spain.

Madras, Oct. 17, 1811.—A pestilential fever is depopulating the districts of Madura and Palamcotta to the South. One may pass through twenty villages without meeting a soul. The territory is covered with skeletons and corpses—It is supposed 80,000 have perished.

The prince regent has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon, and a reward of £1000 for the discovery of the person or persons who wrote several seditious letters addressed to him and colonel M'Mahon. One of these letters was in these words:—"George, prince of Wales—take care of yourself, for your life is in danger—you shall meet the fate of Mr. Perceval, if Bellingham is hung before this reach you; you blackguard, you shall be shot before three months are closed. If Bellingham is hung you shall be shot as sure as—I remain an enemy to all the d—m—d royal family."

With feelings of extreme horror, says a *London* paper of May 21—We have to state, that when the news of the assassination of Mr. Perceval was received at Nottingham, the populace gave way to the most savage exultation, demonstrating their joy in bonfires, huzzaing, and a *feu-de joie*, but without committing further outrage.

The United States sloop of war Wasp was at Cowes on the 19th of May. A king's messenger left England with despatches for America on the 20th. A fleet of merchantmen sailed for Quebec the same day—also a fleet for Halifax having on board the 103rd regiment.

The American schooner Falcon, of Baltimore, from Boston to Bordeaux, with 4 guns and 16 men, was engaged for two hours and a half, with the British cutter *Hero* of 8 guns and 50 men, and finally beat her off with great damage, after repulsing three attempts at boarding!—On the next day the Falcon was attacked by a British privateer of 6 guns and 40 men; who without hailing, commenced a tremendous fire, which was bravely returned for an hour and a half, when the captain and several of the crew being wounded, the Falcon was boarded and carried by the British, *her colors still flying!* The American was then taken to Guernsey, where the wounded men were put on shore. We are happy to learn they are likely to recover.

The pleasing belief held out in our last of the glorious success of the patriots of *Mexico*, is confirmed by subsequent accounts. In this extensive region a *king* is acknowledged only at *Vera Cruz*: the seige of which was immediately expected, the advanced posts of the republicans being within 20 miles of the place, at our last advices, intercepting all the supplies of provisions and money.

GREAT NEWS! Just before this number went to press, we received London dates, via New-York, as late as the 23d of May. On the day preceding a vote passed the house of commons, by a majority of four, to address the prince regent requesting that he would be pleased to form an efficient ministry. The prince promised to take the same into consideration, *and all the old ministry resigned their places.* The new ministry will consist entirely of the former opposition, the prominent persons of whom are—lord *Holland*, the marquis Wellesley, earl Moira, Mr. Canning, lord Grey, Mr. Tierney, the marquis of Lansdowne, lord Erskine, lord Lauderdale, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Sheridan, &c. From this entire change, it is fairly to be presumed, that the orders in council will be repealed: as well as from the following important decree of Napoleon—

FRENCH DECREE.

"Palace of St. Cloud, April 28th, 1811. Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swiss confederacy.

"On the report of our minister for foreign affairs

"Being informed of the law of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the congress of the United States has decreed the exemption of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which interdicts the entry into American ports, of the ships and the merchandize of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies:

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions advanced by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to sanction a system hostile to the independence of neutral powers, and of their flags:

"We have decreed, and do decree, as follows:

"The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely (from the 1st of November last) considered as no longer in force, as far as regards American vessels.

(Signed, &c.)

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per ann.*

Humiliation and Prayer.

Resolution requesting the President of the United States to recommend a day of humiliation and prayer.

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of public calamity and war, humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection :—Therefore,

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That a joint committee of both houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day of public humiliation and prayer to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these states, his blessing on their arms, and the speedy restoration of peace.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the two houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity, as a day of public humiliation and prayer: and whereas such a recommendation will enable the several religious denominations and societies so disposed, to offer, at one and the same time, their common vows and adorations to Almighty God, on the solemn occasion produced by the war, in which He has been pleased to permit the injustice of a foreign power to involve these United States; I do therefore recommend the *third Thursday in August next*, as a convenient day, to be so set apart, for the devout purposes of rendering to the Sovereign of the universe, and the Benefactor of mankind, the public homage due to his holy attributes; of acknowledging the transgressions which might justly provoke the manifestations of his divine displeasure; of seeking his merciful forgiveness, and his assistance in the great duties of repentance and amendment; and, especially, of offering fervent supplications, that in the present season of calamity and war, he would take the American people under his peculiar care and protection; that he would guide their public councils, animate their patriotism, and bestow his blessing on their arms; that he would inspire all nations with a love of justice and of concord, and with a reverence for the unerring precept of our holy religion, to do to others as they would require that others should do to them; and, finally, that turning the hearts of our enemies from the violence and injustice which sway their councils against us, he would hasten a restoration of the blessings of peace.

Given at Washington the ninth day of July, (L. S.) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.
JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State*

Vice President.

The following letters will shew that *Elbridge Gerry* accepts the suffrage tendered to him by the American people for the office of vice president of the United States.

Letter from the committee of arrangements to Mr. Gerry.

WASHINGTON, 11th June.

SIR—We are directed by the general committee of correspondence, appointed by the meeting of the republican members of congress, held at the capitol on the 8th inst. to select a suitable candidate for the office of vice president of the United States for four years from the 3d of March next, to inform you, that by an almost unanimous vote of that meeting, you have been recommended as a fit person to fill that important office.

In a republic the service of each individual citizen is due to the state, even in profound peace; but much more strongly is it due when the nation stands upon the threshold of war. Nothing short of unanimity, at least in the republican ranks, can ensure success to those measures which the national councils have judged to be imperiously necessary for the vindication of the injured rights and insulted honor of the nation. We therefore confidently trust, that the reasons which have influenced your fellow citizens to call upon you for your best services, at this important crisis in our national affairs, will induce you to acquiesce in their wishes.

With sentiments of personal respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your fellow citizens.

(Subscribed by the committee.)

Answer of Mr. Gerry.

CAMBRIDGE, 11th June.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 11th, on the subject of the proceedings of the republican members of congress, on the 8th inst. in regard to "a fit person for filling the important office of vice president of the United States from the 3d of March next," I had the honor of receiving this morning; and having been previously favored by several of my friends in congress with similar information, I had duly considered and formed a decision on this interesting subject.

The question, respecting the acceptance or non-acceptance of this proposition, involved many considerations of great weight in my mind; as they related to the nation, to this state, and to my domestic concerns. But it is neither expedient or necessary to state the points, since one was paramount to the the rest, that, "in a republic, the service of each citizen is due to the state, even in profound peace, and much more so when the nation stands on the threshold of war."

I have the honor frankly to acknowledge this distinguished testimony of confidence on the part of my congressional friends and fellow citizens, gratefully to accept their proffer, and freely to assure them of every exertion in my power for meriting in office the approbation of themselves and of the public.

It gives me great pleasure that my much respected and venerable friend Mr. Langdon has previously received the tribute due to his services, as an early revolutionary character, as a member of the first federal senate, and as its president pro tempore for a number of years; and that our patriotic sister state, New-Hampshire, has been honorably distinguished on this occasion. The measure, in my mind, was consistent with strict justice and sound policy.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your health and happiness, and be assured, that with every sentiment of esteem and respect, I am yours sincerely, E. GERRY.

Hon. John Smilie esq. &c. &c.

CAPITOL, June 22d, 1812.

Mr. Gales,—Since my highly revered friend, the virtuous and patriotic LANGDON, declined being considered a candidate for the vice-presidency, I have heard it stated, that the causes of his declining were, that he disapproved of the measures of the administration, and that he would not consent to be a candidate with MR. MADISON. I took the liberty to suggest this to him in a letter of the 6th inst. in reply to which I have recieved the inclosed, which is at your disposal. JOHN A. HARPER.

PORTSMOUTH, June 15th, 1812.

Dear sir,—Your affecting letter of the 6th inst. I have received. Indeed it is impossible for me to find words to express my feelings, and the obligation I am under to my great and good friends. I am overwhelmed with grief when I reflect, that my advanced time of life only, prevented me from complying with their wishes.

I have the most sincere desire to join my friends at this all important moment, to carry into effect every decided measure to support the honor and independence of our country. I have longed to take my old friends by the hand, and to have an opportunity of paying my personal respects to those honorable gentlemen from the several states, who have been pleased to favor me with their notice, but I am prevented. I should have thought it an honor, and it would have been my highest pleasure to serve my country in any station, while my great and good friend Mr. Madison continued in the presidency, as I consider him one of our greatest statesmen, an ornament to our country, and above all, the noblest work of God, an honest man. I think it happy for our country that we have at this important crisis, such a decided character at the head of our affairs. As our patience is worn out, and we have drank the dregs of the cup of humiliation, if we now act with spirit and decision there is nothing to fear. I pray you, sir, to present my most profound respects to all my friends as they fall in your way.

I pray you, sir, to accept the homage of my great esteem and respect.

JOHN LANGDON.

Honorable John A. Harper.

Law of the United States

To prohibit American vessels from proceeding to, or trading with the enemies of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That no ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall be permitted to clear out or depart from any port or place within the limits of the United States or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, till the owner or owners, agent, factor, freighter, master or commander, shall give bond, with sufficient security in the amount of such ship or vessel and cargo, not to proceed to or trade with the enemies of the United States. And if any ship or vessel owned as aforesaid shall depart from any port or place within the limits of the United States, or territories thereof for any foreign port or place, without giving bond with security aforesaid, such ship or vessel and cargo, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States; and the owner or owners, freighter, factor, or agent, master or commander, shall severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of such ship or vessel and cargo; and the said master or commander, if privy thereto, and being thereof convicted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, or persons inhabiting the same, shall transport or attempt to transport over land or otherwise, any waggon, cart, sleigh, boat, or otherwise, naval or military stores, arms or the munitions of war, or any article of provision, from any place in the United States to any place in Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, the waggon, cart, sleigh, boat or the thing by which the said naval or military stores, arms, or munitions of war, or articles of provisions are transported, or attempted to be transported, together with such naval or military stores, arms or munitions of war, or provisions, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and the person or persons aiding or privy to the same, shall severally forfeit and pay to the U. States a sum equal in value to the waggon, cart, sleigh, boat, or thing by which the said naval or military stores, arms or munitions of war, or articles of provision, are transported or are attempted to be transported; and shall moreover be considered as guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall extend to any transportation on account of the United States, or the supply of its troops or armed force.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the several ports of the United States be, and the same are hereby authorised to seize and stop naval and military stores, arms or the munitions of war or any articles of provision, and ship or vessel, waggon, cart, sleigh, boat, or thing by which any article prohibited as aforesaid, is shipped or transported, or attempted to be shipped or transported, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no ship or vessel belonging to any citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of any state or kingdom in amity with the United States, except such as at the passage of this act shall belong to the citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of such state or kingdom, or which shall hereafter be built in the limits of a state or kingdom in amity with the United States, or purchased by a citizen or citizens, subject or subject of a state or kingdom in amity with the United States, aforesaid, from a citizen or citizens of the United States, unless forced by a stress of weather, or for necessary repairs; and any ship or vessel belonging to a citizen or citizens, subject or subjects of any state or kingdom in amity with the United

States as aforesaid, except such ships and vessels as are above excepted, which shall from and after the first day of November next enter or attempt to enter any port or place aforesaid, the same, with her cargo, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any British packet or vessel with despatches destined for the United States, and which shall have departed from any port or place in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or its dependencies, on or before the first day of September, next shall not be liable to be captured or condemned, but the same shall be permitted to enter or depart from any port or place in the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any cartel, or vessel with a flag of truce.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to give at any time within six months after the passage of this act, passports for the safe transportation of any ship or other property belonging to British subjects and which is now within the limits of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That every person, being a citizen of the United States, or residing therein, who shall receive, accept, or obtain a licence from the government of Great Britain, or any officer thereof, for leave to carry any merchandize, or send any vessel in any port or place within the dominions of Great Britain or trade with any such port or place, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit a sum equal to twice the the value of any such ship, merchandize or articles of trade, and shall moreover be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and to be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the senate, pro tempore.

July, 6, 1812.

APPROVED. JAMES MADISON.

Notice to Aliens.

AN ACT
Supplementary to the act entitled "an act respecting alien enemies."

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in general congress assembled, that nothing in the proviso contained in the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," approved on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, shall be extended or construed to extend to any treaty, or to any article of any treaty, which shall have expired, or which shall not be in force at the time the proclamation of the president shall issue.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
President of the senate pro-tempore.

July 6, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Department of State, July 7. 1812.

All British subjects within the United States are required forthwith to report to the marshals (or to the persons to be appointed by them) of the repective states or territories within which they may reside, their names, their age, the time they have been in the United States, the persons composing their families, the places of their residence, and their occupations or pursuits; and whether, and at what time they have made the application to the courts required by law, as preparatory to their naturalization—and the marshals, respectively, are to make to the department of state, returns of all such British subjects, with the above circumstances annexed to their names.

List of Acts

Passed at the first Session of the Twelfth Congress.

[This list includes only those which are considered as of a *general* nature. There were many *local* and *private* acts passed.]

An act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration.

An act directing the terms on which lands sold at public sale, and that revert for failure in payment, shall again be sold.

An act authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage, and other quartermaster's stores, and small arms.

An act to continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

An act for completing the existing military establishment.

An act authorising the President of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. States.

An act to raise an additional military force.

An act authorising the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps.

An act for the more convenient taking of affidavits and bail in civil causes depending in the courts of the United States.

An act making an appropriation for the expences incident to the six companies of mounted rangers, during the year 1812.

An act making appropriations for the support of an additional military force.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1812.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1812.

An act supplementary to "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," passed on the 12th April, 1808.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812.

An act to authorise the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis his patent right to the new and improved method of lighting light houses, and for other purposes.

An act making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars.

An act supplementary to "An act to raise an additional military force."

Resolution on the subject of arts and manufactures.

An act repealing the tenth section of the act "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

An act respecting the enrolling and licensing of steam boats.

An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States.

An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time.

An act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said state.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed January 11, 1812.

An act to establish a quarter-master's department, and for other purposes.

An act for the organization of a corps of artificers.

An act making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

An act to enlarge the limits of the state of Louisiana.

An act to revive and continue in force "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," and for other purposes.

An act to provide for designating and surveying military bounty lands.

An act in addition to an act for laying out and making Cumberland road.

An act for the relief of the citizens of Venezuela.

An act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares and merchandise, for a limited time.

An act for the establishment of a general land office in the department of the treasury.

An act making further provision for the corps of engineers.

An act authorising the appointment of an additional judge of the district court of New-York.

An act for the better regulation of the ordnance.

An act to enlarge the limits of the Mississippi territory.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812.

An act making further provision for the army of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act for the admission of Louisiana into the union.

An act to extend the right of suffrage in the Illinois territory.

An act to amend the act to establish a quarter-master's department.

An act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri.

An act to extend the time for exporting with privilege of drawback.

An act supplemental to an act for dividing the Indiana territory.

An act making further provision for settling land claims in Missouri.

An act declaring war against Great Britain.

An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States.

An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

An act authorising the issuing of treasury notes.

An act confirming claims to lands in the Mississippi territory, founded on British or Spanish warrants of survey.

An act imposing additional duties, and for other purposes.

An act to facilitate the transfer of stock created in November, 1808.

An act supplementary to the act to raise six companies of rangers.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act to admit the entry of vessels of the United States on certain conditions.

An act making a further appropriation for the defence of the maritime frontier, and for the support of the navy of the United States.

An act respecting the pay of the army of the U. States.

An act making additional appropriations for the military establishment, and for the Indian department, for the year 1812.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting alien enemies.

An act supplementary to the act heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

Resolution requesting the president of the United States to recommend a day of public humiliation and prayer.

An act supplementary to an act authorising the president to accept volunteers.

An act supplementary to an act authorising a loan for eleven millions of dollars.

An act making further provision for the army and for other purposes.

An act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war.

An act authorising a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for an exchange of the same.

An act to prohibit American vessels from trading with the enemies of the United States.

Public Documents.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *June* 16.

MESSAGE.—*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I transmit for the information of congress, copies of a letter to the secretary of state, from the charge d'affaires of the United States at London, accompanied by a letter from the latter to the British minister of foreign affairs.

JAMES MADISON.

June 16th, 1812.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London April 26th, 1812.

SIR—I beg leave to hand you herewith a declaration and an order in council, of this government, on the 21st of this month, and a copy of a note* from lord Castlereagh, accompanying the communication of them to me. I have already transmited to you other copies of these documents, and have now to add the copy of a note which I have addressed in reply to that of his lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Hon. James Monroe, &c.

* A copy of this note has not been received by the department of state.—[It follows.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress copies of a letter to the secretary of state, from the charge d'affaires of the United States at London, and of a note to him from the British secretary for foreign affairs.

JAMES MADISON.

June 22d, 1812.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

London, May 2, 1812.

SIR—After closing the duplicate of my letter to you of the 26th ult. I discovered the copy of the note of lord Castlereagh to me of the 21st, had been left out by mistake. I take the liberty of now handing it to you. I am, &c.

JONA. RUSSELL.

Hon. James Monroe, &c.

[Enclosed in the above.]

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, is commanded by his royal highness the prince regent, to transmit to Mr. Russell, charge d'affaires of the government of the United States of America, the enclosed copy of a declaration accompanying an order in council which has been this day passed by his royal highness the prince regent in council.

The undersigned is commanded by the prince regent to request that Mr. Russell, in making this communication to his government, will represent this measure as conceived in the true spirit of conciliation, and with a due regard, on the part of his royal highness, to the honor and interest of the United States; and the undersigned ventures to express his confident hope, that this decisive

proof of the amicable sentiments which animate the councils of his royal highness towards America, may accelerate the return of amity, and mutual confidence between Great Britain and the United States.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to repeat to Mr. Russell the assurances of his high consideration.

CASTLEREAGH.

Foreign Office, 21st April, 1812.

[COPY.]

Mr. Russell to lord Castlereagh.

My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your lordship addressed to me on the 21st of this month, en justice, by command of his royal highness the prince regent, a copy of a declaration accompanying an order in council which had this day been passed.

I would afford me the highest satisfaction, in communicating that declaration and order to my government, to have represented them, as conceived in the true spirit of conciliation and with a due regard to the honor and interests of the United States. I regret, however, that so far from perceiving in them any evidence of the amicable sentiments which are professed to animate the councils of his royal highness, I am compelled to consider them as an unequivocal proof of the determination of his Britannic majesty's government to adhere to a system, which, both as to principle and fact, originated, and has been continued in error; and against which, the government of the United States, so long as it respects itself and the essential rights of the nation over which it is placed, cannot cease to contend.

The United States have never considered it their duty to enquire, nor do they pretend to decide, whether England or France was guilty, in relation to the other, of the first violation of the public law of nations; but they do consider it their most imperious duty to protect themselves from the unjust operation of the unprecedented measure of retaliation, professed by both powers, to be founded on such violation. In this operation, by whichever party directed, the United States have never for a moment acquiesced, nor by the the slightest indication of such acquiescence, afforded a pretext for extending to them the evils, by which England and France, affect to retaliate on each other. They have in no instance departed from the observance of that strict impartiality which their peaceful position required, and which ought to have secured to them the uninterrupted enjoyment of their neutrality. To their astonishment, however, they perceived that both these belligerent powers, under the pretence of annoying each other, adopted and put in practice new principles of retaliation, involving the destruction of those commercial and maritime rights which the United States regard as essential and inseparable attributes of their independence. Although alive to all the injury and injustice of this system, the American government resorted to no measures to oppose it, which were not of the most pacific and impartial character in relation to both the aggressors. Its remonstrances, its restrictions of commercial intercourse, and its overtures for accommodation, were equally addressed to England and France: and if there is now an inequality in the relations of the United States with these countries, it can only be ascribed to England herself, who rejected the terms proffered to both while France accepted them, and who continues to execute her retaliatory edicts on the high seas, while those of France have here ceased to operate.

If Great Britain could not be persuaded by considerations of universal equality, to refrain from adopting any line of conduct, however unjust, for which she might discover a precedent in the conduct of her enemy, or to abandon an attempt of remotely and uncertainly annoying that enemy through the immediate and severe destruction of the vital interest of a neutral and unoffending state, yet it was confidently expected that she would be willing to follow that enemy also in his return towards justice, and, from a respect to her own declarations, to proceed *pari passu* with him in the revocation of the offending edicts. This just expectation has, however, been disappointed, and an exemption of the flag of the United States from the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, has produced no corresponding modification of the British orders in council. On the contrary, the fact of such exemption on the part of France, appears, by the declaration and order in council of the British government on the 21st of this month, to be denied, and the engagements of the latter, to proceed, step by step, with its enemy, in the work of repeal and relaxation, to be disowned or disregarded.

That France has repealed her decrees so far as they respected the United States, has been established by declarations and facts satisfactory to them, and which it was presumed should have been equally satisfactory to the British government. A formal and authentic declaration of the French government, communicated to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, on the 5th of August, 1810, announced that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, and should cease to operate on the 1st of the succeeding November, provided that a condition presented to England, or another condition presented to the United States, should be performed. The condition presented to the United States was performed, and their performance rendered absolute the repeal of the decrees. So far therefore, from this repeal depending upon a condition in which Great Britain could not acquiesce, it became absolute, independent of any act of Great Britain, the moment the act proposed for the performance of the United States was accomplished. Such was the construction given to this measure by the United States from the first; and that it was a correct one has been sufficiently evinced by the subsequent practice.

Several instances of the acquittal of American vessels and cargoes, to which the decrees would have attached, if still in force against the United States, have, from time to time, been presented to his Britannic majesty's government. That these cases have been few, is to be ascribed to the few captures, in consequence of this repeal, made by French cruizers; and should no other such case occur, it would be owing to the efficacy of this repeal, and to the exact observance of it, even by the most wanton and irregular of those cruisers.

From the first of November 1810, to the 20th of January of the present year, as appears by a note which I had the honor to address to the predecessor of your lordship, on the 8th of February last, the Berlin and Milan decrees had not been applied to American property, nor have I heard that such application has since been made.

But against the authentic act of the French government of the 5th of Aug. 1810, and the subsequent conduct of the government mutually explaining each other, and conforming the construction adopted by the United States, a report said to be communicated by the French minister of foreign affairs to the conservative senate, is opposed. Without pretending to doubt the genuineness of that report, although it has reached this country only in a newspaper, yet it is to be lamented that as much form and evidence of authenticity have not been required, in an act considered as furnishing cause for the continuance of the orders in council, as an act which by the very terms of these orders challenged their revocation.—The act of the 5th of August 1810, emanating from the sovereign of France, officially communicated to the British government, and satisfactorily expounded and explained by the practical comments of more than eighteen months, is denied to afford convincing evidence of the repeal of the French decrees, while full proof of their continuance is inferred from a report, which, from its very nature, must contain the mere opinions and speculations of a subject which is destitute of all authority until acted upon by the body to which it was presented, which has found its way hither in no more authentic shape than the columns of the Moniteur, and for the proper understanding of which not a moment has been allowed.——But even were the cause thus assigned to the report just, it is still difficult to discover what inference can be fairly deduced from it incompatible with the previous declarations and conduct of the French government exempting the United States from the operation of its decrees. The very exception in that report with regard to nations who do not suffer their flag to be *denationalized*, was undoubtedly made with reference to the United States, and with a view to reconcile the general tenor of that report with the good faith with which it became France to observe the conventional repeal of those decrees in their favor. However novel may be the terms employed, of whatever may be their precise meaning, they ought to be interpreted to accord with the engagements of the French government, and with justice and good faith.

Your lordship will, I doubt not, the more readily acknowledge the propriety of considering the report in this light, by a reference to similar reports made to the same conservative senate, on the 13th of Dec. 1810, by the duke of Cadore (the predecessor of the present French minister of exterior relations) and by the count de Simonville. In those reports they say to the emperor, (which proves that such reports are not to be considered as dictated by him) "Sire, as long as England shall persist in her orders in council, so long your majesty will persist in your decrees," and "the decrees of Berlin and Milan are an answer to the orders in council. The British cabinet, has, thus to speak, dictated them to France. Europe receives them for her code, and this code shall become the palladium of the liberty of the seas." Surely this language is as strong as that of the report of the 19th of March and still more absolute: for there is no qualification in it in favor of any nation: this language has, both by an explanation of the duke of Cadore to me at the same time, and by the uniform conduct of the French government since, been reconciled with the repeal of these decrees, so far as they concerned the United States.

Had the French decrees originally afforded an adequate foundation for the British orders in council, and been continued after these reports, in full force, and extent, surely during a period in which above a hundred American vessels and their cargoes have fallen a prey to these orders, some one solitary instance of capture and confiscation must have happened under those decrees. That no such instance has happened is incontrovertibly proves either that those decrees are of themselves harmless, or that they have been repealed; and in either case they can afford no rightful plea or pretext for Great Britain, for these measures of pretended retaliation, whose sole effect is to lay waste the neutral commerce of America.

With the remnant of those decrees, which is still in force, and which consists of municipal regulations, confined in their operation within the proper and undeniable jurisdiction of the states where they are executed, the United States have no concern. Nor do they acknowledge themselves to be under any political obligation, either to examine into the ends proposed to be attained by this surviving portion of the continental system, or to oppose their accomplishment. Whatever may be intended to be done in regard to other nations by this system, cannot be imputed to the United States, nor are they to be made responsible, while they religiously observe the obligations of their neutrality for the mode in which belligerent nations may choose to exercise their power, for the injury of each other. When, however, these nations exceed the just limits of their power by the invasion of the rights of peaceful states on the ocean which is subject to the common and equal jurisdiction of all nations, the United States cannot remain indifferent, and by quietly consenting to yield up their share of this jurisdiction, abandon their maritime rights.—France has respected these rights by the discontinuance of her edicts on the high seas; leaving no part of these edicts in operation to the injury of the U. States; and of course, no part in which they can be supposed to acquiesce or against which they can be required to contend. They ask Great Britain by a like respect for their rights, to exempt them from the operation of her orders in council. Should such exemption involve the total practical extinction of these orders, it will only prove that they were exclusively applied to the commerce of the United States, and that they had not a single feature of resemblance to the decrees, against which they are professed to retaliate.

It is with patience and confidence that the United States have expected this exemption, and which they believed themselves entitled by all those considerations of right and promise, which I have freely stated to your lordship. With what disappointment, therefore, must they learn that Great Britain, in professing to do away their disinclination, explicitly avows her intention to persevere in her orders in council, until some authentic act hereafter to be promulgated by the French government, shall declare the Berlin and Milan decrees are expressly and unconditionally repealed. To obtain such an act can the United States interfere? Would such an interference be compatible either with a sense of justice or with what is due to their own dignity? Can they be expected to falsify their repeated declarations of their satisfaction with the act of the 5th Aug. 1810, confirmed by abundant evidence of its subsequent observance, and by now affecting to doubt of the sufficiency of that act to demand another which in its form, its mode of publication, and its import, shall accord with the requisitions of Great Britain? And can it be supposed that the French government would listen to such a proposal made under such circumstances, and with such a view?

While, therefore, I can perceive no reason, in the report of the French minister, of the 10th of March, to believe that the United States erroneously assumed the repeal of the French decrees to be complete in relation to them; while aware that the condition of which the orders in council is now distinctly made to depend, is the total repeal of both the Berlin and Milan decrees, instead as formerly of the Berlin decree only; and while I feel that to ask the performance of this condition from others, inconsistent with the honor of the United States, and to perform it themselves beyond their power; your lordship will permit *me* frankly to avow that I cannot accompany the communication of my government, of the declaration and orders in council of the 21st to this month, with any felicitation on the prospect which this measure presents of an accelerated return of amity and mutual confidence between the two states.

It is with real pain that I make to your lordship this avowal, and I will seek still to confide in the spirit which your lordship in your note, and in the conversation of this morning, has been pleased to say actuates the councils of his royal highness in relation to America, and still to cherish a hope that the *spirit* will lead, upon a review of the whole ground, to measures of a nature better calculated to attain this object, and that this object will no longer be made to depend on the conduct of a third power, or contingencies over which the United States have no control, but alone upon the rights of the United States, the justice of Great Britain and the common interests of both. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA RUSSELL.

North-Carolina.

By his excellency *Wm. Hawkins*, esq. governor, captain-general and commander-in-chief over the state of N. Carolina, *a proclamation.*

WHEREAS I have received from the secretary of state of the United States, an authenticated copy of an act of congress, approved the 18th of June inst. declaring WAR to exist between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories. And whereas it is the indispensable duty of every state in the union with all the means in its power to co-operate with the general government in carrying on the war with the utmost vigor and activity. I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring and enjoining all officers civil and military in the state of North Carolina, according to the duties of their respective stations, to be vigilant in supporting their country through the contest in which she is at present engaged: And further, I do hereby earnestly exhort all the good citizens of the state to abandon party *prejudices* and *distinctions* and to give their *united* and *vigorous* support to such measures as may be adopted by the constituted authorities, as well for mitigating the evils of war to our own citizens, as to make it effectual against the enemy; and for restoring the blessings of peace upon grounds compatible with the honor, dignity and independence of the United States.

IN testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the state to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the city (L. S.) of Raleigh, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the U. States the thirty-sixth.

WILLIAM HAWKINS.

By his excellency's command,
WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

BRITISH STATISTICS.

An Account of the real value of Exports from Great Britain in the years 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811, respectively—distinguishing generally the countries to which the goods were exported.

YEARS.	Continent of Europe.	Ireland, and isles Guernsey, Jersey and Man.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	U.States of America.	Other parts of America, and the W. Indies.	TOTAL.
	pounds.	*pounds.*	*pounds.*	*pounds.*	*pounds.*	*pounds.*	*pounds.*
1805, ...	20,435,940	6,400,363	3,111,748	1,136,055	11,446,029	8,557,186	51,109,131
1806, ...	17,047,243	5,813,050	3,259,834	1,665,042	12,805,551	11,897,001	53,028,881
1807, ...	15,420,514	7,332,572	3,555,392	1,222,745	12,007,948	11,333,796	50,483,661
1808, ...	13,983,123	7,971,094	3,718,813	820,194	5,302,363	18,173,266	49,968,749
1809, ...	27,190,337	7,565,599	2,090,440	975,872	7,546,769	19,833,696	66,017,713
1810, ...	24,224,567	5,765,464	3,117,075	683,911	11,274,983	17,983,707	62,702,409
1811, ...	13,537,204	7,210,999	3,003,971	409,075	1,874,917	12,843,754	43,930,020
Annual average of 3 yrs. ending with 1807,	17,801,232	6,415,428	3,308,991	1,278,248	12,136,811	10,599,514	51,540,224
Ann. average of 4 years, ending with 1811, . .	20,983,868	7,128,364	3,222,575	725,013	6,464,059	17,133,553	55,657,372

Custom-House,
London, 28th April, 1812.

WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

An account of the number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys employed in navigating the same, (including their repeated voyages) which entered inwards and cleared outwards, at the several ports of Great Britain, from and to all parts of the world, in the years 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811—distinguishing British from foreign.

YEARS.	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			TOTAL.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
Inwards.									
1806, ...	12,110	1,482,412	88,903	3,792	612,800	31,546	15,902	2,095,212	120,369
1807, ...	11,213	1,436,667	84,997	4,087	680 144	32,488	15,300	2,116,811	117,485
1808, ...	11,363	1,311,066	82,017	1,926	283,657	15,240	13,291	1,594,723	98,177
1809, ...	12,656	1,530,573	95,786	4,922	789,367	38,285	17,578	2,299,860	134,061
1810, ...	13,557	1,609,088	102,900	6,876	1,176,243	60,094	20,433	2,785,331	162,994
1811, ...	12,908	1,522,092	94,746	3,216	687,160	34,157	16,124	2,209,252	126,897
Outwards.									
1806, ...	12,239	1,486,725	94,513	3,457	507,088	20,616	15,696	2,053,713	121,129
1807, ...	11,428	1,434,103	89,720	3,948	631,910	31,411	15,274	2,066,013	121,131
1808, ...	11,917	1,372,261	80,671	1,992	282,145	15,071	13,909	1,654,406	105,272
1809, ...	12,499	1,531,152	102,523	4,530	699,750	37,256	17,029	2,230,902	139,779
1810, ...	13,090	1,624,196	107,713	6,641	1,138,527	66,870	19,731	2,762,647	168,583
1811, ...	12,774	1,507,333	96,739	3,350	695,232	37,262	16,124	2,202,565	134,001

Custom-House,
London, 28th April, 1812.

J. E. WILLOUGHBY, Acc. General.

South America.

The following account of the reception of our consul general to Chili, &c. cannot be but gratifying to every one who duly appreciates the value of a good understanding with nations with whom our relations are likely to be so increasing as with the infant states of South America. It is pleasing to learn that the government of Chili accepts with frankness the hand of fellowship which the government of the U. States has tendered to it. *Nat. Int.*

Translated from the Aurora of Chili of March 2.

SANTIAGO, 24th Feb. 1812.

This was a day of great gratification to the real friends of the country, from the solemn reception of col. *Joel Roberts Poinsett*, consul general of the U. States of North America, appointed by James Madison, their present president, to the supreme government of Chili. All the corporations assisted at this ceremony, their unanimous vote having preceded it.

The consul took his seat, and the president, addressing himself to him, said:

"Chili, Mr. Consul, by its government and its corporations, recognizes in you the consul general of the United States of North America. That power attracts all our attentions and our attachment. You may safely assure it of the sincerity of our friendly sentiments. Its commerce will be attended to, and your representations directed to its prosperity, will not be without effect. This is the universal sentiment of this people, in whose name I address you."

ANSWER.

"The government of the United States has entrusted me with its commission to the most excellent government of Chili, to give an unequivocal proof of its friendship and of its desire to establish with this kingdom commercial relations reciprocally advantageous.

"The Americans of the North generally take the greatest interest in the success of these countries, and ardently wish for the prosperity and happiness of their brothers of the South. I will make known to the government of the United States the friendly sentiments of your excellency; and I felicitate myself on having been the first who had the honorable charge of establishing relations between two generous nations, who ought to consider themselves as friends and natural allies."

Spanish Constitution.

Promulgation of the constitution of Spain; from the Gazette of the regency of Spain of the 14th May.

The political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, being sanctioned by the general and extraordinary cortes, they have decreed that its promulgation shall be made with modest simplicity, but at the same time with dignity, and that while it is worthy of that great object which is to establish the prosperity of the nation, so might it be adapted to the circumstances in which she is situated. And considering that the duty of the promulgation of the constitutional code will be ever memorable in the annals of our nation, it is proper it should take place on the most notable day of the holy insurrection, the 19th of March, the anniversary of the spontaneous abdication of the crown by Charles the IV on which day his son, beloved by all Spaniards, King Ferdinand VII. of Bourbon, ascended the throne, and the arbitrary regimen of the former government fell forever, and a spacious field was opened to the hopes of the nation, and to the heroic deeds of her loyalty and patriotism; the cortes have resolved that the constitution shall be promulgated on the aforesaid day, the 19th March.

In the public session of the antecedent day, two original manuscript copies of the constitution were read by the deputy secretaries of the cortes, and they are signed by the deputies nominally appointed for that object. Afterwards a deputation consisting of twelve deputies went in three coaches with all the royal household to the palace of the regency of the kingdom; the royal Spanish and Walloon guards being drawn up in the palace, did the necessary honors of the deputation; which then presented to the regency of the kingdom, one of the original manuscripts of the constitution which is to be recorded in their archives, as also the decree, ordering it to be published and circulated.

On the morning of the 18th all the deputies of the cortes made the profession of faith and took the oath prescribed to them.—At half after ten the regency of the kingdom proceeded to the conventional hall of the cortes in two coaches and took the oath according to the formula established by the cortes.

After this solemn act, the cortes and the regency of the kingdom repaired in a body to the church, the troops being previously drawn up on both sides of the way, and a solemn mass was celebrated as thanksgiving to the Almighty, and divine service was terminated with a *Te Deum*.

In the afternoon the constitution was solemnly promulgated in four different places in this city, being the residence of the court and government, for the accomplishment of this act, the regency had disposed that the governor, the ministers of the audience of the district, and four individuals of the city assembly, four heralds, and other persons whom the governor might invite, in order to render the solemn seal more splendid, should assemble at three in the afternoon, at the hall of the city assembly. This being done, the procession was accompanied by an escort of cavalry in advance, and by a company of each of the different military corps in the rear, and from thence they proceeded to the palace, where the governor received from the regency the original constitution through the secretary of the department of Gracia y Justicia.

Having arrived at the first place appointed to promulgate the constitution, where the portrait of our august sovereign, don Ferdinand VII. was placed under a canopy, the governor, ministers of the audience, city assemblymen, secretaries and heralds, ascended the stage, and arranging themselves in a file below the canopy, the governor delivered the constitution to one of the secretaries, who placed it immediately in the hands of one of the heralds, who read and proclaimed it in an audible voice.

The solemn act having been performed with the same formalities at the other places appointed for the promulgation, the procession repaired to the palace and the governor returned the constitution to the regency through the minister of the department of *Gracia y Justicia*, and also the testimony drawn up by the two secretaries, of its having been proclaimed and published with the formalities prescribed to celebrate with dignity this day of glory for the Spanish nation.

A more gratifying spectacle has seldom been presented, than was exhibited on this interesting occasion. The universal demonstration of joy in the sympathising multitude of thousands of citizens, gave an interest to the whole scene which words would but faintly express.

The War in the Peninsula.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 207.)

The Spaniards derived great advantages from the favorable issue of this battle. It opened a road to Salamanca, and at the same time compelled the French to evacuate it. Three days after the battle, (21st Oct.) the duke del Parque crossed the Tormes towards Ledesma, while he pushed on a column in a contrary direction, as if he meant to reach Salamanca, by Munigwela. When he arrived on the heights to the north of Salamanca he was informed that the French had evacuated it, and were retreating towards Toro, laden with plunder from the churches. Once more in the possession of Salamanca, the Spaniards were enabled to direct their attention towards their grand object—the recovery of Madrid. As long as the duke del Parque could retain possession of that city, he could co-operate with the army of La Mancha; and if a junction of these armies were effected, the French could scarcely be expected to oppose their march to the capital. It was, therefore, highly important that they should be driven from Salamanca, and for this purpose the French gradually accumulated a force of nearly 20,000 men. But what they could not, probably, have done, of themselves, the Spaniards incautiously did for them. The duke del Parque, elated by the victory he had recently achieved and anxious to co-operate with the other army, in the proposed advance on Madrid—quitted a position where he could have defied his enemies and crossed over to the right bank of the Tormes. Here he encountered the marshal Kellerman (duke of Dalmatia) who was posted there with a very superior force Nevertheless the young duke offered him battle.—The armies met at Alba del Tormes, and the action terminated in the total defeat and dispersion of the Spaniards. The troops, disdaining all order and controul, fled in every direction, leaving in the hands of their enemies 15 pieces of cannon, six standards, 10,000 muskets, upwards of 2000 prisoners, and about 3000 killed.

The army of La Mancha, was not more fortunate than those of the right and left. The officers and men were resolved to force their way to Madrid and never to cross the Sierra Morena, until they had effected that object. It was commanded by general Areizaga, and was connected with the army of the duke del Parque, by that of Estramadura, under the duke of Albuquerque. The plan was to cross the Tagus at Aranjuez, and to penetrate directly to Madrid, leaving one division to watch Toledo. The operations of their chief army engaged the hopes and expectations of all Spain: no expense had been spared to prepare it for the field and it had been five months under discipline. The troops were full of ardor and felt the greatest confidence in their leader: and the purpose to be attained was calculated to excite their warmest feelings. To oppose them Joseph once more quitted the capital, attended by the duke of Dalmatia, the duke of Treviso, the duke of Belluno, and general Sebastiani, the commander of the cavalry. The duke of Belluno was dispatched across the Tagus near Faente Duanna, to intercept the retreat of the Spaniards, if they should take that direction.

Aware of the inferiority of the Spanish cavalry in skill and discipline, the French endeavored to entice them into the open plain. For this reason they were suffered to pass the Tagus without opposition. But fortunately the manœuvre was perceived by the Spanish general who recalled them, and posted his whole force at Occana. When Areizaga beheld the force of the enemy, it is said that he was dismayed, and perceived, when too late, that he had committed an error which could not be retrieved. The French state their force at 24,000; the Spaniards make it 44,000; the usual number of a corps is 23,000, and the Spanish account is therefore most probably nearest the truth. The disposition of the Spanish army was not judicious.—Areizaga had arrayed it in two equal parts, one on each side of the town, which thus divided his line: his second line was so near the first, that if the first were thrown into disorder, there was not room for it to rally. Most of the cavalry were stationed in four lines upon the right flank, a disposition neither imposing in appearance nor strong in reality. The artillery was upon the two flanks.

The action began about seven in the morning, and general Zayas, a young officer who had often distinguished himself, attacked the French cavalry with the advanced guard and drove them back. Between eight and nine the cannonade began. Mortier having reconnoitred the ground, resolved to make his chief attack upon the right wing, and, after having cannonaded it for a while from a battery in his centre, he ordered Leval, with the Polish and German troops to advance, and turn a ravine which extended from the town nearly to the end of this wing of the Spanish army. Leval formed his line in compact columns; the Spaniards met them advancing along the whole of their right wing, and Mortier himself admits that his first line wavered. It was speedily reinforced; the Spanish artillery was well served, and four regiments displayed a resolution which has never been surpassed: 450 men of the 5th regiment of Seville were in the field; these were the men who behaved so nobly with sir Robert Wilson at the Puerto de Banis—and only 80 of them were accounted for when the day was over! The first battalions of guards, which was 900 strong, left upon the field 14 officers and 430 men. But the right wing was broken, and a charge of cavalry completed the confusion on this side. The left wing stood firm and cheered Areizaga as he passed them;—an able general might yet have secured a retreat, but he was confounded at the disaster which he ought to have foreseen, and quitted the field, ordering this part of the army to follow him. Lord Macduff, who was with the Spaniards, then requested the second in command to assume the whole command; but while he was exerting himself to the utmost, the French cavalry broke through the centre, and the route was complete. Never indeed could the Spaniards have been defeated in a more unfortunate situation; they were upon an immense plain, exposed to the pursuit of cavalry, where they were followed and cut down on all sides. Victor, who crossed the Tagus at Villa Mensigar, pursued all night. So rapid was the flight of the Spaniards, and so great their fear of being overtaken, that they passed the Guidiana and fixed upon Duymiel as a place of rendezvous for those who should be so fortunate as to reach it. The whole of their artillery was abandoned. A great number of prisoners were taken, among whom were three generals, six colonels, and seven hundred inferior officers. Upwards of 40,000 muskets were found on the field: their loss in killed and wounded, as may readily be supposed in so fleet an army was comparatively small—that of the French, according to their own account, did not amount to 400 men; but the country people represent it at 6000. Half that number is probably near the truth, for Mortier himself admits that the Spanish fire both of artillery and musquetry was most tremendous. Thus at the close of the year

1809, the armies of Spain were completely dispersed, and her strongest holds in the possession of her enemy. Some of the causes of these misfortunes are obvious. They had too much confidence in their own strength, they were ignorant of the force and movements of their enemy: they were neglectful of that particular mode of warfare, which was adapted to the nature and circumstances of the Spanish troops. Add to this, that the supreme and central junta was chiefly composed of weak and feeble characters who had been chosen, not on account of their personal merit, but by the influence of great families. They were not qualified to rouse, combine and direct the energies of the country. The abilities of many were slender, and the patriotism of some was hollow. They fought to aggrandize themselves rather than to promote the weal of the country. So conscious do they appear to have been of their own infidelity, that they were more afraid of domestic disturbances than of external foes. This is evident from the jealousy with which they watched the public journals of the country—suffering nothing to be published that was calculated to enlighted the minds of the people. As to the invasion of enemy, they seemed to have relied almost entirely on their allies for protection. But even of this, they did not enjoy the full advantage for the want of sufficient concert, as was fatally evinced in the retreat of sir John Moore. The British ministry was not insensible of the ignorance and imbecility of the junta, and they were aware of the importance of rousing the nation. The marquis of Wellesley was nominated as ambassador extraordinary to the junta in May; though he did not arrive at Cadiz till the last of July—two months after his brother had taken the field, and precisely at that moment when that general, for whom he had come to concert a plan of operations, victorious in battle, but defeated in the war, began his retreat in Portugal. The delay of this appointment is ascribed to some private contentions about the great offices of state, one of which was sought by the marquis, and he subsequently succeeded in obtaining it.

The new ambassador was received with every mark of kindness and respect. He explained to the junta, the nature of the instructions which he bore, and he offered such advice as seemed proper, in such a manner as neither to alarm the jealousy, nor offend the pride of the Spaniards. The British army was in great distress for want of provisions, owing partly to their having been frequently intercepted by Cuesta, who, on the arrival of the marquis was recalled—and partly to the exhausted state of the country and the indolence of the magistrates. That the British should return to Portugal, excited the utmost terror and alarm, and such was the confidence reposed in them, that even after their retreat to Badajos, the marquis of Wellesley received several notes from the junta, urging the British to advance again against the enemy. The ambassador was well assured that it was a common thing for whole divisions, and even corps of Spaniards to run, on the first appearance of danger, without waiting to give or receive a shot. The evils which were the consequence of such conduct, they were willing to ascribe to the British or to any other cause than their own want of courage and discipline. The apprehensions which arose from the retreat of their allies, were somewhat dissipated by the masterly manner with which that retreat had been conducted: and the intelligence of a renewal of hostilities between France and Austria afforded new gleams of hope. The marquis hoped the retreat of the British army, by compelling them to rely upon themselves, would teach them to investigate and direct those resources with prudence and energy. A relaxation of domestic government and incolent confidence in the aid and activity of strangers, the marquis thought, had endangered all the noble and virtuous objects for which Spain had lavished so much blood: and until some change should be effected in the distribution or application of the military resources of Spain, and the state of its army, no British force could attempt with safety to co-operate with Spanish troops on Spanish ground.* The greatest aid, the marquis said, to be expected by Spain from an English army, should be confined to that kind of occasional concert and co-operation which lately took place between the forces commanded by sir Arthur Wellesley and those under the orders of general Cuesta. In case of a British army of 30,000 men being employed in a campaign in Spain, they should be assured in the first place, of being provided with the means of movement, and with necessary provisions. Should it become necessary for them to retreat, the supreme command of the Spanish army should be vested in the English general.

The disposition of the people was in general, favorable to the great cause in which the nation was engaged, and the great mass of the population in Spain, certainly presented means for organising a powerful government, and elements for the formation of an excellent army. But in the *higher* and in the *middling classes* too many traces were to be found of French intrigue, and of its success. In those two classes a disposition was perceived to *watch events*, and to keep terms with the party that should ultimately prevail in the struggle. Many of this description, if they received no favours from government, at least were never molested by it.—Thus no pains were taken to form one public opinion, to cultivate and exalt public spirit, and to direct its energy to great national objects. The population of the country had not yet furnished the proportion of recruits demanded by the dangers of the country; nor could any accession of numbers avail without a change in the organization and discipline of the army. Many officers of the army in the most important stations, made no secret of their hostility to the cause of Spain and her allies, and were not sufficiently watched by government. On a review of the principal events of the last campaign, it appeared to the marquis, impossible to account for the conduct of some Spanish generals and other officers, on any other hypothesis than that they had concerted their operations with the French, instead of coming to an understanding with the English generals.

In order to vindicate the independence of Spain, it was necessary, not to depend merely upon that general spirit of resistance which animated the bulk of the people in the provinces, but to concentrate and direct that spirit in such a manner as to call forth with effect the military resources of the country, and to form an army which might give time to Spain, with the assistance of her allies, to establish the restoration of the government. The nomination of a central junta, was no doubt the first step towards the consolidation of public authority; but the constitution of the supreme junta was not founded on the basis of union among the provinces, and still less on a just and wise distribution of the elements and force of government. There was not hitherto any confederation among the provinces.—

* Despatch from the marquis of Wellesley to mr. Canning, Seville, 2d September, 1809.

The excutive power was weakened by a distribution of it into a number of hands, in an assembly too numerous to possess unity of design or promptitude of action; and yet, at the same time, too limited and narrow in its constitution to be considered as the representative body of the Spanish nation. The central junta were neither just representatives either of the crown, or the aristocracy, or the people; they neither possessed the properties of an executive council, nor of a deliberative assembly.—It was principally in this body, and among the officers, under its employment, that an animosity was perceived against the British government. Very different from this was the general wish of the people. At some moments of danger and alarm, the junta seemed to be impressed with a conviction that it was their duty to choose a regency, to assemble the cortes, redress grievances and remedy abuses. The question of a regency was discussed in the junta again and again, but the discussions on this subject ended always in an adjournment: the meeting of the cortes was put off to a distant period; the crying abuses in the administration of justice, the collection of the revenue in all the principal branches of the government were continued.—In short, the supreme junta thought of nothing so much as how to preserve their own power to the last extremity.

The marquis of Wellesley, in a conversation with Don Garay, held at the desire of this statesman, recommended the appointment of a regency, the speedy convocation of the cortes, and that the act of the junta for appointing a regency and convoking the cortes, should provide for the correction of abuses, and the suppression of arbitrary exactions in both Spain and the Indies: and also that the same act should declare the general principles on which concessions were to be made by the colonies for securing to them a share in the representation of the Spanish empire; and, above all, that the first care of the regency should be to reform the whole military system of Spain.

Upon the whole, he was of opinion that, in all events, even the very worst to be apprehended was, that the disposition and character of the Spanish nation would prolong the difficulties that the French had met with from their first attempt to subdue that country. The grand obstacle to the deliverance of Spain was, beyond all doubt, the state of its own government; but still, even if the faulty state of government, so favorable to the success of the French arms, should be continued, a long interval of time must elapse before a French government could be established in Spain, during which interval, events would happen and circumstances occur, which might be improved for the advancement of the British interests, both in Spain and her colonies.*

NOTE. In the brief account of the second siege of Gerona, contained in this chapter, (p. 206 *ante*) we omitted to state that the city was governed by camp-marshal D. Mariano Alvarez, an officer, eminently worthy of the critical situation in which he was placed. We should also have mentioned the conduct of marshal Augereau with some commendation. Gerona was not made the scene of such brutal acts of outrage and cruelty as were displayed at Zaragoza. Nor was there any of that individual animosity which characterized the street-fighting in that city. When the citizens were almost worn down by fatigue and famine, the out-centuries, frequently made a truce with each other, and drew near enough to converse: the French soldiers would then give his half-starved enemy a draught from his leathern bottle—and when they had drank and talked together, they returned to their posts, scoffed at each other, proceeded from mockery to insult, and often closed the scene with a skirmish. The only disgraceful circumstance which occurred during the whole siege was the desertion of ten officers in a body, two of whom were men of noble birth; they had been plotting to make the governor capitulate, and finding their intentions frustrated, went over to the enemy in open day. Except in this instance the number of desertions was very small: though during the greater part of the seven months siege, the rain had collected into stagnant pools, and the pestilential vapours which arose were rendered more noxious by the dead bodies which lay rotting amid the ruins. During all this time scarcely a woman had become pregnant: the very dogs, before hunger had consumed them, ceased to follow after kind; they did not even fawn upon their masters; the almost incessant thunder of artillery seemed to make them sensible of the state of the city, and the unnatural atmosphere affected them as well as human kind. It even affected vegetation. In the gardens within the walls the fruits withered, and scarcely any vegetable could be raised. See the affecting account of the siege published by *Samaniego*.

* Despatch from the marquis of Wellesley to Mr. secretary Canning, Seville, 15th September, 1809. Included in the correspondence relative to Spain and Portugal, laid before parliament.

Paul Jones.

(Concluded from page 318.)

The count de Maurepas about this time intimated to me, that his majesty had resolved to confer some distinguished mark of his bounty and personal esteem on me; this proved to be a sword, mounted with gold, on which was engraven the following flattering motto:

VINDICATI MARIS
LUDOVICUS XVI. REMUNERATOR
STRENUO VINDICI.

The hilt was of gold, and the blade, &c. were emblazoned with his majesty's arms, the attributes of war, and an emblematical representation of the alliance between France and America. The most christian king, at the same time, transmitted a most admirable letter to congress, in which he offered to decorate me with the order of military merit. All this was extremely flattering, as Louis XVI. had never presented a sword to any other officer, and never conferred the cross, except on such officers as were invested with his majesty's commission.

The minister of the marine, a short time after this, lent me the Ariel, a king's ship, carrying twenty guns, with which I sailed, October 8th, 1780, for America. The wind was at first favorable, but I was soon after in danger of foundering on the Penmarks—and escaped only by cutting away my main and mizen masts. As soon as the storm abated, we erected jury masts, and returned to refit; in short it was the 18th of December before I could proceed for Philadelphia.

During the voyage, I fell in with an English twenty gun ship, called the Triumph, and partly by stratagem, and partly by hard fighting, forced her to strike her flag; but, while we were about to take possession of her, the captain, taking advantage of her superior sailing, made off, and escaped.

On my arrival in America, the congress, on the representation of the Chevalier de la Luzerne, passed a law to enable me to accept the military order of

France. The French minister, on this occasion, gave an entertainment, to which all the members of congress, and the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia, were invited; after which I was invested, in their presence, with the decorations of the order.

As the three ministers plenipotentiary from America had unfortunately disagreed, it necessarily follows that there would be some contradiction in respect to their reports concerning me. In consequence of this, the congress enjoined the admiralty to inquire into the nature of my connection with the court of France, and the reasons which had induced me to remain in Europe, and delay the convoy of the military stores appertaining to the United States. In consequence of the examination that ensued, and the report that was delivered in, the congress passed an act, dated April 14, 1781, in which I was thanked, in the most flattering manner, "for the zeal, the prudence, and the intrepidity, with which I had sustained the honor of the American flag; for my bold and successful enterprizes, with a view to redeem from captivity the citizens of America, who had fallen into the power of the English, and for the eminent services by which I had added lustre to my own character and the arms of America." A committee of congress was also of opinion "that I deserved a gold medal in remembrance of my services."

On the 21st of June, 1781, I was appointed, by an unanimous vote of congress, to the command of the America, a seventy-four-gun ship, then building; and on the birth of the Dauphin, I, at my own expence, celebrated that happy event by royal salutes during the day, and a brilliant illumination in the evening, accompanied by fire works.

An unfortunate accident, soon after this, deprived me of the command of that fine vessel: for the *Magnifique* of 74 guns, belonging to the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet, happening to be lost at Boston: the congress seized on this occasion to testify its gratitude to his most christian majesty, by presenting him with the America to re-place her.

In the mean time, it was resolved to place a French frigate, called *l'Indienne*, with two or three armed vessels, under my orders, in order to seize on Bermudas; but, as this was never put into execution, I applied to congress for leave to serve on board the fleet of the Count d'Estaing, then destined for an expedition against Jamaica.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil received me with great distinction on board his own ship, the *Triumphant*, where I occupied the same cabin as the baron de Viomenil, who commanded the land forces.—When we were within sight of Porto Rico, intelligence was received, that admirals Pigot and Hood were preparing to intercept us; and as Don Solano, with the Spanish fleet, did not meet us at Porto Cabello, according to his promise, many of the officers becoming disgusted with the enterprize, fell sick, and I myself was in a dangerous state; but we were relieved from our disagreeable situation, by intelligence from Europe that a general peace had taken place. This circumstance afforded me great pleasure, as I now learned, that Great Britain, after a long and bloody contest, had been forced to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

On this, we repaired to St. Domingo, where I received every possible mark of esteem from Mr. de Bellecombe, the governor; after a short stay, I embarked for Philadelphia, penetrated with gratitude for the various marks of esteem I had received from all the French officers during the five months I had been on board his majesty's squadron.

I was unable to re establish my health, during the rest of the summer, which I spent in Pennsylvania; and I did not get well until the autumn, when I recovered by means of the cold bath.

I then demanded permission to return to Europe, on purpose to recover the prize money due to myself, officers and sailors, which was granted me by an act of congress, dated at Prince Town, November 1, 1783

On this I embarked at Philadelphia, on board a packet boat destined for Havre de Grace; but being forced into Plymouth by contrary winds, I took post horses for London, and then set out for Paris, and was received with great cordialty by the ministry.

Having at length received from the court of France the amount of the prizes, I returned to America on board a French packet-boat.

We are at War.

It cannot be too frequently urged that war has been declared, *and actually exists*, between the United States and Great Britain. "This event (says De Witt Clinton, esq. mayor of New York, in an admirable address to the grand jury) imposes new obligations on our citizens, the observance of which it becomes the duty of our courts and magistrates to enforce. The former freedom of communion and intercourse with a nation in amity with us is now abridged; and acts heretofore not only lawful but commendable, may now expose the agent to the charge of *treason, misprision of treason*, or a *high misdemeanor*: "Treason against the United States," says the constitution, "shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Treason against this state is committed in levying war against the people of this state, within this state, or by being adherent to the enemies of the people of this state, giving to them aid and comfort in this state or elswhere. Misprison of treason is the concealment or keeping secret any treason"

As it is morally impossible for every man, in a moment, to cease his old habits without the agency of some cause that *immediately* touches him, it is not to be wondered that many still express great partiality and regard for the *enemy*, and commit treason in their hearts; so long have they been accustomed to look up to Great Britain as the source of their profits, like a modern *Tyre*. The war will have a powerful effect in weaning the people of the United States from what some yet regard the *mother country*; though by the oppressions which brought about the revolution, and the long train of abuses and depredations since, all claim to that tender appellation was abolished. It will teach our citizens a most important truth, which in the hurry and bustle of *commerce* too many did not recollect, *that they have a country*; and cause them to look to themselves, instead of extending their views across the Atlantic, for sources of happiness. So intimately have the interests of a considerable portion of the trading class of society on the sea board been connected with those of the British merchant, that a measure adopted for the supply of our wants without a *foreign* agency, was repressed as extremely injurious, though it might give employ and profit to many of their immediate neighbors! And, as all are inclined to believe what they wish, it is very possible that some honest men (not having viewed the matter as they ought) verily believed it was best that the United States should receive even their "hob-nails" from England, be-

cause they themselves found advantage in the prevalence of such a belief: and hence they zealously impressed it upon others.

The long continuance and too general prevalence of such notions, have given them a root not easily eradicated. But time and patience will do much; and when those who have these *British* attachments, (perhaps, almost unknown to themselves) shall seriously reflect upon the situation of their country, and be *quite sure* that it is involved in war, an immense majority will rally round the national standard and "unite in common efforts for the common good." In the interim, while we carefully watch against *crimes* let us bear with the *weaknesses* of our brethren, and unite them in a pure love of country, with gentleness.

Orders and Decrees.

The decree of Napoleon, revoking the edicts of Berlin and Milan, published in our last, is a singular article, the nature of which may, perhaps, be better explained by the despatches received from Mr. Barlow, by the sloop of war Wasp, lately arrived in the Delaware. It is as full, positive and absolute as we could desire it—but it bears date one year antecedent to its promulgation.

On a very slight view of the subject, and combining the reported change of ministry with the French annulling decree, we expressed an opinion in our last that "it might be fairly presumed the orders in council would be repealed." But although the old ministers have resigned their places and held their seats only *ad interim*, it is probable they will be continued of *necessity*, from the impossibility of uniting the discordant sentiments of the leading men in England. The marquis *Wellesley* has received the orders of the prince regent to form a new ministry, which it seems he is unable to do with any prospect of success; those having the confidence of the nation refusing to participate in it;—so that there is a kind of *interregnum* in that country, which greatly increases the difficulties of the nation. Lord *Castlereagh*, yet acting as minister, explicitly stated in the house of Commons on the 22nd May, on the question being propounded by Mr. *Broughman*, that, as by this decree of Napoleon the edicts of Berlin and Milan are "not *generally* and UNCONDITIONALLY repealed, as required by his majesty's declaration, (see WEEKLY REGISTER, No. 40, p. 229) *but only repealed so far as they regard* AMERICA—he had no objection to state it as his own opinion, that this French decree, so issued, made *no manner of alteration* in the question of the orders in council." What now becomes of the hollow pretext of retaliation, of the oft repeated declaration of the British ministry at home and their agents in the United States—and where is the strong ground taken by certain late *protesters* against the proceedings of congress? Here is the "annulling act" required, as full and explicit as possible, so far as the *United States* are interested—yet as those decrees are not "*generally* and UNCONDITIONALLY repealed," the annulling act is not to affect the orders in council!

We consider it a fortunate circumstance that *Castlereagh* remained in power to stamp his government with the infamy due to it in this matter—and that things have so fallen out that every man in America must believe the British ministry never intended to revoke their orders in council, notwithstanding their repeated assertions to the contrary, and the gallons of ink spent in their defence by their former friends and adherents, in the U. States.

Navy Pension Fund.

At the commencement of a new war we naturally recur to past experience for relative information; and it is with great pleasure we state the following on the authority of Mr. Samuel Blodget, of Washington City—*viz.* that during the short contest with France in 1799 the share of *prize money* appropriated to found a NAVY PENSION FUND, not only comfortably supports all existing pensioners, but also accumulates.—A surplus of above $ 9000 being invested in new stock, the last year, from the *interest* accruing from this establishment; which sum, we doubt not, will soon be much increased by our brave tars for the future enjoyment of their wounded companions.

Roman Patriotism.

FROM A LATE TENNESSEE PAPER.

The son of col. Martin, of Smith county, with the approbation of his father, has entered the service of the United States, having enlisted in the company of captain A. Gray.

This young man has been handsomely educated, possesses very promising talents, and is without a stain in his moral character. He had applied to the general government for a command and not having received it, he scorned to be one of those who would fight as an *officer* but not as a *soldier*. The father seconded the spirit of his son;——and the young man was regularly enlisted for eighteen months.—Col. Martin, col. Walton, major Dixon and several other worthies of the revolution stood by and with strong emotions witnessed the ceremony of a young man, of one of the best families in the country, swearing to be faithful to the republic.

This noble conduct reflects equal honor upon col. Martin and his son: how different from the conduct of many other persons, who instead of promoting the recruiting service, contribute by their ridiculous behaviour to lay obstructions in the way of it.

Devotion to the profession of arms is the presage to success. We anticipate the pleasure of seeing young Martin display that zeal and capacity which will qualify him for important command; and that his zeal for the service of his country will soon be rewarded with a suitable appointment. How often is genius and the first abilities, especially in an army, found in the lowest grades!

Extract of a letter from colonel Martin of Smith county, to lieut. col. W. P. Anderson, dated 22d of June, 1812.

"The object of this letter is to inform you that some time ago, my son, *Joseph A. Martin*, with my entire approbation, enlisted as a soldier in the army of the United States; and that lately some of my friends, without my knowledge, have sent his name to the war department and requested an appointment for him.

I had not intended that such an application should be made at this time, as I wished that my son should learn the duties of a soldier by experience, before he is invested with command.

But as his name has actually been forwarded, I should be willing that you, sir, should name him to the secretary at war, in such terms as your acquaintance will authorise. The effect of his enlisting, and the part he has acted since the recruiting service, is verified by the fact, that eighteen young men of his neighbourhood have since joined

the company, which he had entered, and that more are expected to do so."

Nashville, June 20, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—On my return from Kentucky, I have found at my quarters your letter of the 22d instant.

The application which you make to me on the part of your son, Mr. Joseph A. Martin, shall be, or rather has been, punctually attended to. In supporting his pretensions with the war department, I not only gratify my individual feelings, but discharge in some degree an obligation which is due from all the friends of their country to yourself and your son. Nearly sixty men, principally the sons of farmers and of respectable connections, have already enlisted from your section of the country in the company of captain Gray. For this distinguished success it should not be dissembled, sir, that the United States are indebted, to a considerble degree, as well to your individual exertions as to the noble example which has been displayed in your family.

Your idea that your son should learn the duties of a soldier, by experience, before he is invested with command, is worthy of the days of Cincinnatus. In all ages and in all countries the most celebrated commanders have been formed in that way. See the constellation of great generals who now figure on the theatre of Europe and conduct at their pleasure the destinies of the old world: hardly one of these can be named who twenty or thirty years ago was not a private or a sergeant in the armies of France.

But in no country has merit been more entirely the passport to preferment than that in which we live. Young men whose bosoms are animated with a thirst for military fame should not decline the service because they cannot receive appointments before they are known. They should enter the army without being solicitous of rank, under the full assurance that the government will distinguish and appreciate their talents the moment they are displayed.

With respect to your son Joseph, and the qualifications which he possesses, I had already expressed my opinion, by directing captain Gray to order him to this place that he might perform the duties of adjutant to the eighth regiment

This appointment cannot be bestowed upon him *formally* until he shall possess the rank of a subaltern officer; but I will give him the duties of it to perform and let him wait for the rank and emoluments attached to it until by law he can be invested with them.

I am most respectfully your friend, etc.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel eighth regiment,
United States' army.

Colonel WM. MARTIN.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Joseph Anthony to Lt. Col. W. P. Anderson.

Smith county, June 21, 1812.

"In the course of last week I have had the satisfaction to enlist eighteen men, all of whom belonged to a militia company commanded by me at the time of my appointment in the army of the United States. Motives of patriotism have impelled them to this generous action. They are all true hearted Americans, whose bosoms glow with the love of freedom and the fire of '76.

"I enclose you a list of their names that you may have the satisfaction of knowing personally these brave and generous hearted men."

District of West-Tennessee,
Nashville Rendezvous, 29th June, 1812.

DEAR SIR—I have read with the liveliest interest your letter of the 21st instant. The circumstance it has communicated reflects equal honor on yourself, and on the eighteen brave men who have a second time voluntarily placed themselves under your command. In you it is an evidence that at the head of a company you have already behaved well and authorises the belief that you will, in your present rank, do your duty: In them it is a proof of patriotism and of devotion to the service of the republic, which is unparalleled by any thing that comes within my knowledge. To see 18 brave men, out of one militia company, voluntarily enlisting themselves, in the present crisis, under their former commander, is indeed a noble spectacle; a scene on which I dwell with proud satisfaction.

What a striking answer it affords to the declarations of some politicians who have predicted that the new army cannot be raised in three years: who have had the temerity to say that the farmers' sons will not enlist!

I beg you, sir, to accept the assurance of the deep gratification which you have afforded me in making this noble action the subject of a special communication. I rejoice that you have sent me the names of those brave and generous men, that I may have an opportunity of expressing to them my public acknowledgments, and of exhibiting them as an example worthy of imitation in all parts of our country.

I have the honor to be respectfully, etc.

W. P. ANDERSON,
Lieut. Col. 8th Regt. Inf'y U. S. Army.

Lieut. JOS. ANTHONY.
8th Reg't Inf'y U. S. Army,
Smith county, Carthage.

The following are the names of the brave men alluded to in the foregoing letters:

Amos Romark, James Ellis, Cane Stafford, Charles Wilson, William Linvill, John Green, Pleasant Talbott, Thomas Henderson, William Talbot, William Jones, Stephen Johnson, Stephen Dallas, John Murfrey, John Brawner, John Potter, Wm. Lorance, Abram Britton, Enock Wemhorly.

Military Notices.

Under this head we propose to collect the scraps of news afloat relating to the war. In addition to which, great pains will be taken to record all the official articles or authentic details of important events, connected with it. In our next paper an attempt will be made to arrange these articles in a systematic manner, under several minor departments.

Two gentlemen arrived at Albany from Sackett's harbor, state that they saw the British ship of war the Royal George, of 22 guns, brought in there by the United States brig Oneida, captain Woolsey, of 16 guns, much shattered, after a contest of four hours.

We are yet without any news from Commodore *Rodgers* and his squadron, except that he was spoken on the *first* of July by a vessel that has arrived at New-York—which vessel, the *preceding day*, had fallen in with the Jamaica fleet. We hourly look for important intelligence.

Of the many reports respecting the attack on the British frigate *Belvidere*, the following is the most probable, though the captain of that ship has boasted that he beat off the whole "Yankee squadron."—

Extract of a letter dated New York, July 14, 1812.

"It is a fact beyond contradiction, that the President has not been so fortunate as to have been engaged with the Belvidere. but the Hornet, capt. Lawrence, being to windward and somewhat ahead of the squadron (about ten miles) saw the Belvidere to windward, gave chase the wind being light—she however soon came up with her, (the squadron was by this time four leagues to leeward) and gave her three or four broadsides: but finding night approaching, and the squadron not being able to come up in time to her assistance, capt. Lawrence thought it prudent to give up the chase.—A gentleman who came from Halifax in the Colibri gave me this information, and states that when the Belvidere arrived in Halifax, she was obliged to be buoyed up to keep her from sinking—that she had 30 or 40 men killed in the action. My informant is Mr. * * *, he left Halifax a fortnight ago last Sunday.

A report prevailed at Boston on the 12th inst. originating with the British cartel arrived at that port with the three sailors taking from the Chesapeake, that a desperate battle had been fought between an American frigate and the British ship Guerrier. The fight is said to have lasted 4 hours—the result is not stated. We place very little confidence in this rumor, though it is *possible* the *Essex* may have had an engagement; which vessel, with the frigate *Constitution*, corvette *John Adams*, and brigs *Nautilus*, *Vixen*, and *Viper* are cruising off the coast. They will afford much protection to our returning merchantmen. Those from Spain and Portugal are generally very rich in specie. It has been estimated that 500,000 hard dollars are entering, and, for some weeks have entered, the ports of the United States.

Five sail of men of war, under admiral *Sawyer*, are said to have left Halifax on the 4th of July in pursuit of our squadron. The British brig Plumper of 12 guns, has captured three or four American vessels; among them a vessel from Liverpool with a *cargo*.

In sixty days, counting from the day on which war against England was declared, there will be afloat from the United States, not less than 150 privateers, carrying, on an average, 75 men and 6 guns. If they succeed pretty well, their number will be doubled in a short time. Sixty-five were at sea on the 15th inst. Many others are probably out that we have not yet heard of.

The British marine on lakes Ontario and Erie is said to have been placed on the war establishment

The British government schr. WHITING, LIEUT. MAXEY, with despatches, arrived from Plymouth (Eng.) on Wednesday last in Hampton Roads, not having heard of the war. The privateer schr. DASH, CAPTAIN CARROWAY, of this port, bound upon a cruize, being in Hampton Roads, when the Whiting anchored, first got possession of lieut. Maxey, and part of his crew, who were rowing on shore for Hampton, and then ran alongside of the Whiting, and ordered the commanding officer to surrender, which he did without opposition We understand the despatches were thrown overboard.

Her despatches were said to relate to Henry's affair.

The British schr. mounts four guns: the Dash only one.—*Norfolk Ledger* 10*th*.

The British brig Emolous of 18 guns is cruising off the southern states.

A British squadron, consisting of one ship of the line, one 50, one frigate and two sloops of war, are said to have sailed from Bermuda for Halifax on the 18th June.

Several gun boats have left Philadelphia to take their station for the defence of the Delaware. Four stout privateers have sailed from that port, and others are preparing.

The privateer Paul Jones, of New York, has captured a British brig, Ulysses, from the West Indies for Halifax, and sent her into Norfolk. The Gypsey, of New York, for Bordeaux, captured by the British under the orders in council, has been recaptured by her crew, under the *orders of the club*, and carried safely into port.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated July 6.

Arrived at Gloucester this day, brig *Pickering*, Davis, — days from Gibraltar; was taken a week ago last Saturday, by the frigate Belvidere, and a prize master and eight men put on board, and ordered for Halifax; was retaken by the crew, within about six miles of Halifax light, and the men brought into Gloucester. They spoke very unfavorably of commodore Rodgers. The Belvidere was much shattered in her stern, and lost one topmast. She had one man killed, and one wounded, who died. *Four of the prize crew assisted in retaking the Pickering*. We understand she was in ballast, and had no specie on board. She was fired upon by one frigate.

[Another account says that this vessel had 60,000 dollars on board, which the British did not discover. When the prisoners were landed, the flags of two vessels belonging to a wretch born in the United States, but, nevertheless, not an *American*, were hoisted half mast high, to shew his regret that certain citizens had recovered their property from the subjects of his king]

SALEM, July 10.

Successful cruise.—Last evening the privateer schooner *Fame*, captain Webb, returned to port, having taken a ship of near 300 tons with a load of square timber, and a brig of about 200 tons loaded with tar. The ship had two 4 pounders, loaded, but was prevented from any defence by the suddenness of boarding. Both of the prizes are momently expected.

The privateer *Madison*, of Gloucester, (Ms.) has captured a British ship of 12 guns. 10 or 12 prizes have reached Salem A grand attempt, by several privateers, united, was expected to be made upon 18 or 20 merchant vessels at St. Andrews. The activity of these "*sons of the sea*" is truly astonishing.

A small fishing boat, with specie, is said to have been captured near the lines, and sent into Eastport, by one of our privateers.

Seven privateers sailed from Baltimore on Sunday last. One of the vessels is commanded by the celebrated commodore *Barney*. About as many more are now actually fitting out, and expect to sail in from 5 to 10 days.

CHARLESTON, July 7.

Arrived yesterday, ship Roba and Betsey, Baldry, seized by lieutenant Grandison, commander of the United States *Guard Ship*, under impression of being British property. This vessel has never been home since the embargo of 1808.

On Wednesday last, two British brigs from Amelia, laden with lumber, were taken in above St. Mary's, prizes to Gun boat No. 62, commanded by

Mr. FOSTER; and on Thursday the British ships Emperor and Experiment, with lumber; and British schr. Adventure, in ballast; all from Amelia were taken in.

RALEIGH, N. C. July 10.—General HAMPTON passed through this place yesterday on his way from Washington to Columbia. He is to command in the Southern department under general Pinckney.

His excellency the governor, in conformity to a request of general Pinckney, has ordered two battallions of militia to the sea board—one to be stationed at fort Johnston, and the other at fort Hampton. The arms of the militia have arrived.

We continue to receive cheering accounts of the patriotism and zeal of the people in supporting the measures of government. In Mathews county, Va. 85 men above 45 years, have associated, and being supplyed with two field pieces, are prepared for *home defence*.

500 men have already been enlisted in North Carolina. The recruiting service commenced only 4 or 5 week ago.

By an act of congress passed on the 26th of June last, the infantry of the United States is to consist of 25 regiments—to each regiment 1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 pay-master, 1 quarter master, 1 surgeon, 2 surgeon's mates, 1 serjeant major, 1 quarter master's serjeant, 2 principal musicians, and 10 companies. Each company to consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians and 90 privates.

A troop of cavalry is to consist of—1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 cornet, 4 serjeants, 6 corporals, 2 musicians, 1 master of the sword, 1 saddler, 1 blacksmith and 64 privates.

Lieut. Ganesvoort, belonging to the garrison at fort Niagara, happening to be on the other side of the river when the news of war reached Canada, has been detained a prisoner by the British.—Two of the American merchant vessels on the lake have also been captured—in consequence of the *commercial* news of the war transmitted from Albany!

The news of war was hailed as a second decree of Independence in Kentucky. The most of the towns were illuminated on the occasion.

A letter from the Indian agent, Erastus Granger, esq. dated at Buffalo, N. Y. June 29, assures us of the peaceable disposition of the six nations of Indians. But accounts from the South give us reason to apprehend that the Cherokees have commenced hostilities. They are few in number, entirely surrounded by the whites, and will be quickly destroyed, if they do not behave themselves as they ought.

An attack was contemplated to be made upon St. Augustine, in East Florida on the *4th of July*, by the United States troops (200) patriots (400) and militia volunteers from Savannah, (90) all under the command of col. Smith. The force of the garrison is not stated.

Capt. *Goodwin's* company of light infantry, in *Sussex* county, Delaware, of 45 men in uniform, have unanimously volunteered their services to the governor as part of the state's quota of the 100,000 militia. This is the first instance of the kind that has occurred in that state.

Much preparation, with no small bustle and activity, is to be found in the northern parts of New-York. The war will, for the moment, bear hardly upon the people of this frontier, but the marching of the troops to that quarter must soon relieve them from the fear of damage by the ALLIES—*Englishmen* and *savages*.

From *Canada* we have many accounts tending to shew the little reliance that the British government can place on the people; the whole body being disaffected. A regiment of militia rose *en masse* and determined to return to their homes. They were immediately fired upon by the regular troops, and 27 of them killed. The termination of the affair is not mentioned.

Major general Van Rensellaer, of the New-York militia, has received orders to repair to the western frontier of that state to take the command of the troops assembled in that quarter.

General Hull, with his army, in fine health and spirits, was within 75 miles of Detroit on the 21st of June. It is reported that 500 Indians were embodied about the middle of that month within seven miles of *Malden*. This is good evidence that the British have not excited the Indians to hostilities!

The recruiting goes on very lively in all parts of the Western country.

A line of Telegraphs is about to be erected from Tybe light house to Savannah.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, July 18, 1812.

The late anniversary of American Independence has been more generally observed than any that preceded it, by the people of the United States.

Our accounts from *Peru* are very pleasant, though vague and indefinite. It appears as if a complete revolution had been effected. The state of *Chili* may be estimated from reading the article inserted in page 327. All "Spanish America" so called, is or will be independent:

The *Wasp* has arrived in the Delaware, but except her despatches, brings nothing of importance from France or England. Bonaparte to shew his confidence in the loyalty of his subjects, had passed through the streets of Paris without a single attendant. The British are still sending reinforcements to Portugal. Lord Wellington has *detained* and purchased at Lisbon 140,000 bbls American flour, and drawn bills on the English treasury, in favor of the sellers, for 700,000£ sterling, in payment for it.

A great many American vessels have arrived at Liverpool with vast quantities of produce, which chiefly sailed just before the embargo was laid.

3,500,000£ sterling have been received in England from China in dollars and bullion, in the last fleets.

The British schooner Bream, of 4 guns, with a flag of truce, has arrived at Boston—said to have come for the express purpose of delivering up the seamen taken from on board the *Chesapeake* frigate a few years ago.

The London Courier of the 30th May says—"No arrangement [for a new ministry] has yet began." The same paper further says—"A large addition is likely to be made to the public burthens. Not less than two millions of *new taxes* will be wanted for the service of the year." [That is, *additional* impositions are to be laid upon the people of England, equal to 8,880,000, or nearly double the amount of the *whole* internal revenue proposed to be raised in the Unitsd States to carry on the war.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Mr Foster the late British minister and colonel Barclay, late consul, on Saturday went down to Sandy Hook, to embark on board the flag of truce Colibri; and yesterday sailed for Halifax.

By the steam boat from Albany, we learn that an embargo, to continue for 14 days had been laid in Canada. And that the inhabitants on the lines remained, as yet, perfectly quiet.

The republicans of Venezuela appear to be much in want of arms. By an act of the 15th May they invite foreigners to import 12,000 muskets, engaging to pay for the first four thousand 30 dollars each, for the second four thousand 25 dollars each, and for the third four thousand 20 dollars each. The whole to be admitted free of duty.

Many American ships waiting at Liverpool under an expectancy that the orders in council would be rescinded, will probably be detained by the war.

It is said that the Prince Regent, alarmed by the threatening letters that flow in upon him, has retired to the tower of London for safety. The public expectation has been sorely disappointed in his conduct since he came to full power; and it would not be wonderful if he were sacrificed to the fury of the suffering populace. The tumults in the manufacturing towns are continued.

A letter from Washington says—Report here is, that Mr. Foster, late British minister, expected on leaving us, very soon to return, or that a successor would. He would not dispose of all his furniture, expressly ordering it to be kept here.

A Boston paper says, that arrangements have been made under which the packets from New-York for England will be continued six months.—Though such an arrangement might, in some respects, be eminently useful, yet in others it would be extremely injurious; it is therefore probable that no arrangement has been made.

Great Britain

Destroying her own manufactures, and promoting our manufactures.

The *war charges* (says the Democratic Press) upon importing goods will greatly increase the benefits to our manufacturers, and will contribute to establish amongst us those numerous works, by labor-saving machinery which have been commenced since the British orders in council, blockades, and impressments from 1803 to 1807. Those British acts were war and have at length produced war from us. Fifty thousand pocket handkerchiefs for boys and girls, were printed in Philadelphia county in *one single day*, in the last spring, by rollers moved by water, covered with copper and engraved with figures and flowers. These rollers can be engraved with any figure or pattern, and will print with one color, upon a white or blue, buff, or other dyed ground. *Ten thousand yards* of cotton cloth are printed by them in *one* day; or three millions of yards per annum. Great Britain, for plundering our trade; impressing our sailors, inviting our citizens *(by an order in council!)* to break our embargo laws, and laying duties upon our trade with other foreign nations should be shut out of the trade in goods we can thus print by horse, water, steam or hand. She should be taught that for *every* wrong to our sailors and to our foreign trade, she shall suffer in her manufacturers, and her manufactures. Let us make the war *a trial of skill*, as well as a trial "*by battle.*"

Great Britain has rendered it *inevitable*, that our duties on imports will be *very considerably* increased. Here again misconduct to us will bring its own peaceable punishment. The effect of this fact is equal to the cruizing of twenty ships upon the exports of their manufactures. Britain should never have forced the president to suggest, and congress to adopt *a return of war* upon her. She owes it to her own interest and safety, and to her honor to remove the men who have produced the war with the United States. The supply of American raw materials for her manufacturers, and for the supply of provisions for her army, navy, and manufacturers, and for the mass of her population, will be greatly decreased to Britain by the denial of American exports, produced *by her war in fact* of nineteen years standing, which we have been compelled by honor, interest, and duty *to return* upon her.

War Song.

ALTERED FROM MOORE.

REMEMBER the glories of brave Washington,
Tho' the days of the hero are o'er;
Tho' lost to Columbia, and cold in the grave,
He returns to his country no more

That star of the field, which so often has pour'd
Its beam on the battle, is set:
But enough of its glory remains on each sword,
To light us to VICTORY yet!

COLUMBIA! when nature embellish'd the tint
Of thy fields, and thy mountains so fair,
Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print
The footsteps of slavery here?

No! FREEDOM, whose cause we will never resign,
Go, tell to the nations afar,
That we and our children will bend at thy shrine,
Or endure all the horrors of war.

Forget not the heroes, our fathers, who stood
In the day of distress, side by side;
While the grass of the valley grew red with their blood
They stirr'd not, but conquer'd or died.

The sun that now blesses our arms with his light,
Saw them fall upon many a plain:
Oh! let him not blush, when he leaves us to-night,
To find that they fell there in vain!

ERRATA. Two remarkable errors were committed in the article headed "Triumph of principle" inserted in our last, which the reader will be pleased to correct in his file with a pen. In the 14th line from the top of the first column, for "thirty-three" read *thirty six*—and in the 9th line from the bottom of the second column, for "exceptionable" read *unexceptionable.*

The office of the WEEKLY REGISTER *is removed to the house next door above the merchants' coffee house, South street.*

Having now inserted the useful or interesting documents that have been published by order of congress, room will be afforded to treat our readers with a long promised rarity—the entire journal of the proceedings of the congress of 1765.

*** Some complaints still existing on account of the irregularity with which the REGISTER is received, the editor has only to say that all the packages are put into the post office at this place on the day of publication, and that he is very certain they leave Baltimore by the first mails thereafter. *The delays are upon the road.* If gentlemen, who have cause for complaint, can point out any particular rout to remedy the evil, the suggestion will be duly attended to. It is however, due to our excellent post office establishment to say that there are fewer complaints than were anticipated.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1812. [No. 47.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per ann*

JOURNAL OF THE

Stamp Act Congress;

HELD AT NEW YORK, 1765.

We have several times promised to treat our readers with a correct copy of this venerable manuscript, detailing the first movements of the friends of freedom in the new world. It is an *official* copy, under the signature of JOHN COTTON, Esq. clerk to that illustrious body; and, we have reason to believe, the only one extant. It was handed to the editor by his much respected friend, *Cæsar A. Rodney*, Esq. of Delaware, who found it among the papers of his late revered uncle, the estimable and patriotic *Cæsar Rodney*, one of the delegates, and for many years the great prop and stay of *Whiggism* in the lower parts of his native state. On a loose piece of paper, in the manuscript book, is the list of the members, with which we have preceded the journal itself, in the hand writing of Mr. C. R We are thus particular to shew the entire authenticity of the document: which, we are informed, many of our sages have sought for in vain.

In this journal the reader will not find any thing to astonish or surprize him; but there is much to admire. In every line he will discover a spirit of decision and firmness totally irreconcilable with a state of servitude, and highly worthy of imitation at the present day. The difficulties the people encountered in forming this congress, unknown to the laws and opposed by the royalists invested with power, are honorable to their cause and its agents. With an eye steadily fixed on freedom, they cast behind them the cold maxims of prudence, and nobly resolved to systematise an opposition to the growing tyranny of the "mother country." They did so, and therein generated a spirit of *union*, that finally brought about the independence of these states, and led to the establishment of our present happy constitution.

Some of the papers have already been inserted in the Register, but we prefer to give the whole in regular order.

Delegates to the Congress of 1765.

Massachusetts—James Otis
Oliver Partridge
Timothy Ruggles.
Rhode-Island——Metcalf Bowler
Henry Ward.
Connecticut——Eliphalet Dyer
David Rowland
William S. Johnson.
New-York——Robert R. Livingston
John Cruger
Phillip Livingston
William Bayard
Leonard Lespenard.
New-Jersey——Robert Ogden
Hendrick Fisher
Joseph Borden.
Pennsylvania——John Dickinson
John Morton
George Bryan.
Delaware——Thomas M'Kean
Cæsar Rodney.
Maryland——William Murdock
Edward Tilghman
Thomas Ringgold.
South-Carolina—Thomas Lynch
Christopher Gadsden
John Rutledge.

New Hampshire, Virginia, North-Carolina and Georgia, Were not represented in this congress. But their assemblies wrote that they would agree to whatever was done by the congress."

All of the above have gone from works to rewards, but *Thomas M'Kean*, now of Pennsylvania.

THE JOURNAL.

Boston, June 1765.

SIR,

The house of representatives of this province, in the present session of general court, have unanimously agreed to propose a meeting, as soon as may be, of committees from the houses of representatives or burgesses, of the several British colonies on this continent, to consult together on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the acts of parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies; and to consider of a general and united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation of their condition to his majesty and to the parliament, and to implore relief.

The house of representatives of this province have also voted, to propose that such meeting be at the city of New York, in the province of New York, on the first Tuesday in October next, and have appointed the committee of three of their members to attend that service, with such as the other houses of representatives or burgesses, in the several colonies, may think fit to appoint to meet them; and the committee of the house of representatives of this province are directed to repair to the said New York, on the first Tuesday in October next, accordingly; if, therefore, your honorable house should agree to this proposal, it would be acceptable, that as early notice of it as possible might be transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives of this province.

SAMUEL WHITE, Speaker.

In consequence of the foregoing circular letter, the following gentlemen met at Newyork, in the province of Newyork, on Monday, the 7th of October, 1765, viz:

From the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, JAMES OTIS, OLIVER PARTRIDGE, TIMOTHY BUGGLES, Esqrs.

Who produced their appointment as follows, viz:

To James Otis, Oliver Partridge, and Timothy Buggles, Esquires.

Gentlemen,—The house of representatives of this province, have appointed you a committee to meet at New York on the first Tuesday in October next, such committees as the other houses of representatives or burgesses in the several colonies on this continent, may think fit to appoint, to consult together on the present circumstances of the colonies, on the difficulties to which they are, and must be, reduced by the operation of the late acts of Parliament. By this choice, the house has reposed in you a trust of singular importance, and have just reason to expect you will give your utmost attention to it. In case you should receive advice that the houses of representatives or burgesses of the other colonies, or any of them, agree to such committees, to join you in this interesting affair, you are directed to repair to New York at the time appointed, and endeavor to unite with them in sentiment, and agree upon such representations, as may tend to preserve our rights and privileges. And it is the opinion of this house, that no address or representation shall be esteemed the act of this house, unless it is agreed to and signed by the major part of their committee.

If it should be said, that we are in any manner represented in parliament, you must by no means concede to it; it is an opinion which this house cannot see the least reason to adopt.

Further, the house think that such a representation of the colonies as British subjects are to enjoy, would be attended with the greatest difficulty, if it is not absolutely impracticable, and therefore, you are not to urge or consent to any proposal for any representation, if such be made in the congress.

It is the expectation of the house, that a most loyal and dutiful address to his majesty and the parliament, will be prepared by the congress, praying as well for the removal of the grievances the colonies labor under at present, as for preventing others for the future: which petitions, if drawn up as far as you shall be able to judge, agreeable to the mind of this house, you are empowered to sign and forward; and you are to lay a copy of the same before this house, and make report of your proceedings upon your return.*

It is the hearty prayer of this house, that the congress may be conducted with that wisdom which is from above, and that their councils and determinations may be attended with the Divine blessing.

SAMUEL WHITE, Speaker.

From the colony of *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations*, } METCALF BOWLER, and HENRY WARD, Esqs.

Who produced the following appointment, viz:

By the honorable SAMUEL WARD, governor, captain-general and commander in chief of and over the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New-England in America.

To Metcalf Bowler and Henry Ward, Esquires,

GREETING:

Whereas, the general assembly of this province have nominated and appointed you, the said Metcalf Bowler and Henry Ward, to be commissioners in behalf of this colony, to meet such commissioners as are or shall be appointed by the other British governments in North America, to meet at New-York the first Tuesday of October next:

I do therefore, hereby authorise and empower, and commissionate you, the said Metcalf Bowler and Henry Ward, forthwith to repair to New York, and there in behalf of this colony, to meet and join with the other commissioners in consulting together on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the act of Parliament for levying duties and taxes upon the colonies; and to consider of a general and united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation to his majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief. And you are also hereby empowered to conclude and agree with the other commissioners, upon such measures as you shall think necessary and proper for obtaining redress of the grievances of the colonies, agreeably to the instructions given you by the general assembly of this colony.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said colony, this sixteenth day of September, 1765, and in the fifth year of his majesty's reign.

SAMUEL WARD.

By his honor's command,
HENRY WARD, Secretary.

From the colony of *Connecticut*, } ELIPHALET DYER, DAVID ROWLAND, WM. SAML. JOHNSON, } Esqs.

Who produced the following appointment, viz:

At a general assembly of the governor and company of the colony of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, by special order of his honor the governor of said colony, on the nineteenth day of September, Anno Dom. 1765.

WHEREAS, it has been proposed that a congress be attended by commissioners from the several governments on this continent, to confer upon a general, united, humble, loyal and dutiful representation to his majesty and the parliament, of the present circumstances of the colonies and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the acts of parliament for laying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to implore relief.

Resolved by this assembly, That Eliphalet Dyer, David Rowland, and William Samuel Johnson, Esqrs. or any two of them, be, and are hereby appointed commissioners, on behalf of this colony, to repair to New York to attend the proposed congress, in the matters above referred to; and his honor is hereby desired to commissionate them accordingly.

A true copy, examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

At a general assembly of the governor and company of the colony of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, by special order of his honor the governor of said colony, on the 19th day of September, Anno Domino, 1765:

Instructions to the commissioners of this colony, appointed to meet commissioners from the other colonies at New York, on the first Tuesday of October next:

Gentlemen,—You are to repair to the said city of New York, at said time, or at the time which, according to the intelligence you may receive of the convening of the other commissioners it may appear to you seasonable and best, to consult together with them on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced, by the operation of the acts of parliament for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to consider of and prepare a general and united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation of their condition to his majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief, &c. In your proceedings you are to take care that you form no such junction with the other commissioners as will subject you to the major vote of the commissioners present.

You are to inform the governor and general assembly at the sessions in October next, of all such proceedings as shall appear to you needful and convenient to be communicated for consideration and to observe all such further instructions as you may receive; and you are to report your doings with the doings of the commissioners at such meeting, to the general assembly of this colony, for acceptance and approbation.

A true copy, examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

THOMAS FITCH, Esquire, governor and commander in chief of his majesty's colony of Connecticut in New England, in America,
(L. S.)

To Eliphalet Dyer, David Rowland, and William Samuel Johnson, Esquires,

GREETING,

Whereas, the general assembly of the said colony of Connecticut, at their session holden at Hartford on the nineteenth day of this instant, September, nominated and appointed you, or any two of you, to be commissioners on behalf of this colony, to repair to New York to attend a congress proposed to be held there by commissioners from the several governments on this continent, to confer upon a general and united, loyal, humble and dutiful representation to his majesty and the parliament, of the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the acts of parliament for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to implore relief, &c. and have desired me to commission you accordingly.

I do therefore, reposing a special trust and confidence in your loyalty, ability and good conduct, hereby constitute, authorise and commission the said Eliphalet Dyer, David Rowland and William Samuel Johnson, Esquires, or any two of you, for and on behalf of this colony, to repair to the said city of New York on the first day of October next, or at the time which, according to the intelligence you may receive of the convening of the other commissioners, may appear to you seasonable and best, to confer and consult with them or such of them as shall be present upon and convening, the matters and things before mentioned, for the purposes aforesaid; wherein you are to observe such instructions as you have received, or shall further receive from the general assembly of the said colony of Connecticut, agreeable to the important trust reposed in you.

Given under my hand, and the public seal of said colony of Connecticut, within the same, the twenty-first day of September, in the fifth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the third, of Great Britain, France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.

THOMAS FITCH.

By his honor's command,
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

From the colony of *New York*, } ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, JOHN CRUGER, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM BAYARD, LEONARD LISPENARD, } Esquires,

Appeared, and informed the Congress that since the above letter from the speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts Bay, the general assembly of New-York have not had an opportunity of meeting, but that they confidently expect, from the general sense of the people and such of the representatives as they have had an opportunity of speaking to, that when the assembly does meet, (which will be probably very soon) the congress will be approved, and a regular committee for the purpose appointed; in the mean time they think themselves in some measure authorised to meet the congress, by the following votes, viz:

Extract from the votes and proceedings of the general assembly of the colony of New-York.

DIE SABATI, 9h. A. M. the 4th April, 171.

Mr. Speaker represented to this house, that his situation in the country rendered it vastly inconvenient to sign alone to correspond with the agent of this colony at the court of Great Britain, and more especially so, during the recess of the house.

Ordered, That the members of the city of New-York, or the major part of them, be a committee of correspondence to correspond with the agent of this colony at the court of Great Britain during the recess of the house, concerning the public affairs of this colony; and that they lay before the house copies of all such letters as they may write to him, and also all such letters and advices as they may receive from him respecting the same.

DIE JOVIS, 9h. A. M. 9th December, 1762.

Alderman Livingston, from the committee appointed to correspond with the agent of this colony at the court of Great Britain, acquainted the house, that the committee conceived it expedient that one or more members should be added to the said committee to correspond with the said agent about the affairs of this colony.

Ordered, That Robert R. Livingston, esq. be added to, and be made one of the said committee of correspondence.

DIE JOVIS, 9h. A. M. the 18th October, 1764.

Ordered, That the said committee appointed to correspond with the said agent, be also a committee during the recess of the house, to write to and correspond with the several assemblies or committees of assemblies on this continent, on the subject matter of the act, commonly called the stamp act, of the act restraining paper bills of credit in the colonies, from being a legal tender, and of the several other acts of parliament lately passed, with relation to the trade of the northern colonies; and also on the subject of the impending

* The reader may remark in all these commissions with how great authority the *right of instruction* is assumed.—[ED. REG.

dangers, which threaten the colonies of being taxed by laws to be passed in Great Britain.

Extracted from, compared and examined with the records of the proceedings of the general assembly of the colony of New York,

By ABRAHAM LOTT, clerk.

From the colony of *New Jersey*, { ROBERT OGDEN, HENDRICK FISHER, JOSEPH BORDEN } Esqrs.

Who produced the following appointment, viz :

At a meeting of a large number of the representatives of the colony of New-Jersey, at the house of Robert Sproul, October 3d, 1765.

At the desire of the speaker of the house of representatives aforesaid, and at the earnest request of many of our constituents, to consider of some method for humbly, loyally and dutifully joining in a petition to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to recommend it to the parliament of Great Britain to redress our grievances by repealing several of the late acts of parliament affecting the northern colonies, particularly that called the stamp act.

Robert Ogden, Esq. Hendrick Fisher, Esq. and Joseph Borden, Esq. were directed to attend at the congress now met at New York, and join the measures there to be concluded, for the purposes aforesaid; and to make report of their proceedings therein, at the next meeting of the general assembly.

Signed by order, JOHN LAWRENCE.

From the province of *Pennsylvania*, { JOHN DICKINSON, JOHN MORTON, GEORGE BRYAN, } Esqrs.

Who produced the following appointment in general assembly, September 11th, 1765, A M.

The house resumed the consideration of their resolution of yesterday, to appoint a committee of three or more of their members, to attend the general congress of committees from the several assemblies on this continent, to be held at New York on the first of October next, and after some time spent therein,

Resolved, That Mr. Speaker, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Morton be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed to that service.

A true extract from the journals,

CHARLES MOORE, clerk of the assembly.

Extract from the journals of the house of representatives for the province of Pennsylvania,

Wednesday, September 11th, 1765, A. M.—The committee appointed to prepare instructions for the deputies nominated by this house to attend the proposed congress at New York on the first of next month, reported an essay for that purpose, which they presented to the chair ; and the same being read and agreed to by the house, follows in these words, viz :

Instructions to the committee appointed to meet the committees of the other British continental colonies, at New York.

It is desired by the house that you shall, with the committees that have been appointed by the several British colonies on this continent to meet at New York, consult together on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties they are and must be reduced to by the late acts of parliament for the levying duties and taxes upon these colonies ; and join with the said committees in loyal and dutiful addresses to the king and to the two houses of parliament, humbly representing the condition of these colonies, and imploring relief, by a repeal of the said acts ; and you are strictly required to take care that such addresses in which you join, are drawn up in the most decent and respectful terms ; so also avoid every expression that can give the least offence to his majesty or to either house of parliament.

You are also directed to make report of your proceedings herein to the succeeding assembly.

A true extract from the journals,

CHARLES MOORE, clerk of the assembly.

September 26th, 1765.

From the government of the counties of *New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware*, { CÆSAR RODNEY, THOMAS M'KEAN, } Esq.

Whose appointment are as follow, viz :

Cæsar Rodney and Thomas M'Kean, Esqrs. appeared from the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, and informed this Congress, that the representatives of the said government, could not meet in general assembly after the above letter was wrote, and before the first day of this instant : that the said assembly consists only of eighteen members, fifteen of whom have appointed the other three to attend here, &c. by three several instruments of writing, which are in the words following to wit :

To all whom these presents may come :

KNOW YE, That We, the subscribers, five of the representatives of the freemen of the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, sensible of the weighty and oppressive taxes imposed upon the good people of this government by divers late acts of parliament, and of the great infringement of the liberties and just and established rights of all his majesty's colonies on this continent, occasioned by the late measures in England ; and being of opinion that the method proposed by the honorable house of assembly of the province of the Massachusetts Bay is the most likely to obtain a redress of these grievances ; and taking into consideration the misfortune we at present labor under in not having it in our power to convene, as a house, and in a regular manner to appoint a committee : yet, zealous for the happiness of our constituents, think it our duty in this way to serve them as much as in us lies, (assured of the hearty approbation of any future house of assembly of this government) ; and therefore, do hereby nominate and appoint Jacob Kollock, Thomas McKean and Cæsar Rodney, Esquires, three of the representatives of the same government, a committee, to repair to the city of New York on the first day in October next, and there to join with the committees sent by the other provinces in one united and loyal petition to his majesty, and remonstrance to the honorable house of commons of Great Britain, against the aforesaid acts of parliament, therein dutifully, yet most firmly, asserting the colonies right of exemption from parliamentary taxation ; and praying that they may not, in any instance, be stripped of the ancient and most valuable privilege of a trial by their peers, and most humbly imploring relief.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at New-Castle, the twenty-first day of September, Anno que Domini 1765.

EVAN RICE,
THOMAS COOK,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
GEORGE MONROE,
JOHN EVANS.

Kent County, to wit :

WE, whose names are here underwritten, members of the general assembly of the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, for the said county of Kent, tho' sensible of the impropriety of assuming the functions of assemblymen during the recess of our house, yet, zealous to concur in any measure which may be productive of advantage to this government and the other British colonies on the continent of America in general, have appointed, and as much as in us lies, do appoint, Jacob Kollock, Esq. Cæsar Rodney, Esq. and Thomas M'Kean, Esq. members of said assembly, to be a committee, to meet with the other committees already appointed, or to be appointed, by the several and respective assemblies of said other colonies, at the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in October next, in conjunction with the said other committees to consider of the present distressful circumstances of the said colonies, occasioned in some measure (as we apprehend) by several late acts of parliament, and to join with them in an humble address to his most gracious majesty, and the parliament of Great Britain, for the redress of our grievances, or in any other expedient that shall be agreed on, by the said committees, which may tend to promote the utility and welfare of the British dominions in America.

JOHN VINING,
JOHN CATON,
JOHN BARNS,
WILLIAM KILLEN,
VINCENT LOCKERMAN.

September 13th, 1765.

Sussex county, to wit :

WE, whose names are here underwritten, members of the general assembly of the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, for the said county of Sussex, though sensible of the impropriety of assuming the functions of assemblymen during the recess of our house, yet, zealous to concur in any measure which may be productive of advantage to this government, and the other countries on the continent of America in general, have appointed, and as much as in us lies, do appoint Jacob Kollock, Esq. Cæsar Rodney, Esq. and Thomas McKean, Esq. members of the said assembly, to be a committee to meet with the other committees already appointed, or to be appointed, by the several and respective assemblies of the said other colonies, at the city of New York, on the first Tuesday in October next, in conjunction with the said other committees to consider of the present distressful circumstances of the said colonies, occasioned in some measure (as we apprehend) by several late acts of parliament ; and to join with them in an humble address to his most gracious majesty and the parliament of Great Britain for redress of our grievances ; or on any other expedient, that shall be agreed on by the said committees, which may tend to promote the utility and welfare of the British dominions in America.

DAVID HALL,
BENJN. BURTON,
LEVIN CRAPPER,
THO'S ROBINSON,
JACOB KOLLOCK, jun.

September 17th, 1765.

From the province of *Maryland*, { WILLIAM MURDOCK, EDWARD TILGHMAN, THOMAS RINGGOLD, } Esqrs.

Instructions from the honorable the lower house of assembly of the province of Maryland :

To William Murdock, Edward Tilghman and Thomas Ringgold, Esquires, a committee appointed to join the several committees from the several colonies in America, at New York ;

Gentlemen,—You are to repair immediately to the city of New York, in the province of New York, and there join with the committees from the houses of representatives of the other colonies, in a general and united, loyal and humble representation to his majesty and the British parliament, of the circumstances and condition of the British colonies and plantations, and to pray relief from the burthens and restraints lately laid on their trade and commerce, and especially from the taxes imposed by an act of the last session of parliament granting and applying certain stamp duties and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, whereby they are deprived in some instances of that invaluable privilege of Eng-

gislatures and British subjects—trials by juries; that you take care that such representation shall humbly and decently, but expressly maintain and assert one of the rights of the colonies to be exempt from all and every taxations and impositions upon their persons and properties to which they do not consent in a legislative way, either by themselves or by their representatives by them freely chosen and appointed. Sign d by order of the house,

ROBERT LLOYD, Speaker.

From the province of South-Carolina, { THOMAS LYNCH, CHRISTR. GADSDEN, JOHN RUTLEDGE, }

Who produced the following appointment:

Thursday, 25th July, 1765.—The house (according to order) took into consideration the letter from the speaker of the house of representatives of the —— of Massachusetts Bay, laid before them on Friday last; and debate arising thereon, and some time spent therein, *Ordered*, That the said letter be referred to a committee of the following gentlemen, viz: captain Gadsden, Mr. Wright, Mr. Gaillard, Mr. Wragg, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Pinckney, colonel Lawrence, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Manigault and Mr. Drayton.

Friday, 26th July, 1765.—Captain Gadsden reported, from the committee appointed to consider of the letter sent from the speaker of the house of representatives of the province of Massachusetts Bay to the speaker of this house, and to report their opinion thereupon of the expediency and utility of the measures therein proposed, and the best means of effecting the relief therein mentioned,

That they are of opinion the measure therein proposed is prudent and necessary, and therefore recommend to the house to send a committee to meet the committees from the houses of representatives or burgesses of the several British colonies on the continent, at New York, on the first Tuesday in October next.

That the said committee be ordered to consult there, with those other committees, on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties which they are and must be reduced to, by the operation of the acts of parliament for levying duties and taxes on the colonies; and to consider of a general and united, loyal and humble representation of their condition to his majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief; that the result of their consultation shall, at their return, be immediately laid before the house, to be confirmed or not, as the house shall think proper.

And the said report being delivered in at the clerk's table and read a second time, the question was severally put, That the house do agree to the first, second and third paragraphs of this report? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Friday, 2d August, 1765.—Motion being made, *Resolved*, that this house will provide a sum sufficient to defray the charges and expences of a committee of three gentlemen on account of their going to, convening at, and returning from the meeting of the several committees proposed to assemble at New York on the 1st Tuesday in October next, to consult there with those other committees on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties which they are and must be reduced to by the operation of the acts of parliament for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to consider of a general, united, outiful, loyal and humble representation of their condition to his majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief.

Ordered, That the public treasurer do advance out of any monies in his hands, to the said committee, a sum not exceeding six hundred pounds sterling, for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That this house will reimburse the treasurer the said sum.

Ordered, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for the purpose aforesaid, viz: Mr. Thomas Lynch, Mr. Christopher Gadsden and Mr. John Rutledge.

Thursday, 8th August, 1765.—*Ordered*, That the said speaker inform Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden and John Rutledge, Esquires, that they are appointed a committee to meet the committees of the several other colonies on the continent, on the first Tuesday in October next, at New York; and that he do acquaint them it is the desire of the house, that they repair to New York on the said first Tuesday in October next, for the purpose mentioned in the report of the committee, as agreed to by this house on Friday, the 26th day of July last.

Ordered, That three copies of the proceedings of this house relative to the said matter, be made out and signed by the speaker, and that he deliver one of the said copies to each of the said gentlemen.

RAW: LOWNDES, Speaker.

Then the said committees proceeded to choose a chairman by ballot; and TIMOTHY RUGGLES, Esq. on sorting and counting the votes, appeared to have a majority—and thereupon was placed in the chair.

Resolved, nem. con. That Mr. *John Cotton* be clerk to this Congress during the continuance thereof.

Then the Congress took into consideration the several appointments of the committees from New-York, New-Jersey, and the government of the lower counties on Delaware—and

Resolved, nem. con. That the same are sufficient to qualify the gentlemen therein named, to sit in this congress.

Resolved also, That the committee of each colony, shall have one voice only, in determining any questions that shall arise in the congress.

Then the congress adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Oct. 8th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment. Upon motion, voted, that the provinces be† is adjourned to. Voted, that Mr. justice Livingston, Mr. McKean and Mr. Rutledge be a committee to inspect the proceedings and minutes, and correct the same.

Then the congress took into consideration the rights and privileges of the British American colonists, with the several inconveniencies and hardships to which they are and must be subjected by the operation of several late acts of parliament, particularly the act called the stamp act; and after some time spent therein, the same was postponed for further consideration.

Then the congress adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Oct. 9th, 1765, *A. M.*—Then the congress met according to adjournment. The congress resumed the consideration of the rights and privileges of the British American colonists, &c. the same was referred after sundry debates, for further consideration.

Then the congress adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

Thursday, Oct. 10th, 1765, *A. M.*—Then the congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday—and then adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Friday, Oct. 11th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday—and then adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Saturday Oct. 12th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday—and then adjourned to Monday morning next, 10 o'clock.

Monday, Oct. 14th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as on Saturday last—and then adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Oct. 15th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday—and then adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Oct. 16th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday—and then adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday—and then adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Friday, Oct. 18th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday—and then adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment, and resumed, &c. as yesterday; and upon mature deliberation, agreed to the following declarations of the rights and grievances of the colonists in America, which were ordered to be inserted:

The members of this Congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty to his majesty's person and government, inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the protestant succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent, having considered as maturely as time would permit, the circumstances of the said colonies,

† There appears to be some error here.—[ED. REG.

esteem it our indispensable duty to make the following declarations, of our humble opinion respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievances under which they labor, by reason of several late acts of parliament.

1st. That his majesty's subjects in these colonies owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, that is owing from his subjects born within the realm, and all due subordination to that august body, the parliament of Great Britain.

2d. That his majesty's liege subjects in these colonies are entitled to all the inherent rights and privileges of his natural born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain.

3d. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted rights of Englishmen, that no taxes should be imposed on them, but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

4th. That the people of these colonies are not, and from their local circumstances, cannot be, represented in the house of commons in Great Britain.

5th. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies, are persons chosen therein, by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.

6th. That all supplies to the crown, being free gifts of the people, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British constitution, for the people of Great Britain to grant to his majesty, the property of the colonists.

7th. That trial by jury is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these colonies.

8th. That the late act of parliament, entitled, An act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, &c. by imposing taxes on the inhabitants of these colonies, and the said act, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonists.

9th. That the duties imposed by several late acts of parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, will be extremely burthensome and grievous, and from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

10th. That as the profits of the trade of these colonies ultimately centre in Great Britain, to pay for the manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all supplies granted there to the crown.

11th. That the restrictions imposed by several late acts of parliament on the trade of these colonies will render them unable to purchase the manufactures of Great Britain.

12th. That the increase, prosperity and happiness of these colonies depend on the full and free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and an intercourse with Great Britain, mutually affectionate and advantageous.

13th. That it is the right of the British subjects in these colonies to petition the king or either house of parliament.

Lastly, That it is the indispensable duty of these colonies to the best of sovereigns, to the mother country, and to themselves, to endeavor, by a loyal and dutiful address to his majesty, and humble application to both houses of parliament, to procure the repeal of the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, of all clauses of any other acts of parliament, whereby the jurisdiction of the admiralty is extended as aforesaid, and of the other late acts for the restriction of the American commerce.

Upon motion, voted, that Robert R. Livingston, William Samuel Johnson and William Murdock, Esqrs be a committee to prepare an address to his majesty, and lay the same before the congress on Monday next.

Voted also, that John Rutledge, Edward Tilghman and Philip Livingston, Esqrs. be a committee to prepare a memorial and petition to the lords in parliament, and lay the same before the congress on Monday next.

Voted also, that Thomas Lynch, James Otis and Thomas McKean, Esqrs. be a committee to prepare a petition to the house of commons of Great Britain, and lay the same before the congress on Monday next.

Then the congress adjourned to Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Monday, Oct. 21st, 1765, A. M.—The committee appointed to prepare and bring in an address to his majesty, did report that they have essayed a draught for that purpose, which they laid on the table, and humbly submitted to the correction of the congress.

The said address was read, and after sundry amendments, the same was approved of by the congress, and ordered to be engrossed.

The committee appointed to prepare and bring in a memorial and petition to the lords in parliament, did report that they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which they laid on the table, and humbly submitted to the correction of the congress.

The said address was read, and after sundry amendments, the same was approved of by the congress, and ordered to be engrossed.

The committee appointed to prepare and bring in a petition to the house of commons of Great Britain, did report that they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which they laid on the table, and humbly submitted to the correction of the congress.

The said address was read, and after sundry amendments, the same was approved of by the congress and ordered to be engrossed.

Then the congress adjourned to to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Oct. 22d, 1765, A. M.—The congress met according to adjournment. The address to his majesty being engrossed, was read and compared, and is as follows, viz:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The petition of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, and province of Maryland,‡

Most humbly sheweth,

That the inhabitants of these colonies, unanimously devoted with the warmest sentiments of duty and affection to your sacred person and government, and inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the protestant succession in your illustrious house, and deeply sensible of your royal attention to their prosperity and happiness, humbly beg leave to approach the throne, by representing to your majesty, that these colonies were originally planted by subjects of the British crown; who, animated with the spirit of liberty, encouraged by your majesty's royal predecessors, and confiding in the public faith for the enjoyment of all the rights and liberties essential to freedom, emigrated

‡ South-Carolina, we presume, is omitted in the copy.—[Ed. Reg.

from their native country to this continent, and by their successful perseverance, in the midst of innumerable dangers and difficulties, together with a profusion of their blood and treasure, have happily added these vast and extensive dominions to the empire of Great Britain.

That for the enjoyment of these rights and liberties, several governments were early formed in the said colonies, with full power of legislation, agreeably to the principles of the English constitution;—that under those governments, these liberties thus vested in their ancestors, and transmitted to their posterity, have been exercised and enjoyed, and by the inestimable blessings thereof, under the favor of Almighty God, the inhospitable desarts of America have been converted into flourishing countries; science, humanity and the knowledge of divine truths diffused through a remote regions of ignorance, infidelity, barbarism; the number of British subjects wonderfully increased, and the wealth and power of Great Britain proportionably augmented.

That by means of these settlements and the unparalleled success of your majesty's arms, a foundation is now laid for rendering the British empire the most extensive and powerful of any recorded in history; our connection with this empire we esteem our greatest happiness and security, and humbly conceive it may now be so established by your royal wisdom, as to endure to the latest period of time. this, with the most humble submission to your majesty, we apprehend will be most effectually accomplished by fixing the pillars thereof on liberty and justice, and securing the inherent rights and liberties of your subjects here, upon the principles of the English constitution. To this constitution, these two principles are essential: the right of your faithful subjects freely to grant to your majesty such aids as are required for the support of your government over them, and other public exigencies; and trial by their peers. By the one they are secured from unreasonable impositions, and by the other from the arbitrary decisions of the executive power. The continuation of these liberties to the inhabitant of America, we ardently implore, as absolutely necessary to unite the several parts of your wide extended dominions, in that harmony so essential to the preservation and happiness of the whole. Protected in these liberties, the emoluments Great Britain receives from us, however great at present, are inconsiderable, compared with those she has the fairest prospect of acquiring. By this protection, she will forever secure to herself the advantages of conveying to all Europe, the merchandize which America furnishes, and for supplying through the same channel, whatsoever is wanted from thence. Here opens a boundless source of wealth and naval strength. Yet, these immense advantages, by the abridgement of those invaluable rights and liberties, by which our growth has been nourished, are in danger of being forever lost, and our subordinate legislatures in effect rendered useless by the late acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on these colonies, and extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty here, beyond its ancient limits, statutes, by which your majesty's commons in Britain undertake absolutely to dispose of the property of their fellow subjects in America without their consent, and for the enforcing whereof, they are subjected to the determination of a single judge, in a court unrestrained by the wise rules of the common law, the birthright of Englishmen, and the safeguard of their persons and properties.

The invaluable rights of taxing ourselves and trial by our peers, of which we implore your majesty's protection, are not, we most humbly conceive, unconstitutional, but confirmed by the Great Charter of English liberties. On the first of these rights the honorable house of commons found their practice of originating money; a right enjoyed by the kingdom of Ireland, by the clergy of England, until relinquished by themselves; a right, in fine, which all other your majesty's English subjects, both within and without the realm, have hitherto enjoyed.

With hearts, therefore, impressed with the most indelible characters of gratitude to your majesty, and to the memory of the kings of your illustrious house, whose reigns have been signally distinguished by their auspicious influence on the prosperity of the British dominions, and convinced by the most affecting proofs of your majesty's paternal love to all your people, however distant, and your unceasing and benevolent desires to promote their happiness, we most humbly beseech your majesty that you will be graciously pleased to take into your royal consideration the distresses of your faithful subjects on this continent, and to lay the same before your majesty's parliament, and to afford them such relief, as in your royal wisdom their unhappy circumstances shall be judged to require.

And your petitioners will pray, &c.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Indian Hostilities.

Extracts of letters to the secretary of war, laid before Congress June 11th, 1812.

From Captain Dunham of the United States' Army.

"*Michilimackinac, May* 24, 1807.

"There appears to be a very general and extensive movement among the savages in this quarter. Belts of wampum are rapidly circulating from one tribe to another, and a spirit is prevailing by no means pacific. The enclosed *talk* which has been industriously spread among them needs no comment.

"There is certainly *mischief at the bottom*, and there can be no doubt in my mind that the object and intention of this great Manitou or second Adam, under the pretence of restoring to the aborigines their former independence, and to the savage character its ancient energies, is in reality to induce a general effort to *rally* and to strike, somewhere a desperate blow.

"Extract from a talk delivered at Le Maiouitinong, entrance of lake Michigan, by the Indian chief Le Maigouis, or the *Trout*, May 4, 1807:

"I am the father of the English, of the French, of the Spaniards and of the Indians. I created the first man, who was the common father of all these people as well as yourselves; and it is through him, whom I have awakened from his long sleep, that I now address you. *But the Americans I did not make; they are not my children, but the children of evil Spirits.* They grew from the scum of the great waters when it was troubled by the evil Spirit, and the froth was driven into the woods by a strong east wind. They are numerous, but I hate them. My children, you must not speak of this talk to the whites; it must be hidden from them. I am now on the earth, sent by the great Spirit to instruct you. Each village must send me two or more principal chiefs to represent you, that you may be taught. The bearer of this talk will point out to you the path to my wigwam. I could not come myself to Abre Croette, because the world is changed from what it was.—It is broken and bears down, and as it declines, the Chippewas and all beyond will fall off and die; therefore you must come and to me, and be instructed. Those villages which do not listen to this talk and send me two deputies, will be cut off from the face of the earth."

From Captain Dunham of the United States' Army.

"*Michilimackinac, August* 30, 1807.

"The cause of the hostile feelings on the part of the Indians, is principally to be attributed to the influence of foreigners trading in the country."

From Governor William H. Harrison.

"*Jeffersonville, Falls of Ohio,* 14*th April*, 1808.

"A young man from the Delaware towns, came to inform me that a Pottawattimie Indian had arrived at the towns, with a speech from the British, in which they were informed that they (the British) were upon the point of commencing hostilities against the United States, and requesting the Delawares to join them."

From General William Clark.

"*St. Louis, April* 30, 1809.

"I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter which confirms my suspicions of the British interference with our Indian affairs in this country."

Extract referred to above.

"I am at present in the fire, receiving Indian news every day. A chief of the Puant nation appears to be employed by the British to get all the nations of the Indians to Detroit, to see their fathers, the

British, who tell them that they pity them in their situation with the Americans, because the Americans had taken their lands and their game, that they must join and send them off from their lands. They told the savages, that the Americans could not give them a blanket nor any thing good for their families.

"They said they had but one father that helped them in their misfortunes, and that they would assemble, defend their father, and keep their lands.—It appears that four English subjects have been at Riviere a la Roche this winter, in disguise; they have been there to get the nations together and send them on the American frontiers. The Indians are pushed on by our enemies to take the fort of Belle Vue."

From Samuel Tupper, Indian factor.

"*Sandusky, 7th June*, 1809.

"The conduct of British traders in introducing spirituous liquors among the Indians in this part of the country, and their determined hostility to the measures of our government, have long been subjects of complaint."

From Governor William Hull.

"*Detroit, June* 16, 1809.

"The influence of the Prophet has been great, and his advice to the Indians injurious to them and the United States. The powerful influence of the British has been exerted in a way alluring to the savage character."

From Governor Harrison.

"*Vincennes, 14th June*, 1810.

"An Iowa Indian informs me, that two years ago this summer, an agent from the British, arrived at the Prophet's town, and in his presence delivered the message with which he was charged: the substance of which was to urge the Prophet to unite as many tribes as he could against the United States, but not to commence hostilities until they gave the signal. From this man and others of his nation, I learn that the Prophet has been constantly soliciting their own and other tribes of the Mississippi to join him against the United States."

From Governor Harrison.

"*Vincennes July* 13, 1810.

"A considerable number of Sacs went some time since to see the British superintendant, and on the 1st instant, fifty more passed Chicago for the same destination.

"A Miami chief who has just returned from his annual visit to Malden, after having received the accustomed donation of goods, was thus addressed by the British agent: 'My son keep your eyes fixed on me; my tomahawk is now up; be you ready, but do not strike until I give the signal.'"

From General William Clark.

"*St. Louis, July* 20, 1810.

"One hundred and fifty Sacs are on a visit to the British agent, by invitation, and a smaller party on a visit to the island of St. Joseph, in Lake Huron."

From Governor W. H. Harrison.

"*Vincennes, July* 25, 1810.

"There can be no doubt of the designs of the Prophet and British agent of Indians affairs, to do us injury. This agent is a refugee from the neighborhood of , and his implacable hatred to his native country prompted him to take part with the Indians in the battle between them and general Wayne's army. He has, ever since his appointment to the principal agency, used his utmost endeavors to excite hostilities, and the lavish manner in which he is allowed to scatter presents amongst them, shews that his government participates in his enmity, and authorises his measures."

From Governor William Hull.

"*Detroit, July* 27, 1810.

"Large bodies of Indians from the westward and southward continue to visit the British post at Amherstburg, and are supplied with provisions, arms, ammunition, &c. Much more attention is paid to them than usual."

Extract from the speech of Red Jacket, in behalf of himself and the other deputies of the six nations, February, 1810.

"*Brother*.—Since you have had some disputes with the British government, their agents in Canada have not only endeavored to make the Indians of the westward your enemies, but they have sent a war belt amongst our warriors to poison their minds and make them break their faith with you. At the same time we had information that the British had circulated war belts among the western Indians, and within your territory."

From John Johnson, Indian agent.

"*Fort Wayne, August* 7, 1810.

"Since writing you on the 25th ultimo, about one hundred men of the Saukies have returned from the British agent, who supplied them liberally with every thing they stood in want of. The party received 47 rifles, and a number of fusils, with plenty of powder and lead. This is sending firebrands into the Mississippi country, inasmuch as it will draw numbers of our Indians to the British side, in the hope of being treated with the same liberality."

From Governor W. H. Harrison.

"*Vincennes, February* 6, 1811.

"If the intentions of the British government are pacific, the Indian department of Upper Canada have not been made acquainted with them, for they have very lately said every thing to the Indians who have visited them to excite them against us."

From John Johnson.

"*Fort Wayne, February* 8, 1811.

"* * * * * * has been at this place. The information derived from him is the same as I have been in possession of for several years, to wit: The intrigues of the British agents and partizans in creating an influence hostile to our people and government, within our territory."

From M. Irwin, Indian factor.

"*Chicago, May* 13, 1811.

"An assemblage of the Indians is to take place on a branch of the Illinois, by the influence of the Prophet: the result will be hostile in the event of a war with Great Britain."

From Governor W. H. Harrison.

"*Vincennes, September* 17, 1811.

"* * * * * * states that almost every Indian from the country above this had been, or were then gone to Malden, on a visit to the British agent. We shall probably gain our destined point at the moment of their return. If then the British agents are really endeavoring to instigate the Indians to make war upon us, we shall be in their neighborhood at the very moment when the impressions which have been made against us are most active in the minds of the savages."

"* * * * * * succeeded in getting the chiefs together at Fort Wayne, though he found them all preparing to go to Malden. The result of the council discovered that the whole tribes (including the Weas and Eel rivers, for they are all allyants) are about equally divided in favor of the Prophet and the United States. Lapoussier, the Wea chief, whom I before mentioned to you as being seduced by the Prophet, was repeatedly asked by * * * * * what land it was that he was determined to defend with his blood;—whether it was that which was ceded by the late treaty or not, but he would give no answer.

"* * * * * * reports that all the Indians of the Wabash have been, or now are, on a visit to the British agents at Malden. He has never known one fourth as many goods given to the Indians as they are now distributing. He examined the share of one man (not a chief) and found that he had received an elegant rifle, 25 pounds of powder, 50 pounds of lead, 3 blankets, 3 yards of cloth, 10 shirts and several other articles. He says every Indian is furnished with a gun (either rifle or fusil) and an abundance of ammunition. A trader of this country was lately in the king's stores at Malden, and was told that the quantity of goods for the Indian department, which had been sent out this year, exceeded that of common years by 20,000 pounds sterling. It is impossible to ascribe this profusion to any other motive than that of instigating the Indians to take up the tomahawk. It cannot be to secure their trade; for all the peltry collected on the waters of the Wabash in one year, if sold in the London market, would not pay the freight of the goods which have been given to the Indians.

"I am decidedly of opinion that the tendency of the British measures is hostility to us."

From Governor Willie Blount.

"*Nashville, September*, 11, 1811.

"There is in this place a very noted chief of the Chickasaws, a man of truth, who wishes the president should be informed that there is a combination of the northern Indians, prompted by the English, to unite in falling on the frontier settlements, and are inviting the southern tribes to join them."

From Governor Ninian Edwards.

Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, April 24, 1812.

"The opinion of the celebrated British trader, Dixon, is, that in the event of a British war, all the Indians will be opposed to us, and he hopes to engage them in hostility by making peace between the Sioux, and Chippewas, two very large nations, and getting them to declare war against us."

Extract of a letter from his excellency Ninian Edwards, Governor of the Illinois territory, to the secretary of war, dated

"*Illinois Territory, January* 25, 1812.

"Many of those Indians certainly contemplate joining the British They are in the habit of visiting fort Malden annually; and as soon as they are prepared for their departure thither, they will (as I believe they have already declared) make inroads upon our settlements, as well to take scalps as to steal horses."

Extract of a letter from General William Clark, to the the secretary of war, dated

"*St. Louis, February* 13, 1812.

"If possession was taken of a point about the mouth of Fox river, where it enters into Green Bay, communications would be cut off between the traders and Indians on the Mississippi below Prairie de Chien, and the British trading houses on the lakes—smuggling might be prevented through that channel. Mr. Dixon, and those British, who are also *agents*, who have smuggled an immense quantity of goods through that channel this year, and now in the Mississippi, could be caught on their return as they go out in the spring. This description of people grasp at every means in their power to wean the affections of the Indians from any thing that is American; having it in their power to make large presents to the Indians, the most of whom are to be bought; and by this means create great difficulty wherever they have an influence."

Extracts of a letter from John Shaw, Esq. Indian agent, to the secretary of war, dated

"*Fort Wayne, 3d mo. 10th*, 1812.

"It appears that the hostile disposition of the Indians confederated under the Shawanee Prophet, that so recently manifested itself in the conflict on the Wabash, is not yet changed. By every thing that I am able to learn, they are secretly plotting to strike an

effective blow on our frontier; and it is said that they have been this winter invited by the British agent at Fort Malden, to pay him a visit; and I believe it is a fact that a considerable number of them have recently gone to that place with a view of procuring ammunition."

"A speech is also said to have been recently sent to Winnemac, a Pottawattamie chief, from Elliot, the British agent; but to what purpose I have not been able to learn."

Extracts of a letter from John Shaw, Esq. Indian agent, to the secretary of war, dated

"*Fort Wayne, 3d mo. 1st*, 1812.

"It has been reported by a Miami Indian, who was hunting a few miles from this, that twenty-four Indians of the Shawanee prophet's band, composed of Winnebagoes, Kickapoos and Shawanees, passed his camp about six days ago, on their way to Sandusky, for a quantity of powder and lead, which they said was to be sent them from Canada."

"It also appears from the statements of a gentleman from Detroit, that the Morpock, *(Pottawattamie chief)* with a small party of Indians, has been for a considerable time past, encamped on the river Raisin, and constantly getting provisions from the British at Fort Malden, and that it is firmly believed that he is waiting for a signal from Elliot, the British agent, to commence hostilities on our frontier."

Extracts of a letter from Robert Forsyth, Esq. to captain Rhea, commanding at Fort Wayne, dated

"*Fort Wayne, March 10th*, 1812.

"I have no doubt but those Indians that passed this post some time ago, are a deputation sent to the British garrison for the purpose of procuring ammunition."

"The Maupock, a Pottawattamie chief, has wintered at river Huron, about twenty miles from the garrison of Amhurstburg, and has drawn provisions and ammunition during the whole winter. He has about twenty men with him."

Extract of a letter from B. F. Stickney, Esq. Indian agent, to his excellency W. H. Harrison, dated

"*Fort Wayne, April* 13, 1812.

"Mr. Shaw has informed you that twenty four of the Prophet's band had passed this place in the last of February, for Fort Malden, to receive ammunition, which was promised to be ready for them. They returned on the 4th instant, with as much gun-powder, lead and new fusils as they could carry."

Alien Enemies.

In our last paper, among the acts passed, we noticed an act "supplementary to the act heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform naturalization." We learn from the *National Intelligencer*, that no such act was passed.* We are therefore induced to publish the law of 1798, which with the supplement inserted in page 323, contains the whole regulation of the matter.

AN ACT

RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled*, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the president of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects to the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies. And the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised in any event, as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who shall become liable as aforesaid; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom: and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary in the premises and for the public safety: Provided, that aliens resident within the United States who shall become liable as enemies in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed for the recovery, disposal and removal of their goods, and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty where any shall have been between the United States and the hostile nation or government of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects: and where no such treaty shall have existed, the president of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the United States, and of each state, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be and are hereby respectively authorised, upon complaint, against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the president of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and convened before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall and may order such alien or aliens to be removed out of the territory of the United States, or to give sureties of their good behavior, or to be otherwise restrained, conformably to the proclamation or regulations which shall and may be established as aforesaid, and may imprison, or otherwise secure such alien or aliens, until the order which shall and may be made, as aforesaid, shall be performed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the president of the United States, or by order of any court, judge, or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to provide therefor, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons, to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal, the marshal shall have the warrant of the president of the United

* *Naturalization Laws.*—Among the laws stated in this paper to have passed at the present session of congress, was one "supplementary to the act heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform naturalization." This was an error. Such a bill did pass both houses of congress, but not being approved by the president, was not returned by him previous to the adjournment of congress, to the house in which it originated; and of course it did not become a law. It is understood, that some amendment made to the bill in one or other house in the course of its progress, rendered it objectionable in the view of the president.

States, or of the court, judge, or justice ordering the same, as the case may be.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

APPROVED, July, 1798:

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Restoration of American Seamen.

THE American tars who were forcibly wrested from the *Chesapeake* by the British frigate *Leopard*, were restored to that vessel on Saturday, (June 13,) in the harbor of Boston. They were conducted on board the Chesapeake by lieutenant SIMPSON, the British officer, and received at the gangway by lieutenant WILKINSON, of the Chesapeake, with the following pertinent address:

SIR—I am commanded by commodore Bainbridge to receive these two American seamen, in the very *deck* from which they were wantonly taken in time of peace, by a vessel of your nation of superior force.

Midshipman *Saunders* conducted the men to commodore *Bainbridge*, upon the quarter deck—The commodore received them with these appropriate and truly American observations:

MY LADS—I am glad to see you—From this deck you were taken by British outrage—for your return to it you owe gratitude to the government of your country.—Your country now offers to you an opportunity to revenge your wrongs; and I cannot doubt but what you will be desirous of doing so on board of this *very* ship—I trust the flag that flies on board of her, shall gloriously defend you in future.

Three cheers were given by a numerous company of citizens and seamen, assembled to witness the interesting transaction.

☞ There were *four* men taken out of the Chesapeake; one, they tell us, has since died, *two* they now restore, and one they *hung at Halifax!*

Bos. Chronicle.

Account of Quebec.

From a tour through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq. deputy Post-master-general of British North America. One vol. 4to. Price 2*l.* 15*s.* London 1807.

From the period at which Jacques Cartier visited and explored the river St. Lawrence, until the year 1603, no serious efforts were made by Europeans for the formation of a settlement in Canada. A space of nearly a century was suffered to elapse, without any other advantage having been derived from the discovery of this part of the continent of North America, than that of the precarious profits which accrued to some adventurers, by carrying on with the native inhabitants, who frequented the coasts of the great river, an inconsiderable traffic in peltry. At length in the æra mentioned above, Samuel de Champlain, a man of enterprize and talent, actuated by liberal sentiments, and by patriotic, more than by interested views, after having surveyed the borders of the river, for the choice of a situation presenting the greatest conveniences for a settlement, gave the preference to an elevated promontory, between the Saint Lawrence and the Saint Charles. It is asserted, that some of his attendants having pronounced at first view of this point of land, the word "Quel bec!" Champlain bestowed that name on his projected town. After erecting some huts for the shelter of his people, he began to clear the environs, from the woods with which they were covered.

The spot which Champlain designed as the foundation of a future city, did no less credit to his judgment than to his taste. Its superior altitude and natural strength, afford the advantage of its being in time rendered by the labours of engineers, a respectable and formidable fortress.

Cape Diamond, the summit of the promontory, rises abruptly on the south, to the height of three hundred and fifty perpendicular feet, above the river, advances from the line of the banks on the west, and forms the *Ance de Mer*, a small harbor, occupied for the purpose of ship-building. Some uneven ground subsides into a valley, between the works and the heights of Abraham; on the latter there are natural elevations, which are higher by a few feet, than any of the grounds included within the fortifications.

In 1690, Quebec was first fortified with eleven stone redoubts, which served as bastions, communicating with each other, by curtains composed of pallisades ten feet in height, strengthened in the interior with earth. No other defence, was for many years, provided against the hostile attempts of the Iroquois, and other savage tribes who were inimical to the French settlers. The ruins of five of those redoubts are yet extant. The citadel is now constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond, composed of a whole bastion, a curtain and half bastion, from whence it extends along the summit of the bank towards the north east, this part being adapted with flanks, agreeably to the situation of the ground. There are, towards the south west a ditch, counter-guard and covered way with glacis. The works have, of late years, been in a great measure built, and raised to a pitch calculated to command the high grounds in the vicinity.

When viewed from a small distance, they exhibit a handsome appearance. A steep and rugged bank, about fifty feet in height, terminates the ditch and glacis on the north, towards which the ground slopes downwards from Cape Diamond, nearly three hundred feet, in a distance of about nine hundred yards. Along the summit of the bank a strong wall of stone, nearly forty feet high, having a half and a whole flat bastion with small flanks, occupies a space of two hundred yards, to palace gate, at which there is a guard-house. From hence to the new works at Hope-gate, is a distance of about three hundred yards. The rocky eminence increases in steepness and elevation as far as the bishop's palace, near which there is a strong battery of heavy cannon extending a considerable way along the brow of the precipice, and commanding the basin, and part of the river. Between the edifice now mentioned, and the lower town, a steep passage, partly formed by nature, intervenes, over which there is a barrier, with a gate-way of stone, surmounted by a guard-house, and its communication is otherwise defended by powerful works of stone, under the palace on one side, and on the other stretching upwards towards the government house, where the bank becomes considerably more elevated. This building, which is dignified with the appellation of *chateau*, or castle of St. Louis, is placed on the brink of a precipice, inaccessible, and whose altitude exceeds two hundred feet. The building is supported by counter-forts, rising to half its height, and sustaining a gallery. The apartments are occupied as offices for the civil and military branches, acting immediately under the orders of the governor-general of British

America, who likewise commands the troops, and whose residence is in a building of more modern construction, forming the opposite side of a square. The apartments are spacious and plain, but the structure has nothing external to recommend it. Upon the brink of the precipitous rock, a stone wall is extended from the old chateau, for a distance of about three hundred yards to the westward, which forms a line of defence, and serves as a boundary to the garden, within which are two small batteries, one rising above the other.

Cape Diamond, nearly 200 feet higher than the ground on which the upper town is situated, presents itself to the westward. From the garrison there are five gates, or outlets to the neighboring country, the highest, Port Saint Louis, opens to the westward, and towards the heights of Abraham; Port Saint John, towards St. Foix, through which is the road to Montreal; Palace and Hopegate open towards the river Saint Charles and the north, and Prescott-gate affords a communication to the lower town on the south-east.

In most of the public buildings, no great degree of taste or elegance can be discovered although much labor and expense must have been bestowed on their construction. The architects seem principally to have had in view, strength and durability, and not to have paid much regard to those rules of their art, which combine symmetry with utility.—The cathedral church of the Catholics, is a long elevated, and plain building of stone, with the spire on one side of its front; the internal appearance is neat and spacious, and it is capable of containing about three thousand persons. A good organ has here lately been introduced. The Jesuits college, originally founded at Quebec, in 1635, has been, since that period rebuilt, and is a large stone edifice of three stories high, of nearly a square figure, containingan area in its centre. The garden is o some extent, and has at one end, a grove of trees, part of which is a remain of the original woods with which the promontory was once covered.

The society of Jesuits which became established in Canada, formerly composed a numerous body, and their college was considered as the first institution, on the continent of North America, for the instruction of young men. The advantages derived from it, were not limited to the better classes of Canadians, but were extended to all whose inclination it was to participate them, and many students came thither, from the West Indies. From the period of the expulsion of the Jesuits from the states of Europe, and the consequent abolition of their order on that continent, this establishment although protected by the British government, began rapidly to decline. The last member of that fraternity died a few years ago, and the buildings, as well as the lands which form an extensive domain, devolved to the crown.

The landed property was designed by the sovereign as a recompence for the services of the late lord Amherst, who commanded the troops in North America, at the time of the conquest of Canada, and who completed the reduction of that province, under the British government. The claim of these estates has been relinquished by his successor, for a pension. The revenue arising from them, has been appropriated by the legislature of Lower Canada, for the purpose of establishing in the different parishes, schools for the education of children. The Jesuits' college is now converted into a commodious barrack for the troops.

The seminary, a building of some extent, forming three sides of a square open towards the north-west, contains a variety of apartments, suited for the accommodation of a certain number of ecclesiastics, and of young students, who are of the Roman Catholic religion. The institution owes its foundation to M. de Petré, who in 1663, obtained from the king of France, letters patent for that purpose.—Tythes were enjoined to be paid by the inhabitants, to the directors of the seminary, for its support, and a thirteenth in addition to what was already the right of the church, was levied. This regulation being found too oppressive, was altered to a twenty-sixth part of the produce, to be paid in grain, from which tax newly cleared lands were exempted, for a space of five years.

The members of the seminary are composed of a superior, three directors, and six or seven masters, who are appointed to instruct young men in the different branches of education, professed by each. Since the decline and extinction of the order of Jesuits, the seminary, which was at first exclusively designed for the education of priests, and, excepting the college of Montreal, is the only public establishment of the the kind in the province, is now open to all young men of the Catholic faith, although they may not be destined for the sacerdotal function. The north east aspect of this building is agreeable in summer, having under it a spacious garden, which extends to near the precipice on the east, and overlooks the lower town.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Original Principles.

Though the proposition is as much opposed to the fact as light is to darkness, the *tories** of the United States, having heard the *tally ho* of their leaders, are laboring to give the war against England an *offensive* character on the part of our country. That this will also be attempted by the grand tories "at home," the *Liverpools* and *Castlereaghs* of Great Britain, we venture to assert, without pretending to the spirit of prophecy; well assured that the *British* ministry have often opened in *full cry* from the yelping of their puppets in these states. Nay, if any man will examine the arguments of *Canning*, *Wellesley*, &c. in favor of the unjust edicts and arbitrary proceedings of their government, and compare them with certain speeches delivered, and resolutions adopted in this country, the fact will appear, that these ministers have not vindicated their own cause so ably as "*their party*" in the United States have done for them: and further, that those ministers are indebted to said speeches and resolutions for some of the strongest positions they took. It is mournful to look around us and behold the wanderings of the people from original principles.

The degradation of the mind of man is a gradual work. No one that is virtuous becomes suddenly vile: though outwardly he may appear destitute of all that ennobles his nature, there is a certain something within that restrains and controls him. Let him attend to this wholesome monitor—let him

* I beg that no person may start at the word *tory*' as used in the REGISTER. It has been common in some of the news-papers to apply the disgraceful epithet to a whole and respectable party, *en masse*; and hence, some persons may, for the instant, suppose that I have fallen into their tract, which it is by no means my design to do. I refer it to certain men and certain proceedings disgraceful to the *American* character; and calculated to "aid and comfort" the enemy, *which is treason.*

refer to his past honorable conduct and compare it with his present degraded condition, and he will return, repent and live; unless his system be wholly corrupt. Thus it has been with the political aberrations of those I call the *tories*—they have conceded one point after another, and so gradually sunk themselves into crime, that they cannot be made sensible of the change but by a broad view of the high ground they once held. Had every species of the war that Great Britain has *actually waged* against us for many years been hurled upon us at once, the sword of every man in the United States would have appeared as if ready to leap from its scabbard in *defence* of our rights.

It is not my present intention to travel through the list of degradation and insult and observe every *step* the people of the United States made, apparently determined *to bear no more*. At this time I propose to notice only one instance, of trifling importance indeed, but sufficient to show the *gradual decay* of patriotism and virtue. It is an unpleasant task to seek out evidences of the turpitude of my countrymen; but in observing them we may find wholesome correctives of our future conduct, and establish the fact that the war in which we have engaged is purely *defensive*.

Suppose a robber and murderer, as famous as ever spread desolation and death in the *Appenines* or *Pyrenees*, were to place himself on the highway to molest the peaceable husbandman carrying his grain to the mill, and make a spoil of the provisions:—suppose that this robber was occasionally to carry off one of the farmer's children, and have the infant transported to *Turkey* and sold as a slave:—suppose, that not content with these, the marauder should sometimes approach the threshold of the good man's house and discharge his pistols at the family, killing some and wounding others:—suppose that whenever he beheld one of the farmer's people at work in the field, he were to let loose his *dogs*, who tore the reeking *scalp* from man, woman and child—old age and infancy, for which he carressed and fed them: Would the husbandman, that took up his rifle and went to seek this wretch, be considered as acting *offensively?*

This metaphor is strictly applicable to our present controversy. We have suffered all these things in their most extensive latitude. And in evidence that we have never offended—in proof that the government of the United States has always kept itself in due compass with all nations, let me ask (as I have frequently done for several years) WHAT FOREIGN STATE HAS SENT HITHER A MESSENGER TO PREFER A COMPLAINT AGAINST US. Here is the proud stand of innocence and virtue—the high ground from whence to view the contest, and trust in heaven for its issue. We now proceed to note the case referred to.

In the early part of the year 1806 the whole mercantile interest of the United States was in a flame because *Great Britain* had assumed the right of "*forbidding that trade of neutrals with the colonies of her enemy which was refused to them in time of peace*"—a small matter, compared with the subsequent *regulations of our commerce* by that nation. Against this presumption, *Salem, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk*, &c. through committees of their merchants, remonstrated, and appealed to congress for redress. These committees be it noted, in all cases, were composed of the most respectable merchants in the several places, and of gentlemen of adverse political opinions, as to our internal concerns.

In all of these memorials, the most of which are lying on the table before me, this disposition was manifest—TO DEFEND *the trade at the cannon's mouth, if negociation should fail.*

The Boston memorial (signed by *James Lloyd*, jr.* John Coffin Jones, David Greene, George Cabot, Arnold Welles, Thomas H. Perkins and David Seers) concludes as follows:

"At all events, fully relying that the subject of our differences with G. Britain will receive the due consideration of government, and that such measures will in consequence be promptly adopted as will tend to disembarass our commerce, ASSERT *our rights* and SUPPORT THE DIGNITY of the United States."

The *Salem* memorial says—"Relying on the wisdom and firmness of the general government in this behalf, they feel no hesitation to pledge their own lives and properties in support of the measures that may be adopted to *vindicate* the public rights and *redress* the public wrongs."

The *Philadelphia*† memorial signed by *Thomas Fitzsimons*, as chairman, and the committee consisting of 20 gentlemen of mixed politics—has the following paragraphs——

"What were regarded as mischiefs incident to a state of war, temporary, though not remediless, are *vindicated* upon the ground of *right*, and their practice is reiterated under the authority of government and receives the solemn sanction of the law. From this state of things your memorialists perceive at once the unavailing nature of any efforts which may have been made by their own government for their *relief*, and also the hopeless nature of all anticipation of *redress* upon the grounds they expected, FROM THE JUSTICE TO OTHERS. They, moreover, foresee in the prevalence of the principles and continuance of the practices alluded to nothing but the ruin of individuals, the destruction of their commerce, and the *degradation of their country*."——

"To preserve peace with all nations is admitted, without reserve, to be both the interest and policy of the United States. They therefore presume to suggest that every measure not inconsistent with the honor of the nation, by which the great object of redress and security may be attained, *should first be used*. If such measures prove ineffectual, whatever may be the sacrifice on their part, it will be met with submission."

The *Baltimore* memorial, a most elaborate and profound essay on the rights of neutrals, built upon the laws of nations,—in which this pretension of Great Britain is shewn to be illegal and unjust, and highly injurious, has the following paragraph:

"Your memorialists will not trespass upon your time, with a recital of the various acts, by which our coasts, and even our ports and harbors, have been converted into scenes of violence and depredation; by which the security of our trade and property has been impaired; the rights of our territory invaded; the honor of our country insulted and humiliated; and our gallant countrymen oppressed and persecuted. *They feel it to be unnecessary to ask, that the force of the nation should be employed, in repelling and chastising the lawless freebooters*, who have dared to spread their ravages even beyond the seas, which form the principal theatre of their piratical exertions, and to infest our shores with their irregular and ferocious hostility. These are

* Present senator in congress from Massachusetts.

† I cannot at present lay my hand upon the memorial from *New York*. But it is of the *same spirit* as the rest.

outrages which have pressed themselves, in a peculiar manner, upon the notice of our government, and cannot have failed to excite its *indignation*, and a correspondent disposition to *prevent* and *redress* them."

The remonstrance from Baltimore is signed by 26 of our most eminent merchants, *thirteen* of whom were called "*federalists*."

Such were the professed sentiments of all the merchants of the United States in 1806—they were then willing to wage *defensive* war in maintainance of our right to be the *carriers* of *foreign* produce, to *foreign* countries. It is useless to travel through the various orders in council that issued since that time; one of which imposed a *duty* or *tribute* on *our own goods* for the privilege of carrying them to market; this has since been repealed, but others were in force that not only forbid the right of neutrals to deal in *foreign* produce, but actually shut up the greater part of Europe to the introduction of any articles the growth of their own soil.

Though these commercial restrictions, in my opinion, are one of the weakest causes of complaint we have against Britain, being so far transcended by her impressments and outrages on our *coast* and *frontiers*, how can those who felt so much zeal to *defend* the right of the United States to the *carrying trade*, affect to believe that we are now engaged in an OFFENSIVE war, seeing the same nation has assumed to itself, (and actually exercised) the right to regulate the whole foreign commerce of the U. States, by a mere *order in council?*

Reverting to the position from whence we started, how plainly does it appear that some of us have *gradually* descended from the proud eminence of freedom and independence until we have reached the extreme point of degradation and slavery. And how manifest is it, that if Great Britain had attempted all her restrictions at once (which many now would tolerate and justify) that the *whole people* of the United States, by one spontaneous act, would have resisted the outrage?

Far be it from me to insinuate that the gentlemen men who signed the memorials in 1806, or those for whom they generally acted have shifted their ground; I know the fact is contrary to the supposition, in this city at least. But in what light does it place the *tories* who are now clamoring for *commerce*, and affecting to believe that this war waged to support it, is *offensive?*

A Case of Impressment.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

Will not the time arrive when narrations like that which follows will be regarded in the same light as the *Tales of the Genii?* Future generations of the *American* people will not surely believe that their ancestors, immortal in history for their resistance of oppression and earnest devotion to independence and liberty, really submitted to such outrages from the cruel agents of that country they had so recently humbled. We, of the present day, know and feel the horrid certainty of these things. We have endured them for years, with a degree of patience to which *Job* himself was a stranger; and at last are compelled to resist them by force, having exhausted every other alternative, and appealed to reason and justice in vain. The case of poor *Brown* is not singular—the fate of that injured man has been the fate of thousands. Premature death is the twin-companion of oppression.

But much less will posterity, dazzled by the splendors of the *Washingtons*, *Warrens* and *Montgomerys*—the *Hancocks*, *Adams* and *Jeffersons*—of the revolution, suppose it possible, that, in a few years, many among us were become so partial to the tyrant of the sea, or so deeply involved in a *Carthaginian* spirit for trade, as to barter our parents, our country and our God for the pittance of commerce that *Great Britain* was pleased to allow to us under her *orders in council;* the effect of which was "to bind us in all cases whatsoever." Would to heaven, that the record of the fact could be expunged from the pages of history; that we of this generation may be esteemed worthy of that which preceded us!

Ever since I began to think and reason upon the subject, I have believed that no American, whose blood was not as cold as a serpent's, could set down calmly and deliberately to seek out excuses for the impressment of his fellow citizens, neighbors and friends; but such there are. The hearts of these men aptly fit them for *Russian* boors or *Jew* dealers in old clothes. They are destitute of every generous feeling, or prepared to stifle it for the sake of making a penny. They are a kind of creatures that I have always avoided as I would a *cockatrice;* if my own brother were of the number I would believe him capable of calling me to the first *Midianitish* dealer in human flesh that should pass by, provided he could screen his conduct from the world.

But there are many of these persons in the United States. Look at the newspapers. How often do we observe all the *hard words* in the dictionary impressed into *the* service, to give a deep color to some act of "HORRIBLE PIRACY" committed on insensible articles of *merchandize;** and, crowded among the "ship news," find a single line of small type simply stating that one of "his majesty's" vessels boarded an American ship, and carried off as many MEN as "his majesty's" officer pleased, guiltless of offence and even unsuspected of crime!

In a late publication in the shape of an appeal to the people (by the minority in congress) much ingenuity has been exercised to give the practice of impressment a *cob web* covering, sufficient to

* *From a late London Paper.*

Monday, a court martial was held on board Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, for the trial of lieutenant Herbert Caiger, of his majesty's ship Unicorn, on a charge prefered against him as the officer who boarded the American schooner Fly, of Baltimore, prize to the Unicorn, of having been concerned in taking away some paint, oil, and other stores from her. After a minute investigation of the circumstances, it appeared that a small quantity of paint had been given Mr. Caiger by the master of the Fly, and had been expended in painting the Unicorn, and as to any other stores they had been discovered in the chests of the Americans themselves. The court were therefore of opinion that the letter from a Mr. Petit, containing the deposition of the master of the Fly, and which had led to the present investigation, was a gross misrepresentation of the conduct of the officers of the Unicorn, and did in consequence adjudge the said lieutenant Herbert Caiger, to be most fully acquitted. President, Pultney Malcom, esq. captain of the Channel fleet.

Had this fellow stolen fifty MEN, (*Americans*) he would have been promoted, instead of arraigned before a court-martial.

shew the *will to justify;* but too flimsy to answer any other purpose. It is not my present intention to offer the opinion I generally hold of this address, but to express my regret that even so small a number as *thirty four* persons could be found on any one spot, to unite in straining their faculties to furnish arguments in favor of a practice that the ministry of *Great Britain* have never presumed to use, maintaining it chiefly on the plea of *necessity.* I freely confess that I have not charity enough (if the word may be applied to the object) to attempt to unravel the twistings of the *special pleaders.* As with a besom, I would brush away their sophistry by simply asking, *Would Great Britain permit* HER *ships to be searched and* HER *seamen to be carried off, at the discretion of any* AMERICAN *officer who pleased to take them?*

It is a shameful excuse that Britain is entitled to the services of her own seamen, and that Americans are so much "assimilated in blood, language, intercourse," &c. that the "*proper* discrimination" cannot be made. The right of *expatriation* was maintained by a seven years war; and ever since the first settlement of these states, it has been the policy of our rulers to encourage emigrants from Europe, by readily bestowing the privileges of citizenship; and this being done, by an act of our own free will and accord, we are bound to protect them, for we make them our brethren. But for this purpose we have certain legal forms, and require several years residence. *Great Britain* makes subjects from the mere fact of serving two years on board her navy; and then a certificate to that effect from an officer in her fleets gives to the possessor all the rights and privileges that a native born subject can claim. Why exercise this high power herself and deny it to other sovereign nations? But this pretence is hollow in other respects; for G. Britain impresses *Swedes, Danes* and *Germans,* when found on board *our* vessels, as freely as she impresses known *Irishmen, Scotchmen* or *Englishmen.* How will the thirty-four gentlemen "file a bill of exceptions" in favor of this? It goes to shew that the British recruit their navy upon the same principle that a West-Indian planter obtains his slaves, which is power; without regard to any thing else than the *services* of the persons kidnapped.

Again—*In the realm of Great Britain,* where the right to the services of her subjects is certainly the strongest, a man is justified in killing another that attempts to impress him. If then, according to their own laws, impressment may be repelled, how shall we excuse it on board an *American* vessel without the *British* jurisdiction, legally pursuing their way upon the high seas?

The minority in Congress call the claim we make, that the flag shall protect those who sail under it —"a dubious right"—"an extreme right"—"an abstract right." It is a novel pretence that it should be so termed? Nay, for it is as old as the *common law,* and equally binding; *as it is claimed to every nation under the canopy of Heaven, and* GREAT BRITAIN ESPECIALLY. Can a thing which is agreed upon by *all* be considered as "*doubtful?*" Can a right be "*extreme*" which *all* pretend to? It is an "*abstract*" principle that has been recognised from the earliest period of *national law,* by every nation? It never was disputed, that I have heard of, until *Great Britain,* jealous of our commercial importance and destitute of a sufficient number of seamen to subserve the purposes of her giant ambition, chose to put it to question, *as applicable to the United States.* And even yet their grand plea is that of *necessity,* which supercedes law; and because they are fighting for the *religion* and *liberties* of the world!—The reasoning of the thirty-four gentlemen brings to my mind a dispute I once had with a very *liberal* schoolmaster respecting the meaning of a word. I proposed to abide the decision of *Johnson, Sheridan, Walker, Bailey,* or any other orthoepist that he could produce. Several were produced; he still considered the matter as doubtful; and finally, in the face of all these venerable expounders of the laws of language, *settled the point* by pronouncing them fools!—In the present case, the usage of France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Turkey and *Great Britain* herself, is against the impressment of their several subjects but by themselves within their respective dominions—and neither of them will admit that another may overhaul her vessels' crews on the high seas for the purpose of *searching for men* —but thirty four members of an *American* Congress would grant this privilege, for the especial use of Great Britain, out of pure generosity.—Were they themselves to be impressed and feel the cat o'nine tails of the boatswain, morning, noon and night, as some of their fellow citizens (as good men as they) have done, I very much suspect they would abandon their logic.

With these passing remarks I dismiss the address and the subject together for the present—and introduce the reader to the narration that gave rise to them. It is copied from the *Harford Mercury.*

MR. JAMES BROWN,

Was born in Ashford, Connecticut; when of age he was fond of a seaman's life, and soon became mate of a merchantman. His relatives in Ashford heard nothing from him for about four years; until in April last they received a letter which he wrote them, dated 1st November 1811, on board the British 74 gun ship, called the *Conqueror,* at the island of *Minorca,* from which the following extracts are taken.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I am sorry to acquaint you with my unfortunate situation, but necessity obliges me. I sailed from the West Indies in 1807 for Europe. I was captured by the Halifax sloop of war, and taken into Portsmouth. I waited there nine months, and no probability of the ship being cleared, I left her to return to America. My clothes and protection being in the Halifax, and she gone to Ireland, I was forced to leave them, but what was worse, my protection; but I had the certificate you recollect I got from the town clerk, when last at home. Before I sailed from England, I was impressed into an English man of war I wrote to Mr. Lyman, American consul at London, and sent my certificate. He made application to the lords of the admiralty, and they sent down my discharge. I went to Lisbon from England, in hopes to fall in with an American ship bound home; as there was none at Portsmouth. Being on shore one day at Lisbon, I was impressed by a gang and brought on board of the Conqueror, where I am still confined; neither have I been allowed to put my foot on shore since I was brought on board, which is now three years.—O my brother! think of my hard fate, to be so long confined, and not half victuals enough to eat, and constant hard work; but I trust in the Almighty to release me yet, for it is through his goodness alone that I have so long survived. When I first came on board I told the captain that I was an American, and offered to show him my discharge from the lords of the admiralty from the English service, but he told me to go

to work and would not look at it. We sailed from Lisbon to Madeira, in quest of the French fleet, and back into Cadiz. I there wrote to Mr. Heckly, American consul, and told him my deplorable situation. The captain got news of my trying to gain my freedom, and *put me in irons*, and threatened to inflict a severe punishment by flogging me, if ever I did the like again. I wrote again notwithstanding his threats.—I have wrote to every consul where we have been, but when they make application to the captains, they tell them that we are some vagabonds that say we are Americans, and are not; and that satisfies them. There was an American captain came on board to see me in Cadiz; he told me he had been speaking to the consul about me. But he sailed soon after, and I heard no more about it. I was kept in irons until the ship came out of Cadiz, and then let loose and put to my duty again.—we then came up the Mediteranean, to blockade the French fleet at Toulon. I have wrote home several times before, but have never received any answer.—I hope that this will be made public by inserting in the papers, that government may see the necessity of taking means for the releasing American seamen out of the British service, where there are thousands of them. There is a great number in this fleet, and in this ship, who all join me in my request.—For God's sake if you have any regard for me, continue to write to the consul in London, and likewise to me until you hear from me. If my mother is living, you must not let her know my distress, for I am afraid she will take it too much to heart. I long to see her, and all of you once more, but am afraid I never shall. We expect the fleet to come out soon, and when they do it will be horrid work, and many thousands killed, perhaps me, but death would not be unwelcome to me, if I was prepared to meet my God.

"The battle of the President with the Little Belt makes a great noise in the fleet, and we expect war between the two nations soon. I hope so, and perhaps I will one day or other be able to revenge myself on those that now tyrannize over me.

Your loving brother till death,

"JAMES BROWN."

Nov. 1st, 1811.

"N. B. When I wrote to the consul in Cadiz, this captain asked me to shew him my admiralty discharge, which I did. After he got it out of my hand, he would not give it to me again, or I should have sent it to England before now, and that would have released me, but I asked him for it and he would not give it to me."

It now appears that last fall his health and strength began to sink under the pressure of hardships and sorrows, he declined until *E. Fellows*, the captain aforesaid, finding him too far gone for further service, sent him from the ship, and gave from under his hand a writing, certifying that said *Brown*, had "served as an able seaman on board his majesty's "ship Conqueror, from the 19th July 1808, to the 12th January 1812." He was placed in the hospital at Plymouth, in England, where he applied for and obtained a release on the account, and for reason that he was "an American citizen." This release bears date 21st February 1812, and is signed by the agent, and countersigned by the governor of the hospital. He came to Boston in a cartel last May, languishing in the last stage of a consumption. His friends having heard nothing from him since the arrival of the first mentioned letter, were anxiously engaged in procuring papers to obtain his release, when on the 27th May, they received one more letter from him at Boston, in which he wrote "I take "this opportunity of informing you where I am. I "am in Boston hospital, and lying at the point of "death: and if you wish to see me alive, pray come immediately."—By hastening to the place of his disconsolate widow, his mother, obtained a sight of her expiring son. He died on the 31st May 1812, a victim of British cruelty. At his particular request his body was brought to the place of his nativity for burial. An appropriate sermon was delivered on the occasion, by Rev. *Theophilus Smith*, from Job, 3d chapter, 17th, 18th and 19th verses.—*There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary be at rest. There the prisoners rest together; they hear no the voice of the oppressor. The small and the great are there; and the servant is free from his master.*

Secret Service Money.

No less a sum than 700,000*l.* is appointed for secret service money for the year 1776 (take care of bribery.)—*Dunlap's Maryland Gazette, March* 5, 1776.

It would be a curious fact to ascertain how great a sum is spent in the United States at this time.—The appropriation for 1813, if the present war continues, will probably be more than two millions; and many *Arnolds* will be made.

The Jersey Prison Ship.

TEXT—Great Britain is the *shield* of afflicted humanity—she is fighting for the *religion* and *liberties* of the world.

COMMENT.—The following is taken from a Connecticut paper published at New London on the 25th day of April, 1783, by the late Timothy Green, Esq.

"*To all printers of public newspapers.*

Tell it to the WORLD, and let it be published in every newspaper throughout AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA and AFRICA, to the everlasting disgrace and infamy of the British king's commanders at New-York—

That during the late war, ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR American prisoners, have suffered death by their inhuman, cruel, savage and barbarous usage on board the filthy and malignant *British prison ship* called the Jersey, lying at New-York. Britons, tremble lest the vengeance of Heaven fall on your *Isle*, for the blood of the unfortunate victims!"

[A gentleman who was confined in this hell on the water, afterwards a respectable trader of Philadelphia, informed the editor of the REGISTER some years ago, that the hardest battle he ever fought in his life was with a fellow prisoner on board of the Jersey; and the object of contention was the putrified carcase of a starved RAT!]

Military Notices.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The American vessel with a cargo, from Liverpool, captured by the British brig Plumper, was the ship Margaret, laden with 13,000 bushels of salt, 364 crates of earthen ware, and a quantity of ironmongery. She is a fine new vessel, coppered to the bend, and has been re-captured by the privateer Teazer of New York. She had on board a prize master and 12 seamen. Her cargo is valued at $ 50,000 and is safe in Portland.

A British brig and 4 schooners and an American shallop laded with dry goods, have arrived at Salem, prizes to the Jefferson and Dolphin privateers.

Three Nova-Scotia shallops, prizes to the Lion privateer, have arrived at Marblehead—having English and West India goods and some thousand dollars in specie.

The British Government Transport, No. 50, (having two guns, musquetry and 12 men *who would not fight!*) prize to the Madison (1 gun) privateer, has arrived at Gloucester—She was from Halifax, for St. Johns, (under convoy of the Indian sloop of war, but which left her to chase a privateer, supposed the Polly, of Salem)—with 100 quarter casks gunpowder, 880 suits uniform for the 104th (British) regiment light infantry, some bales superfine clothes for officer's uniforms, 10 casks wine, drums, trumpets, and other camp equipage, &c. She is a fine brig of 290 tons, and with her cargo is supposed to be worth 50,000 dollars.

The Madison has also captured, after a smart combat, the British brig Eliza of 6 guns. The privateer carries but one; and had 2 men wounded. The captain of the Eliza was also wounded, supposed mortally.

An English brig laden with sugar and six or seven vessels from Eastport, prizes, have arrived safe at several ports.

The Plumper after taking from one American vessel $2,100, from another $2,300 and from a third $5,300 suffered them to proceed. She has captured 8 or 10 in all.

The Spartan 38, Shannon 38, Guerriere 38, and Eolus of 32 guns, arrived at Halifax July 1.

The British brig of war Bloodhound (a despatch vessel!) captured by the letter of marque Cora, of Baltimore, and carried into Annapolis, a few days ago, we learn has been restored, but will find some difficulty in "working her passage" home; the greater part of the crew having been carried on shore as *prisoners*, refusing their *liberty* and the *high privileges* of British subjects, have claimed the protection of the soil, and preferred to reside amongst us. It is stated that the crew of the schooner *Whiting*, mentioned in our last, have also absolutely refused to go on board that vessel again—and we have no law, if we had the will, to compel them! Among the crew of the Bloodhound, several gentlemen at Annapolis recognized an American who had been impressed three years before. He was restored to his country. We learn that several of the British sailors, panting for revenge, have already enlisted in the United States service, or entered on board our privateers.

An English fleet of about 180 vessels sailed from the West-Indies about the 3d inst. We suppose that the destination of some of them will be changed.

A British schooner that arrived at Amelia-Island some days ago, from New Providence, with $20,000 in specie, on board, has been "*detained*" by the revenue cutter. The prizes lately made in this place are of great value.

We are pleased to observe the spirit that prevails in the eastern states, though obstructed and discouraged by the friends of Great Britain. They are full of patriotism and a determination to end the war as soon as possible, by distressing the enemy as much as they can. There is not, perhaps, one port in these states from which one or more privateers have not sailed, or are not preparing to sail. The number afloat this day is about 100.

The British have captured and burnt on Lake Ontario, two American vessels—one of them had 4,000 dollars in specie on board. The report of the capture of the Royal George is not confirmed.

The militia at Pultenyville, Ontario county, N. Y. have captured a British merchant vessel on the Lake.

A gentleman from Savannah last evening (says the Augusta Chronicle) brings information that an express had arrived there from governor Mitchell, dated St. Mary's stating that on receiving the first intelligence of a declaration of war, he had taken immediate possession of 17 British vessels, lying in that river, and in the harbor of Amelia Island, which were loaded with timber for the use of their navy.

A fine British brig, from Liverpool, bound to St. Johns, has arrived at Marblehead, a prize to the Lion and Snow-Bird privateers. She had six guns but made no *resistance*.

A British squadron of one ship of 64 guns and three frigates are on our coast, cruizing between New-York and the Delaware bay.

Commodore Rodgers was spoken July 2, with his squadron lying to, for fear of passing the Jamaica fleet, "which he judged to be fifty miles apart."

The ship Maria, from Lisbon with $32,000 on board has been captured by the British.

The British will be taught a useful lesson by the American seamen; so long accustomed to conquer and strike a panic by the mere appearance of their ships, they have become proportionably vain and presumptuous. In the revolutionary war we cannot call to mind a solitary instance in which they succeeded in taking one of our vessels with an equal force, either by cunning or arms. "*Jonathan*" was ready for *John Bull* in any way. The following account of an engagement between two vessels of an equal force will shew that the old spirit remains in our people. The Polly has but one gun and 40 men.

ARRIVED AT SALEM, July 15, British sloop Endeavor, Newman, of Bermuda, from Newfoundland, bound to St. Andrews, with sugar, prize to the privateer sloop Polly of this port. The prize master of the Endeavor informs, that off Cape Sable, the Polly and Dolphin privateers discovered a ship and brig in company, both of which they took to be merchantmen, and their determination was in the first place to board the ship—but having proceeded nearly within gun shot of the ship, discovered her to be an *English sloop of war of 22 guns!* (probably the Indian) when she immediately crowded all sail and stood for the Polly firing several shots at her, which however did not reach her. It afterwards coming on calm the sloop of war manned out her launch with about 40 men, and coming within musket shot, gave three cheers, and commenced a brisk fire of musquetry and 1 four pounder, which the Polly immediately returned with such a tremendous fire of musquetry and langrage, that in a few minutes the launch was silenced, and struck her colours. The sloop of war being nearly within gun shot, the privateer took to her sweeps, and succeeded in making her escape. The loss of the Englishmen could not be ascertained, but it must have been immense. The launch came up to the Polly with sixteen sweeps—only five could be seen when she returned to the ship. The sloop sustainsd no injury! The brig that was in company is the transport that has been sent into Gloucester, having been captured by the Madison while the sloop of war was in chase of the Polly.

ARMY AFFAIRS.—Five thousand troops, regulars and militia, are in the neighborhood of Fort Niagara—a force amply sufficient for every present purpose. The state and people of New-York have

made the most noble and gallant exertions in aid of the common cause; and it is pleasant to observe that all party distinctions are swallowed in the question between *Americans* and *Englishmen*, and their allies the *savages*. Whole companies of those called federalists are voluntarily under arms and in actual service.

Adjutant general Cushing is at New-York. Two companies of light (or flying) artillery have marched from Paulus Hook, where they were encamped, to the northward. The inspector general left Washington city for Albany on Sunday last.

Fourteen hundred United States troops were expected at St. Johns (East Florida) on the 9th of July. A few Spanish troops had arrived in that country from Havana, and others were expected. Considerable bodies of volunteers from Georgia were marching to assist in terminating the controversy.

General *Hull* has arrived at Detroit with 3,200 men. *Malden*, the Pandora box of that part of the world, has a garrison of three hundred regular troops. It was not supposed they would be able to make a very formidable defence; but it is said that the general for want of certain supplies was not prepared to attack them.

The first Baltimore prize arrived at this port on Thursday. She is a British schooner, laden with sugar, captured by the Dolphin, and valued at $18,000. We have 10 privateers now at sea, and several others nearly ready—and in a little time hope to have the pleasure of announcing many captures by them.

On board the Margaret, re-captured by the Tea zer of New-York were found two letters from the commander of the British brig Plumper. The following is an extract from one of them, addressed to admiral Sawyer.

"Finding some few dollars in the brig which I have taken, I thought it more wise to take them out, as there is no difficulty in sharing them, and *our people are very poor*, SOME OF THEM HAVING HAD NO MONEY FOR THESE NINE YEARS PAST.

The inhabitants near Ogdensburgh, have lately captured 11 batteaus on the St. Lawrence river, loaded with arms and ammunition, belonging to the British.

The Chronicle.

After much negociation, the prince regent has, at length, succeeded in finding persons willing to accept the high offices of state. Wellesley and Canning have either refused to make a part of the batch, or been rejected; and not one of the prince's old friends and associates are in the new ministry; which, with one or two minor changes of persons and offices, is a continuation of the old.

The London Courier of June 11, gives the following cabinet nominations:

Earl of Liverpool, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer; lord Eldon, lord chancellor; earl Harrowby, president of the council; lord Castlereagh, secretary of state (foreign); Sidmouth, home secretary; Bathurst, secretary of war, lord Melville, admiralty; earl Westmoreland, privy seal; lord Buckinghamshire, board of controul; lord Mulgrave, ordnance.

By this arrangement, lord Liverpool, the notorious *Jenkinson*, is prime minister. It is, perhaps, the least popular administration that has existed in Britain for several years, and will probably tumble to pieces before many weeks. "Wo unto the country whose king is a child!"

The loan for the service of the present year, is to be 22 millions—ninety seven millions six hundred and eighty thousand dollars! The old king yet lives a madman. A great scarcity of provisions still existed.

No actual engagement had taken place between the Russians and French, at the last accounts. The following is copied from a London paper, said to be dated from the French head quarters in Prussia:

PROCLAMATION.

Frenchmen!—I am again called upon to wage war with the North.

Soldiers!—I myself will lead you against the Russians.

In the commencement of July, I shall be present in St. Petersburg, and I will mark out to the Emperor Alexander, the fit boundary of his dominions.

Poland shall be the future barrier, to place it beyond the power of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, again to ruin it.

NAPOLEON.

The French armies are stated to consist of 600,000 men. Austria has furnished 100,000, Prussia 25,000, and the confederation of the Rhine a considerable number. The king of Naples (Murat) commands the cavalry. The emperor has with him all the old generals on whom he has been accustomed to rely.

London, June 12.—Prices of Stocks—3 per cent. Red. 58 3 4 8-2; 4 per cents 73 2 3 3-4; Exch. bills (3d. 1-4) 1-2 dis.; Consols for acct. 59 3 8.

A certain George McLean has been seized in the western parts of New York, as a British spy, and conveyed to the encampment opposite Albany, to be tried by a court martial.

From the late debates in the Spanish Cortes, it appears that the *patriots*, devoted to *liberty*, are about to re-establish the "HOLY INQUISITION"!!! May Heaven blast the design!

A dreadful and destructive fire broke out in the king's rope-walk at Plymouth, supposed to have been done by design. Various parts of the interior of England are in a state of insurrection.

The editor of the Quebec Gazette, commenting on the American declaration of war, says—

"We have little to apprehend from an immediate attack: and the time is not far distant, when the whole circumference of the United States, from Maine to the Great Lakes, shall feel the vengeance of British wrath."

Our armies swore terribly in Flanders, said *Uncle Toby!* [*Albany Register.*

DANVILLE, (Vt.) July 11.

Insurrection in Canada.—An intelligent gentleman arrived in this village the day before yesterday, directly from Surrell, Lower Canada, who informs, that the French inhabitants of the province had risen in open rebellion to the government; that from five to six hundred of the insurgents had made an attack on the troops at Montreal, and obliged them to retreat; that some lives were lost in the contest: that orders had been sent to Surrell for marching the regular troops against them: and that fears were entertained of a general revolt, as the French settlers were mustering their forces from all quarters.

☞ The writer of a geological communication from Virginia, appears to have it in his power to ascertain and establish a fact that has puzzled the learned for many ages—and it is to be hoped the present opportunity (as such another may never occur) will not be lost; but that the matter will be investigated, and so substantiated, as to prevent future controversy. The editor entreats that the *Register* may be made the medium of communicating the authenticated facts to the world.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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JOURNAL OF THE

Stamp Act Congress;

HELD AT NEW-YORK, 1765.

(Concluded from page 342.)

The memorial to the lords in parliament being engrossed, was read and compared, and is as follows, viz:

To the right honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled,

The Memorial of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, and province of Maryland, in America—

Most Humbly Sheweth,

That his majesty's liege subjects in his American colonies, though they acknowledge a due subordination to that august body, the British parliament, are entitled, in the opinion of your memorialists, to all the inherent rights and liberties of the natives of Great Britain, and have ever since the settlement of the said colonies, exercised those rights and liberties, as far as their local circumstances would permit.

That your memorialists humbly conceive that one of the most essential rights of these colonists, which they have ever till lately uninterruptedly enjoyed, to be trial by jury.

That your memorialists also humbly conceive another of these essential rights, to be the exemption from all taxes, but such as are imposed on the people by the several legislatures in these colonies, which rights they have also, till of late, enjoyed.—But your memorialists humbly beg leave to represent to your lordships, that the act for granting certain stamp duties in the British colonies in America, &c. fills his majesty's American subjects with the deepest concern, as it tends to deprive them of the two fundamental and invaluable rights and liberties abovementioned; and that several other late acts of parliament which extend the jurisdiction and power of courts of admiralty in the plantations beyond their limits in Great Britain, thereby make an unnecessary, unhappy distinction as to the modes of trial between us and our fellow subjects there, by whom we never have been excelled in duty and loyalty to our sovereign.

That from the natural connection between Great Britain and America, the perpetual continuance of which your memorialists most ardently desire, they conceive that nothing can conduce more to the interest of both, than the colonists free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and an affectionate intercourse between Great Britain and them. But your memorialists (not waving their claim to these rights, of which, with the most becoming veneration and deference to the wisdom and justice of your lordships, they apprehend, they cannot reasonably be deprived) humbly represent, that from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, the duties imposed by the aforesaid act, and several other late acts of parliament, are extremely grievous and burthensome; and the payment of the several duties will very soon, for want of specie, become absolutely impracticable, and that the restrictions on trade by the said acts, will not only distress the colonies, but must be extremely detrimental to the trade and true interest of Great Britain.

Your memorialists, therefore, impressed with a just sense of the unfortunate circumstances of the colonies, the impending destructive consequences which must necessarily ensue from the execution of these acts, and animated with the warmest sentiments of filial affection for their mother country, most earnestly and humbly entreat your lordships will be pleased to hear their council in support of this memorial, and take the premises into your most serious consideration, and that your lordships will also be thereupon pleased to pursue, such measures for restoring the just rights and liberties of the colonies and preserving them forever inviolate, for redressing their present, and preventing future grievances, thereby promoting the united interest of Great Britain and America, as to your lordships, in your great wisdom, shall seem most conducive and effectual to that important end.

And your memorialists will pray, &c.

Then the congress adjourned to to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Oct. 23d, 1765, A. M.—The congress met according to adjournment.

The petition to the house of commons being engrossed, was read and compared, and is as follows, viz:

To the honorable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of Great Britain, in parliament assembled,

The petition of his majesty's dutiful, loyal subjects, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the colonies of the Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, and province of Maryland, in America,

Most Humbly Sheweth,

That the several late acts of parliament imposing divers duties and taxes on the colonies, and laying the trade and commerce under very burdensome restrictions, but above all, the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties in America, have filled them with the deepest concern and surprize, and they humbly conceive the execution of them will be attended with consequences very injurious to the commercial interest of Great Britain and her colonies, and must terminate in the eventual ruin of the latter. Your petitioners, therefore, most ardently implore the attention of the honorable house to the united and dutiful representation of their circumstances, and to their earnest supplications for relief from their regulations, that have already involved this continent in anxiety, confusion and distress. We most sincerely recognize our allegiance to the crown, and acknowledge all

due subordination to the parliament of Great Britain, and shall always retain the most grateful sense of their assistance and approbation; it is from and under the English constitution we derive all our civil and religious rights and liberties; we glory in being subjects of the best of kings, having been born under the most perfect form of government.—But it is with the most ineffable and humiliating sorrow that we find ourselves of late deprived of the right of granting our own property for his majesty's service, to which our lives and fortunes are entirely devoted, and to which on his royal requisitions we have been ready to contribute to the utmost of our abilities.

We have also the misfortune to find, that all the penalties and forfeitures mentioned in the stamp act, and divers late acts of trade extending to the plantations, are, at the election of the informers, recoverable in any court of admiralty in America, This, as the newly erected court of admiralty, has a general jurisdiction over all British America, renders his majesty's subjects in these colonies liable to be carried at an immense expense from one end of the continent to the other. It always gives us great pain to see a manifest distinction made therein between the subjects of our mother country and the colonies, in that the like penalties and forfeitures recoverable there only in his majesty's courts of record are made cognizable here by a court of admiralty. By this means we seem to be in effect unhappily deprived of two privileges essential to freedom, and which all Englishmen have ever considered as their best birth rights, that of being free from all taxes but such as they have consented to in person or by their representatives, and of trial by their peers.

Your petitioners further shew, that the remote situation and other circumstances of the colonies, render it impracticable that they should be represented but in their respective subordinate legislatures, and they humbly conceive that the parliament adhering strictly to the principle of the constitution, have never hitherto taxed any but those who were therein actually represented: for this reason, we humbly apprehend they never have taxed Ireland, nor any other of the subjects without the realm.—But were it ever so clear that the colonies might in law reasonably represented in the honorable house of commons, yet we conceive that very good reasons from inconvenience, from the principles of true policy, and from the spirit of the British constitution, may be adduced to shew, that it would be for the real interest of Great Britain as well as her colonies, that the late regulations should be rescinded, and the several acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on the colonies, and extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty here beyond their ancient limits, should be repealed.

We shall not attempt a minute detail of all the reasons which the wisdom of the honorable house may suggest, on this occasion, but would humbly submit the following particulars to their consideration—

That money is already very scarce in these colonies, and is still decreasing by the necessary exportation of specie from the continent for the discharging of our debts to British merchants, that an immensely heavy debt is yet due from the colonies for British manufactures, and that they are still heavily burthened with taxes to discharge the arrearages due for aids granted by them in the late war; that the balance of trade will ever be much against the colonies, and in favor of Great Britain, whilst we consume her manufactures; the demand of which must ever increase in proportion to the number of inhabitants settled here, with the means of purchasing them. We therefore humbly conceive it to be the interest of Great Britain to increase rather than diminish those means, as the profit of all the trade of the colonies ultimately centre there to pay for her manufactures, as we are not allowed to purchase elsewhere, and by the consumption of which at the advanced prices the British taxes oblige the makers and venders to set on them, we eventually contribute very largely to the revenues of the crown.

That from the nature of American business, the multiplicity of suits and papers used in matters of small value, in a country where freeholds are so minutely divided, and property so frequently transferred, a stamp duty must be ever very burthensome and unequal.

That it is extremely improbable that the honorable house of commons should at all times be thoroughly acquainted with our condition, and all facts requisite to a just and equal taxation of the colonies.

It is also humbly submitted whether there be not a material distinction, in reason and sound policy at least, between the necessary exercise of parliamentary jurisdiction in general acts, and the common law, and the regulations of trade and commerce, through the whole empire, and the exercise of that jurisdiction by imposing taxes on the colonies.

That the several subordinate provincial legislatures have been moulded into forms as nearly resembling that of the mother country, as by his majesty's royal predecessors was thought convenient; and these legislatures seem to have been wisely and graciously established, that the subjects in the colonies might, under the due administration thereof, enjoy the happy fruits of the British government, which in their present circumstances they cannot be so fully and clearly availed of any other way.

Under these forms of government we and our ancestors have been born or settled, and have had our lives, liberties and properties protected, the people here as every where else, retain a great fondness of their old customs and usages, and we trust that his majesty's service, and the interest of the nation, so far from being obstructed, have been vastly promoted by the provincial legislatures.

That we esteem our connection with and dependence on Great Britain, as one of our greatest blessings, and apprehend the latter will be sufficiently secure, when it is considered that the inhabitants in the colonies have the most unbounded affection for his majesty's person, family and government, as well as for the mother country, and that their subordination to the parliament is universally acknowledged.

We, therefore, most humbly intreat that the honorable house would be pleased to hear our council in support of this petition, and take our distressed and deplorable case into their serious consideration, and that the acts and clauses of acts so grievously restraining our trade and commerce, imposing duties and taxes on our property, and extending the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, may be repealed; or that the honorable house would otherwise relieve your petitioners as in your great wisdom and goodness shall seem mete.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Then the congress adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Thursday, Oct. 24th, 1765, *A. M.*—The congress met according to adjournment.

The congress took into consideration the manner in which their several petitions should be pre-

ferred and solicited in Great Britain, and thereupon came to the following determination, viz:

It is recommended by the congress to the several colonies to appoint special agents for soliciting relief from their present grievances, and to unite their utmost interest and endeavors, for that purpose.

Voted unanimously, that the clerk of this congress sign the minutes of their proceedings, and deliver a copy for the use of each colony and province.

By order of the congress,
JOHN COTTON, clerk.

A copy of the proceedings of the province of New Hampshire, as transmitted to the congress.

Province of New Hampshire, } *In the House of Representatives, June 29th,* 1765.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a letter from the honorable Speaker of the honorable representatives of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, to the Speaker of this assembly, proposing a meeting of committees from the several assemblies of the British colonies on the continent, at New-York, to consider of a general, united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation of our committees, and for imploring his majesty and the parliament for relief; which being read,

Resolved, That notwithstanding we are sensible that such a representation ought to be made, and approve of the proposed method for obtaining thereof, yet the present situation of our governmental affairs, will not permit us to appoint a committee to attend such meeting; but shall be ready to join in any address to his majesty and the parliament we may be honored with the knowledge of, probable to answer the proposed end.

A CLARKSON, clerk.

A copy of a letter received from Georgia, during the sitting of the congress:

Savannah, in Georgia, September 6th, 1765.

SIR,

Your letter dated in June last, acquainting me that the house of representatives of your province, had unanimously agreed to propose a meeting at the city of New York, of committees from the houses of representatives of the several British colonies on this continent, on the first Tuesday in October next, to consult together on the present circumstances of the colonies and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the acts of parliament for laying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to consider of an humble representation of their condition to his majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief, came to hand at an unlucky season, it being in the recess of the general assembly of this province. Nevertheless, immediately upon the receipt of your letter, I dispatched expresses to the several representatives of this province, acquainting them with the purport thereof, and requesting them to meet at this place without delay.

And according they met here on Monday last, to the number of sixteen, being a large majority of the representatives of this province, the whole consisting of twenty-five persons, but his excellency our governor, being applied to, did not think it expedient to call them together on the occasion; which is the reason of not sending a committee as proposed by your house, for you may be assured, no representatives on this continent can more sincerely concur in the measures proposed than do the representatives of the province now met together, neither can any people, as individual, more warmly espouse the common cause of the colonies, than do the people of this province.

The gentlemen now present, request it as a favor, you'll be pleased to send me a copy of such representation as may be agreed upon by the several committees at New York, and acquaint me how, and in what manner the same is to be laid before the king and parliament; whether by any person particularly authorised for that purpose, or by the colony agents. The general assembly of this province stands prorogued to the 22d day of October next, which is the time it generally meets for the dispatch of the ordinary business of the province; and I doubt not the representatives of this province will then, in their legislative capacity take under consideration the grievances so justly complained of, and transmit their sense of the same to Great Britain in such way as may seem best calculated to obtain redress, and so as to convince the sister colonies of their inviolable attachment to the common cause.

I am, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,
ALEX. WYLLY.

To Samuel White, Esq. speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts Bay in New-England. }

The two foregoing letters, are true copies from the original.

Attest, JOHN COTTON, clerk.

A Proclamation,

By his excellency *Caleb Strong, Esq.* Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; for a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the World in his righteous Providence to permit us to be engaged in a war against the nation from which we are descended, and which for many generations has been the bulwark of the religion we profess:—And whereas by this awful and alarming change in our circumstances the people of this commonwealth are in a peculiar manner exposed to personal suffering, and the loss of a great proportion of their substance:—It becomes us, in imitation of our fathers, in their times of perplexity and danger, with deep repentance to humble ourselves before Him for our iniquities, and the ingratitude to Him we have made to him for his mercies:—To ascribe righteousness to our Maker, when he threatens us with the most severe of all temporal calamities, and to beseech Him to avert the tokens of his anger, and remember for us His former loving kindness and tender mercy.

I do, therefore, by, and with, the advice and consent of the council, and at the request of the house of representatives, appoint THURSDAY, *the twenty third day of July* next, to be observed by the people of this state, as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, that with penitent hearts we may assemble in our places of public worship and unite in humble supplications to the God of our fathers, who was their defence in danger and to whom they never sought in vain; and beseech Him, through the merit of His Son, that He would forgive our ingratitude and the innumerable transgressions of which we have been guilty:—That He would give wisdom, integrity and patriotism to our national and state governments, that the leaders of the people may not cause them to err:—That He would inspire the president and congress, and the government of Great Britain with just and pacific sentiments; that He would humble the pride and subdue the lust and passions of men, from whence wars proceed, and that peace may speedily be restored us, upon safe and equitable terms.

That He would guard the lives of our soldiers and mariners, and protect our commerce and navigation from the dangers with which they are encompassed:—That He would preserve us from intestine violence and foreign invasion:—That He would dispose the people of these states to do justice to the Indian tribes, to enlight them and not to exterminate them:—And that He would protect our frontier settlements from their ravages:—That He would preserve us from entangling and fatal alliances with those governments which are hostile to the safety and happiness of mankind:—That He would regard with tender compassion the nations whose most essential rights have been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and who are groaning under the cruel hand of oppression, and that He would break in pieces the power of the oppressor, and scatter the people who delight in war.

That the inhabitants of this state may be the objects of His peculiar favor:—That He would take them under His holy protection, and hide them in His pavilion until these calamities be overpast:—That the chastisements with which He may think proper to afflict us, may serve to humble us, and do us good; and that we may not be like those who are hardened by His corrections, and who in the time of their trouble multiply their transgressions against Him:—That He would save us from the baneful influence of party spirit, and that whatever enemies may rise up against us from abroad, we may have peace and mutual confidence among ourselves, and know, by experience how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

That He would accomplish the promises of His mercy concerning the future repose and prosperity of the human race, when men shall beat their own swords into ploughshares, and learn war no more; when fraud and violence shall cease forever, and righteousness and peace prevail through the earth; when the Kingdom of the Redeemer shall triumph over all opposition, and the heathen shall be given him for *His* inheritance; and when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the *Lord* as the waters cover the sea.

And the people are requested to abstain from unnecessary labor and recreation on the said day.

Given at the council chamber in Boston, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve and in the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

CALEB STRONG.

By his excellency's command, with the advice and consent of the council.

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Secretary.*

God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[The day appointed for the fast is over—but we record the proclamation as a part of the political history of the times.]

Proclamation.

By his excellency lieutenant-general Sir JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, Kt. Bath, lieutenant-general, commander in chief in and over his majesty's provinces of Nova Scotia, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, every species of predatory warfare carried on against defenceless inhabitants, living on the shores of the United States, contiguous to this province and New Brunswick, can answer no good purpose, and will greatly distress individuals; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to order and direct all his majesty's subjects under my government to abstain from molesting the inhabitants living on the shores of the United States, contiguous to this province and New Brunswick; and on no account to molest the goods and unarmed coasting vessels belonging to defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers, so long as they shall abstain on their part from any act of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants of this province and New Brunswick, who are in similar situations: It is therefore my wish and desire that the subjects of the United States living on the frontiers, may pursue in peace their usual and accustomed trade without molestation, so long as they shall act in a similar way

to the frontier inhabitants of this province and New Brunswick.—And I do hereby order and command all his majesty's subjects within my jurisdiction, to govern themselves accordingly, until further orders.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 3d day of July 1812, in the 52d year of his majesty's reign.

J. C. SHERBROOKE.

By his Excellency's command.

B. H. COGSWELL.

TO ENCOURAGE TREASON.

HAVING understood that the inhabitants of Eastport have manifested a disposition to avoid hostilities with the subjects of Great Britain, it is hereby made known to them and to all concerned, that from a wish to discourage as far as possible every species of predatory warfare, which can only have a tendency to distress private individuals, we have respectively issued orders to the naval and land forces to respect the persons and property of the inhabitants of Eastport, so long as they shall carry on their usual and accustomed trade and intercourse with any parts of these provinces, and abstain from acts of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants hereof, and their property: nor shall this system of perfect neutrality towards Eastport be departed from, without due and timely notice being previously given to the inhabitants thereof.

Given under our hands at Halifax, this 3d day of July, 1812.

J. C. SHERBROOKE,
Lieutenant-general Commandant.
H. SAWYER,
Vice-Admiral.

[A proclamation similar to the preceding has also been issued by the Gov. general of British America.]

British Navy—American Station.

The following is an account of the different English vessels on the American stations, taken from a late Steele's list:—

HALIFAX AND NEWFOUNDLAND STATIONS.

HERBERT SAWYER, vice-admiral of the Blue—1810.

Ships.	*Commanders.*		*Built in*
Africa,	Bastard,	64	1781
Centurion, } Receiving ships,		50	1774
Inflexible, } Receiving ships,		64	1780
Frigates.			
Guerriere,	Dacres,	38	1806
Spartan,	Brenton,	38	1796
Belvidera,	Bryon,	36	1810
Æolus,	Lord Townsend,	32	1801
Pomone,	———	38	Taken 1810
S. W. Tartarus,	Pasco,	20	Built 1806
Morgiana,	Scott,	20	1811
Brigs.			
Indian,	Jane,	18	1805
Halifax,	———,	18	1806
Atalanta,	Hickey,	18	1807
Emulous,	Malcaster,	18	1805
Recruit,	Scuhouse,	18	1805
Goree,	Bing,	18	1807
Ratler,	Gordon,	20	1795
Hazard,	Corkley,	18	1794
Colibri,	Thompson,	18	1809
Alert,	Trollope,	16	1804
Lynx,	———,	18	1808
Spy,	Anderson	16	1804
Swift,	Bowbry,	16	1804
Plumper,	Bray,	12	1809
Savage,	———,	16	1805
Cornet,	Shepherd,	16	1807
Schooners.			
Somers,	Dickens,	10	1806
Paz,	Pring,	10	1807
Juniper,	Vassal,	8	1808
Bream,	Browne,	4	1805
Club,	Jones,	4	1808
Chuttle,	Patterson,	4	1807
Pierce,	Stewart,	4	1805
Hunter,	Flemming,	4	1804

JAMAICA STATION.

Sir Charles Stirling, Vice Admiral of the White—1810.

Ships.	*Commanders.*		*Built in*
Polephemus,	Quinton,	64	1784
Frigates.			
Arethusa,	Coffin,	38	1774
Castor,	Dilkes,	32	1792
Minerva,	Hawkins,	32	1806
Thetis,	Byram,	38	1782
Thalia,	Vashon,	36	1752
Southampton,	Yeo,	32	1755
Garland,	Hussison,	22	1807
Brigs.			
Erazen,	Davies,	18	1808
Cyan,	Collier,	20	1806
Charybdis	Clephan,	18	1808
Moselle,	———,	18	1804
Raccoon,	Black,	18	1808
Reindeer,	———,	18	1804
Sapphire,	Haines,	18	1807
Shark,	———.	16	1779
Sapphe	Gready	18	1805
Prometheus	Robinson,	16	1807
Variable,	Yates,	12	1809
Decouverte,	Williams,	12	1808
Rhodian,	Mowbray,	10	1808
Frolic	Winants,	18	1806

LEEWARD ISLAND STATION.

Sir Francis Laforey, Rear Admiral of the Blue—1810

Ship.	*Commanders.*		*Built in*
Dragon,	Forrest,	74	1798
Frigates.			
Gloire,	Carthew,	36	1806
Bagara,	———,	28	1806
Orpheus,	Sir Hugh Pigot,	36	1806
Statira,	Stackpole,	38	1807
Cherub,	Tucker,	20	1807
Brigs.			
Aramanthe,	Pringle,	18	1804
Ariel,	White,	18	1806
Forester,	Kennedy,	18	1806
Julia,	Gardner,	16	1806
Liberty,	Guise,	14	1779
Oronoko,	Hoskins,	14	1806
Morne Fortunee,	Steele	14	———
King Dove	Dowers,	14	1806
Rosamond,	Cambell,	18	1806
Scorpion,	Goree,	18	1803
Swaggerer,	Evelyn,	16	1809
Schooners,			
Ballahou,	Lieut. King,	8	1804
Elizabeth	Lieut. Dwyer,	12	1804
Green Linnet,	———,	6	1804
Laura,	Hunter,	10	1805
Netley,	Green,	14	1805
Opposum	Woolridge,	10	1808
Subtle,	Brown,	12	1807
Skip Jack,	Thompson,	10	———

North-Western Army.

PITTSBURG, July 21, 1812.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in Pittsburg, dated July 7, 1812:

"When the army came to the foot of the rapids of Maumee river, governor Hull not having received intelligence of the declaration of war, hired a small sloop in which he put his baggage, and that of most of the officers of the army, all the hospital stores, his instructions from the war department, his *commission*, and those of the officers of the 4th regiment, the ladies of two officers of said regiment, lieutenant Goodwin and about 30 men, and was on the point of sending the paymaster with all the public money; this vessel, on passing Malden on Thursday, was captured with all its contents; the ladies, Mrs. Fuller, and Mrs. Goodwin, were put ashore at this place the next day—all the others are of course detained.

"The news of war excited very great alarm for the safety of this place, the army being too far off to afford us immediate relief.—For about a week previous, we had intelligence of the Indians assembling in great numbers at Malden. About 300 of the Sacs had come from the Mississippi; Tecumseh and a few warriors from the Wabash, and many others from different quarters, all believed to be hostile; it was confidently asserted, that from 1000 to 1500 rations were daily issued to them. Believing that an attack was contemplated either on the army or this place, and most probably on the latter, every man capable of bearing arms was kept on constant duty from Thursday until Sunday evening, when the army encamped within three miles of us, and relieved our apprehensions. There were but 100 regulars in the garrison, and the whole of the militia we could collect, did not exceed 400; but I believe every man was determined to make up in bravery what we wanted in numbers—about 100 of the militia were thrown into the garrison, the others posted in such advantageous places through the town, each having a good firelock and bayonet, with plenty of ammunition. I am confident it would have taken more than double our number to have

routed us—if attacked, we expected it to be made in the night. For three nights, there was not one of us had our clothes off, and if any one did lay down it was on his arms. Every man saw the necessity of making a determined resistance, and I am confident there is not one but would have done his duty. Yesterday, the ferrymen who had been detained in crossing the river after the news of war, were returned under a flag of truce—they had been taken to Malden, and they say that the Indians have been gradually dispersing from the place for three or four days past.—I expect they will have the policy to remain quiet, as they find there is a force now sufficient to put down all opposition either from them or the British; and I think that such steps will shortly be pursued, that we will hereafter not fear any disturbance from them.

"A considerable number of the militia had collected on the opposite shore during two or three days last week, but a few 24 pounders thrown at them on Sunday last, soon made them disperse, and since that there is scarcely a man to be seen; it was thought they were preparing to erect batteries for the annoyance of this place, but it is since said that they intend to make no resistance, but at Malden.

Gen. Hull is making preparations to cross the river this evening or to-morrow, and it is expected that an immediate attack is contemplated on Malden. The works of that place are not very strong, but they are well defended with artillery, having, I am told, 40 pieces mounted and above 200 regulars, with all the militia they can collect, the number not known—there is no doubt but there will be hard fighting before the place is taken. The army are all in health and good spirits, and wait with anxiety to be put on the other shore—they are certainly as fine looking men as ever I saw."

ZANESVILLE, July 22, 1812.

Glory! glory! to the volunteers of Ohio and the Tippecanoe boys, who have first planted the American standard in Canada!

We are happy to announce the glorious news that general HULL and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition, and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, 2 miles below Detroit on the English side. There is no mar to the pleasing news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provisions, and some baggage of the army, among whom we are sorry to learn is Mr. Lewis Dent, paymaster, from this town, captain John Sharp, of Marietta, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said that the total prisoners are about 50, and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated.) The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of colonel Byxbee's daughters being taken, is unfounded. The postrider last evening, direct from Urbanna, and who brought us general Hull's proclamation of the 12th instant, states, that a quartermaster had arrived at Urbanna from Sandwich; who verbally gave the melancholy information, that, after crossing the river, a soldier, in the act of trying his gun, not supposing it loaded, it went off and the ball passed through major Munson's arm and entered his body, as he was going into his tent. He was not expected to live. Col. Cass, after the army arrived at Detroit, which was on the 6th and 7th, went to fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners, without effect. By deserters, it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of 1100, 700 of whom are Indians.

The following extract of a letter and governor Hull's proclamation, will afford further explanation.

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Reynolds, surgeon's mate in the army of Ohio, dated

DETROIT, July 7th, 1812.

In order to hurry the march of the army to Detroit, the sick were put on board of a boat and schooner, with public property, and the greater part of the officers clothing. I took command of the boat loaded with sick. On the 1st July, we hoisted sails for Detroit from the Rapids.——The schooner and boat were ordered to sail in company, but she passed me the first night, and about 10 o'clock the next day, opposite fort Malden, she was made a prisoner of war by the British, 30 on board, among whom were paymaster Lewis Dent, capt. Sharp, of Marietta, a lieutenant of the 4th regiment, and three of the officers' wives. Two of the ladies were sent to Detroit, the other remains with her husband in Malden. The same day in the evening, passed Malden, up a different channel, unmolested by the British, but harrassed by the Indians that night. On the 3d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we arrived at Detroit, where I was received with open arms: and here I first heard of war being declared.

On the 5th inst. the artillery opened on the British dogs in Sandwich, and we continued firing 24 pounders on them till 10 o'clock, while they were forcing their way with boats, loaded with produce out of their warehouse. We have reason to believe that a number of them were killed. I saw one of the balls strike among a great crowd of them—how the rascals ran—one ball made its way through their meeting house—it was a pleasing scene to me. Our army, at 12 miles distance, heard the firing, and hastened their march. The British still keep our men.

BY WILLIAM HULL,

Brigadier-general and commander in chief of the North western army of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Canada!

After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain, have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of Union now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger or difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them; I come to protect, not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct; you have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice, but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or to redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing of civil, political and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave decision to our councils and energy to our conduct, in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safe and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution. That liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world, and which afforded us a greater measure

of peace and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country, and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights; remain at your homes, pursue your peaceful and customary avocations, raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of you fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency——I have a force which will look down all opposition And that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If, contrary to your own interest and the just expectation of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, and the savages be let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness—I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. The United States offer you peace, liberty and security—your choice lies between these and war, slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely; and may He who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hands the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General.

A. P. HULL,

Captain of the 13th U. S. reg. of infantry and aid de-camp.

Head quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1812.

Extract of a letter from Urbanna, (Ohio,) to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated July 18.

"Mr. Fowler, who is immediately from Detroit, informs us that the army of general Hull met with a friendly reception from the Canadians at Sandwich; fifty of their militia joined our army on Sunday last, our troops manifest a friendly disposition to all who continue at their places of residence—Mr. Fowler met with an Indian near Detroit, on Sunday, who informed him that the British had sent their women and children from Malden to the eastward; that they expected our army to march to Malden immediately: that 700 English and 300 Indians would mee them at the end of the Long Bridge to give them a fight. An express was immediately dispatched to General Hull, communicating their intentions. The Long Bridge is over a deep and miry creek. By marching about three miles higher up, the army will be able to wade the creek."

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Boston, July 21, 1812.

Having been authorised by the president of the United States to accept the offer of any companies of *volunteers*, either of infantry, cavalry or artillery, who may organize themselves for the service of the United States, in conformity with the act of congress of Feb. 6, 1812, and the supplementary act of July 6th inst.

I hereby give notice, to all such Americans as possess a sufficient degree of patriotism and military ardor, at this interesting crisis, to volunteer their services in defence of their country—that as soon as a sufficient number of able bodied citizens, shall associate and subscribe their names to an enrollment in conformity to the before mentioned acts, with suitable characters as officers, and shall transmit to me, at *Albany* state of New-York, a copy of their enlistment, with the names of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, their services will be accepted; and the officers will be commissioned by the president of the United States and will retain their arms when discharged from service. A company must consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and not less than sixty-six privates When a sufficient number of companies are formed they will be organized into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions.

H. DEARBORN.

Major-general United States Army.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled "An act authorising the president of the United States to accept and organise a volunteer corps.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That in all cases where volunteers have offered or hereafter shall offer their services to the United States under the act, entitled "An act authorising the president of the United States to accept and organise certain volunteer military corps," it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to appoint and commission officers thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, that prior to the issuing of such commissions, the volunteers aforesaid shall have signed an enrolment, binding themselves to service conformably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that the president be and he is hereby authorised to form the corps of volunteers into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, and to appoint thereto by and with the advice and consent of the senate, general, field and staff officers, conformably with the military establishment of the United States, and who shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of a similar grade and corps of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, in the recess of the senate, to appoint all the officers authorised by this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the senate at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that in case the volunteers, when their term of service shall have expired, shall deliver their stand of arms and accoutrements, in good order to the proper officer, they

shall be entitled to receive in lieu thereof, ten dollars for every stand of arms so delivered.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
President of the senate pro-tempore.

July 6, 1812.
APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

The following is the 2d section of the act of Feb. 6, 1812, to which the above is supplementary:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that any company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty, at any time the president of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall have accepted the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged: and when so called into service, and whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage, and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States: *Provided*, that in lieu of clothing, every non commissioned officer and private, in any company who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled, when called into service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

British Parliament.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER OF JUNE 17.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Orders in Council.—Mr. Brougham moved, that an humble address be presented to his royal highness the prince Regent, stating that the house had enquired into the distressed state of the manufacturers of the country, that the result of their enquiries had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the orders in council of 1807 and 1809, that at the same time that they assure his royal highness of their desire that the maritime rights of the country should be maintained unimpaired, they recommend the revocation of those orders as injurious to the country and an unjust infringement of the rights of neutral powers.

Mr. Brougham made a long speech in support of his motion, Mr. Rose in opposition, and Mr. Baring in favor.

Lord Castlereagh (one of the ministers) at the conclusion of his speech, said—

If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connections, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial results. At all events, he hoped the house would not at present interpose its judgment between the crown and the American government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the executive government of this country, that shewed hostility to America; and he confidently hoped the present negociations would be so managed as to put an end to all differences subsisting between the two countries. The vote he would propose to the house would be, to pass to the orders of the say. *(An universal cry of hear, hear, hear, from the opposition side of the house.)*——He confessed he did understand that cheer. If the documents which were necessary had been before the house, he should have met the motion with a direct negative; as it was not so, that would be the motion with which he should conclude.

Mr. Whitbread said, the noble lord seemed to wish the house to believe, that he proposed to do something conciliatory to America. But did he mean to act immediately on his proposition! or was it his intention to send out to America, and tell her, that if she would relax in her late system of the non intercourse act, this country would suspend, or revoke or abandon, or do what, with the orders in council? Did he mean to give any relief to the starving manufacturers and ruined capitalists? or did he mean to advise his royal highness the prince regent to withdraw the orders in council till this question should be determined?

Lord Castlereagh, in explanation, said, he meant as he had stated, that a proposition should be made to the American government, to suspend immediately the orders in council, on condition that they would suspend their non intercourse act; and that in the interval both parties should use their best endeavors to prevail on Bonaparte to restore the rules of commerce to their ancient customary limits.

Mr. Ponsonby said he saw no reason for any such proposition as that mentioned by lord Castlereagh. The American minister had distinctly and plainly stated to our ambassador there, that as soon as the orders in council were rescinded, that instant the non-intercourse act would cease. The noble lord's proposal could therefore do no good; and nothing but an express revocation of the orders in council could be availing and effectual.

Mr. Canning entertained the same opinion of the orders in council he originally did, that they were a justifiable measure of retaliation on the enemy; but that retaliation he always considered of a political and not a commercial nature. It was becoming the character of this country to exert its strength in defence of its just and necessary rights; but it was also becoming its character to exercise its rights, so as to keep within the rules of strict justice to others. He did not approve, therefore, of converting a measure of political retaliation into a commercial monopoly for ourselves: but he was happy that such a principle was disclaimed. Whether it was right or not to permit this enquiry to be commenced, he would not now consider: but he felt himself under some difficulty for he had always considered this as a great political question, though certainly connected with commerce, which no British statesman ought to lose sight of; and yet, by consenting to try it on the ground of commercial pressure, the question was prejudged.——There was, in truth, great political parties interested in this question—America, Great Britain and France; and yet, from our mode of trying the question, we precluded ourselves, in some measure, from the exercise of a due discretion in regard to our own orders in council, with a view to what might be done by the other parties.

This was his opinion. But now, however, the enquiry had taken place, and the only remaining consideration was, how to turn it to the best advantage. The right hon. gentleman then contended, that revocation was better than suspension. He had no hopes that concession would make any change in the measures of France,—but he yielded to the hopes of a reconciliation with America and relief to the distresses of this country.

Mr. Brougham then congratulated the house and the country on the prospect of speedily getting rid of these orders in council. He hoped they should

never hear of them again; indeed he was sure they would, for he should like to see any one that would dare to re-animate them. He hailed the absence of his learned friend (Stephen) though he should have been sorry for it on any other occasion; for it was evident his honorable and learned friend had not been able to bring himself to witness the death of his darling offspring, the orders in council. The enquiry has been long and tedious, but it had not been in vain. He declined all idea of having considered the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht as part of the law of nations. The noble lord, he hoped, would withdraw his mode of proceeding to the orders of the day, and explain more distinctly what was the exact intention of government. He suggested that the debate might be adjourned till Friday, that they might understand each other more clearly before they came to a decision.

Lord Castlereagh must oppose the orders of the the day to the address, which he considered as an unconstitutional interference with the executive government. But the words the of address covered the proposition which he had suggested, for it recommended to his royal highness to repeal or suspend the orders in council.

The question was then loudly called for, and the gallery cleared. No division, however took place; but we understand that after some conversation, lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham withdrew their motions, upon an understanding that his lordship was pledged at least to the measure of the suspension of the orders in council.——Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

It will have been seen from our report of the debate of the house of commons last night, that ministers have determined to rescind the orders in council, but they mean, most wisely, as we think, to make this measure contingent on the repeal of the American non-intercourse act, and to hold out the threat of similar regulations, if France be permitted by the Americans, with impunity to commit those disgraceful aggressions upon the law of nature and nations, by which the conduct of her ruler has been ever distinguished. The Gazette of Saturday will contain a proclamation to this effect.

Two [British] Views of War.

From the London Courier, June 5.

AMERICA.—Gen. *Hull*, is said to have set off from Washington to Detroit to take the command of 8000 men destined to attack Upper Canada. The conquest of the Canadas and Nova Scotia is the favorite object of the Americans, and in their eagerness to undertake it, they forget the danger to which they expose their own territory, particularly New-York, and the possible risk of a separation of the northern from the southern states. They forget that the conquest of Canada was not found so easy when General MONTGOMERY marched to attack Quebec in 1775, and was killed himself in the attempt. A very strong memorial has already been drawn up by the inhabitants of Boston, both against embargo and war. However if America be determined on war, war she shall have and the guilt of it rest on her head alone. For we have not provoked it, unless it be called provoking it to resort to acts of retaliation against an enemy, and refuse to withdraw them until the enemy have withdrawn the measures that rendered them necessary.

Undoubtedly we deprecate war with America, but we cannot dread it. She had already adopted all the means in her power of hurting us—and she must be made to feel how we can injure her. She thinks that we have already enough upon our hands in contending with France—we desire no more certainly—we desired to apply our resources exclusively to the maintenance of those principles which can alone prevent this poor short-sighted government of America from being not the tool, for the tool of Bonaparte they are already, but his victim. But America knows not that the vigor of the British empire increases with the necessity of exerting it—that our elasticity rises with the pressure upon us—that difficulties only make us more firm and undaunted—that dangers only give us the additional means of overcoming them. It is in such a state of affairs, in such a great crisis, that a nation like Great Britain becomes greater. We are now the only bulwark of liberty in the world—placed, a little spot, a speck almost on the ocean, between the old and the new world, we are contending with both; with one arm we are beating the armies of the master of the continent of Europe, *and with the other we shall smite his Prefect on the continent of America.* God forbid! that we should treat with levity the evils of war, or that we should express pleasure at their being aggravated or extended. But some satisfaction it must be, that we shall be acquitted in the eyes of the world, and we dare believe, in the eyes of him who sees and knows, and directs all, of having desired or excited this new war. But let us weigh and compare the additional evils of this new war, added to the war with France, with the greater and more permanent evils of sacrificing for any temporary convenience or relief, those great principles by which alone we can hope to remain a great, a free and a prosperous nation. Bonaparte desires us on the one hand to abandon our maritime rights, and America lending herself to this purpose, demands that while we are at war with France we should sacrifice those principles by which our commerce has grown to its present height—that we should in fact surrender our trade into her hands. Against such insulting and ruinous demands we must contend with the whole force and vigor of the empire; like the Gaul we must throw our sword into the scale.

[Now lest the reader should be scared out of his seven senses by the preceding, we give the opinion of another Englishman, to quiet and console him.]

From the London Statesman of June 1.

It has been stated that in a war with this country, America has nothing to gain. In opposition to this assertion it may be said, with equal truth, that in a war with America, this country has nothing to gain, but much to lose. Let us examine the relative situation of the two countries.—America certainly cannot pretend to wage a maritime war with us; she has no navy to do it with. But America has nearly 100,000 as good seamen as any in the world, all of whom would be actively employed against our trade in every part of the ocean in their fast sailing ships of war, many of which will be able to cope with our small cruizers; and they will be found to be sweeping the West India seas, and even carrying desolation into the ships of the channel. Every one must recollect what they did in the latter part of the American war. The books at Lloyd's will recount it; and the rate of assurances at that time will clearly prove what their diminutive strength was able to effect in the face of our navy, and that when nearly one hundred pendants was flying on their coast.—Were we then able to prevent their going in and out, or stop them from taking our trade and our storeships even in sight of our garrisons. Besides,

were they not in the English and Irish channel picking up our homeward bound trade—sending their prizes into French and Spanish ports, to the great terror and annoyance of our merchants and ship owners?

These are facts which can be traced to a period when America was in her infancy; without ships—without seamen—without money—and at a time when our navy was not much less in strength than at present. THE AMERICANS WILL BE FOUND TO BE A DIFFERENT SORT OF ENEMY BY SEA THAN THE FRENCH.

They possess nautical knowledge with equal enterprise to ourselves; they will be found attempting deeds which a Frenchman would never think of; and they will have all the ports of our enemy open, in which they can make good their retreat with their booty. In a predatory war on commerce, Great Britain would have more to lose than to gain, because the Americans would retire within themselves, having every thing they want for supplies, and what foreign commerce they might have, would be carried on in fast sailing armed ships, which as heretofore, would be able to fight or run away as best suited their force or inclination. Much is also to to be apprehended from *the desertion of our seamen*, who will meet with every encouragement in the U. States, by protecting laws made in their favor, perhaps large douceurs offered for their disaffection; and it is well known the predilection which our sailors have for the American shores. These are considerations which by far out-weigh any advantages that ought partially to arise to individuals from a few scattering prizes that might be taken by our cruizers. Their harvest seems much more abundant under those wretched and impolitic regulations, called the *orders in council*, the existence of which gives rise to the present differences between the two countries; has drained our treasury, and is starving thousands of our manufacturing brethren. America could sustain no possible injury, but internal taxation, from a war with this country, which would not bear any proportion to what we might feel from the circumstances already mentioned, and which we would most seriously have to apprehend; for our ships, without a large military force, durst not enter the ports of the United States, and that military force in our present situation is no where to be found. The probable consequence would be the *starvation of our West India colonies*, and *the loss of Upper, if not of Lower Canada*; while the total want of *specie* (which latterly has been wholly drawn from the United States) to pay our troops at Halifax and Quebec, could not fail to accelerate the mischief.

British Loan—1812.

LONDON, *June* 12.

This morning the gentlemen who intended to bid for the loan waited upon the chancellor of the exchequer. The following is the amount of the loan and the terms of the bidding:

England	15,650,000 £
Ireland	4,350,000
	20,000,000
East India Company	2,500,000
	22,500,000 £

It is proposed for every 100 £ money, 120 £ three per cent. reduced annuities.

The bidding to be in the 3 £ per cent. consols 4 £ per cent. discount prompt payment. Property tax does not attach on the first Scrip dividends, payable on 5th July and 10th October.

Biddings on Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

June 13.—The lists of the respective candidates for the ensuing loan of 22 1 2 millions have not been filled up with the usual facility. We understand that, instead of having numerous applications as heretofore, and being able to make a selection of the applicants, the preparers of lists have been obliged to apply for contributors.

To a question asked by the Loan Contractors whether any other loan than 22 millions would be wanted for the year, Mr. Vansittart replied, that he and lord Liverpool could not pledge themselves that no more money would be wanting.

[That another loan will be necessary for the service of the present year is indubitable from the great falling off of the revenue [see below] and the extra expences required to carry on the *now open war* against the United States. Had the advices of this event reached England before the loan was taken, it is probable that more serious difficulties would have been felt.]

Lord Folkstone stated in parliament that the British exports had last year fallen off 16 000,000; the revenue had decreased three millions and the expenditure increased five millions.

Stocks at London, June 15—Consols 58 3 4.

French Empire.

A decree of the emperor Napoleon, dated the 26th January 1812 determines the annexation of Catalonia in Spain, and its being an integral part of the French empire, and forms it into four departments.

1. The department Del Ter, chief place Gerona.
2. The department Monserrat, chief place Barcelona.
3. The department Mouths of the Ebro, chief place Lerida.
4. The department Del Legre, chief place Puggerda.

Each department is placed in charge of a civil prefect, and the departments are organized in a military generalty, the chief place of which is Perpignan.

A conscription of 8000 men from these four departments, has been ordered to join the grand army on the Vistula. (*Aurora.*

Commodore Decatur.

From the London Globe.

[Some time ago a writer in a London paper, gave a brief sketch of the history of all our naval commanders, from what source, or for what purpose, we know not. The following is a specimen of the manner in which the task was executed.]

Commodore Stephen Decatur is a native of Philadelphia. His father, the late captain Decatur, a man who was endowed with every virtue, was of French descent. The present commodore has imbibed the good qualities of his parents—he is an officer of the new school, for he commenced his nautical career in the navy under the protection of the late father of the navy, commodore Barry, as a midshipman, on board the United States frigate.—His assiduity and attention to obtain a knowledge of his profession, soon gained him the confidence and friendship of his commander, with whom it was only necessary to see merit and reward it. He had the

pleasure, before his death, of seeing his *protege* on the list of lieutenants. At this period, the political interest of commodore Decatur's father changed, altho he had been a successful commander during the revolutionary war. He was not a partizan of France: and on Mr. Jefferson's being elected president, and peace made with France, he was informed his services were no longer required, and the command of his ship, the Philadelphia frigate, given to captain Samuel Barron, since commodore.—So disgusted were some of his chief officers at the conduct of the administration, and also so alive to the merits of their late commander, that several of them resigned their commissions; among whom were, 1st lieutenant Thomas Wilkie, since deceased, and 4th lieutenant Thomas Hughes, who was lately in London, master of a merchant ship.—Commodore Decatur was not again employed until the year 1804, when he went up the Mediterranean with commodore Preble as a lieutenant, but was soon promoted to the schooner Enterprize, as lieutenant commandant. The first opportunity he had of shewing his skill and bravery was after the frigate Philadelphia got aground off Tripoli, and was taken possession of by the Tripolitans. Captain Bainbridge and the crew suffered the most abject slavery and want of almost every necessary for 20 months. The Tripolitans in two hours after her surrender got her afloat, and warped her into the outward harbor.—Lieutenant Decatur immediately saw it was possible, by taking the crew at night by surprize, to set her on fire. He had the day before captured a small zebec, laden with fruit and oil, which was bound for Tripoli, and having on board the Enterprize an old pilot who understood the Tripolitan language, he suggested his plan to commodore Preble, who approved of it. He would only accept of 20 hands, although a much greater number volunteered, and but one officer, Mr. Morris, a midshipman. He kept his men concealed in the bottom of the xebec and only appeared himself, in disguise, and the old pilot. When hailed from the Philadelphia, the pilot answered, that he had lost his cable and anchor, and begged to make fast to the frigate until morning. This they refused, but said he might make fast to their stern hawser, until they sent a boat to the admiral for leave.

The boat put off for the shore: on which lieutenant Decatur, with his brave companions, boarded the frigate, and out of fifty Tripolitans, not one of them reached the shore. Their consternation, was so great, that numbers of them jumped overboard, and in a few minutes, the frigate was in flames, and he got out of the harbor in safety.—There was but one man of the little party wounded, a seaman in the act of saving his commander's life. Lieutenant Decatur had been disarmed, and had fallen; the brave seamen saw his situation, and rushing forward, received the blow of the sabre on the arm, which would have been a death blow to his officer. Lieutenant Decatur was immediately preferred as a post-captain, and Mr. Morris to a lieutenant, and presented with swords from the American government. He was then appointed commodore of the Neapolitan gun-boats, in the pay of the United States and had several severe engagements with those of the Bey of Tripoli; in one of which he had the misfortune of seeing his brother killed at that moment he had boarded one of the enemy's gun boats. There never were brothers that had greater affection for each other; but commodore Decatur, forgetting private feeling, boarded, without noticing the loss, the next Tripolitan gun-boat; after which he regained the one that was lost by his brother's death. On his return on board the frigate Constitution, he related all that had passed, an account of what they had taken and lost, carefully avoiding mentioning, until the last, the death of his brother. Lieutenant James Decatur was universally regretted by the whole fleet; he was only 22 years of age. Commodore Decatur was then appointed to the command of the Congress frigate, and in the latter part of 1805, returned with her to Washington and soon after married a most amiable young lady of Norfolk, in Virginia, the daughter of then mayor. He is about 34 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, of a smart make, but rather thin. His face is more of a Frenchman's than an American's, his eyes quick and prominent, long face, and complection dark, with black hair. He now commands the frigate United States, and is deservedly beloved by the whole navy, man as well as officers.

Desultory Remarks—pro patria.

Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes.
It is idle to fear that which cannot be avoided.

The people of the United States, faithfully represented in Congress, have declared war; or rather resolved by a retaliation of evil to put an end to aggression.

The times are most interesting. A problem of the highest importance is about to be solved. The virtue of the *nation* is to be tried. The cause of humanity and hope of philosophy, with the fate of free governments, are involved in the event. How awful is the responsibility! how solemn the hazard!——We are to determine by our deeds the soundness of our theories; and ascertain whether a republican system of government, built on the will of, and receiving its powers immediately from the people, is capable of maintaining its sovereignty; to obtain experimental knowledge of how far the liberty of the citizen is compatible with the safety of the state; to prove, in short, whether "*the people are their own worst enemies,*" as is asserted by monarchists.

Every reflecting man in America will unreservedly agree, that peace is the greatest of blessings; but it does not follow that the war in which we have embarked is the greatest of evils. The *actual war* that the enemy has waged against us for many years past, was more truly destructive than the present undisguised contest will be, if we are faithful to ourselves. The former state of things was calculated to generate parties, promote malignant hatred and destroy social intercourse—to undermine our feelings as a free and independent people, and prepare the way for a despotism—for many seemed willing to sell their birth right for a mess of pottage; to barter the rights of their country and countrymen for the scanty pittance of trade that a *foreign* nation was pleased to allow to them.

In private life the mere calculating spirit of trade, and sole attention to *dollars* and *cents*, sink an individual to the level of a brute, and render him the most miserable wretch in society. If we look around us we may discover many such—we can see men who possess hundreds of thousands, whose situations are far less comfortable than the common day-laborer's. The creature is fearful to enjoy, in moderation, what he obtains with so much labor and cost. He becomes merciless and unfeeling. Sad and gloomy himself, and wrapped in his own miseries, he hates the happiness of others, and feeds his savage appetite on the calamities of mankind. All under his influence are oppressed in the extreme—

and he values his hoarding the more if corroded with the blood of the unfortunate. He regards all means as honest and honorable that subserve his purposes; and feels no compunction for crime, if assured of indemnity. Money is his god; and all the passions that prevail in hell are his ministers. The charities of his heart are concentrated in himself; and to himself he is a tyrant, cold-hearted and cruel. He lives hated by the world and hating all around him; and falls like Lucifer, horror struck and trembling, unpitied, unlamented.

The same spirit in a nation has the same influence on a nation. The portrait that history has given us of ancient *Carthage* is the same as that we have drawn of the avaricious individual. This city possessed immense wealth, but her population, at large, was oppressed and miserable; and the nations, her subjects or tributaries, were treated with the utmost barbarity. Poverty followed the train of her conquests, and the whole substance of the people was her prey. Yet further to gratify an insatiable avarice, she was continually at war, while a nation was to be found rich enough to requite the expence of carrying it on, until *Rome*, by degrees, kept her lust in due bounds, and finally rooted up her foundations, to the great joy of the world.

But *Carthage* was only a type of *Great Britain*, whose commercial tyranny and all-grasping avarice, transcend the history of ancient times. With what country, that had any thing worth contending for, has she not been at war? What region has she not attempted, by open violence or secret fraud, to make subservient to her spirit for trade? *Turks* and *Haytians*, *Algerines* and *American savages* are equal objects of her regard, and become her "dear allies," if a farthing is to be made by connecting herself with them. Her touch has been political death to many nations, for *pounds*, *shillings* and *pence*, only, united her to them. The excesses of *Carthage* created the *Roman* power; and but for the machinations of *Great Britain* the immense force of *France* might have remained to itself unknown, quiescent. *Spain* and *Portugal* remain to be completely ruined; for *Great Britain* will abandon them on any favorable change in the position of Europe by which she can better sustain her commerce than in supporting them. She is using them as mere agents of *her* own against the emperor of France, and would assist the *New-Zealanders* with the same "*patriotic*" views. But it is in the east that the hideous features of her commercial barbarities are most strongly impressed. In *India*, whose fields have been literally fattened by the putrified bodies of their slaughtered inhabitants, a tyranny exists that, compared with the system of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, makes the French mode, horrid as it is, appear *angelic!* In *India* the *British* have dethroned more princes than reign in all Europe, and deliberately destroyed more people than the whole population of *France* and *Spain:* and yet they boast of more slaves than the "tyrant Bonaparte" can; for they tell us they have *sixty millions* of subjects in India—all obtained by the power of their arms, and the force of their intrigues. Yet there are men who gravely speak of the *moderation* and *justice* of *Great Britain;* and, with solemn phizes, fitted to the *business* of a "fast day," we hear them declare she is fighting for the *religion* and *liberties* of the world! She has subjugated many free countries, but never relieved one. She would have played the tyrant over these states, but was resisted —She has attempted it again, and will fail. Every region of the globe, to which a ship can go, with a prospect of *profit*, has felt her ambition.—So much in proof of her regard for the *liberties* of the world! As to *religion*—she fights against *catholics* at home, and for them abroad; while she was denying to her own subjects of that religious persuasion an exercise of those rights she allowed to others, and all her priests were "calling out lustily" for the downfal of Antichist, as they are pleased to designate the Pope, the guards of her king were stationed at *Rome* to prop the tottering influence of the Pontiff—and she is now countenancing the establishment of the "*Holy Inquisition*," in Spain.

But we have no need to travel as far as *India* to find evidences of the barbarous propensities of *Great Britain*. In the impressment of our seamen, and on the "consecrated field of *Tippecanoe*," her deeds are imprinted in indeliable characters. Her alliances with the savages in the revolutionary war were stamped with everlasting remembrance and disgrace by the indignant eloquence of *Chatham*. It is indubitable that all our difficulties with the Indians have originated with the *British*, and that in the present war they will use, to the utmost, "the means that God and nature have placed in their hands," (to quote the words of a member of parliament) to give double horrors to the contest, though it end in the extermination of the deluded wretches. The *trade in scalps* (what do not the British trade in?) was a great business in the former war—many bags full of them were collected, in consequence of regular prices paid for them, no matter of what size or sex! This is a dreadful fact.

I venture to assert, however "*the party*" may startle at it, that the history of all governments from the time of *Nimrod* to the present day, does not furnish any thing so infamous as the proceedings of the British in *India* and *America*.—In the heat of battle and tumult of war, many excesses must be expected; but the British government has always been *deliberately* cruel and base, counting the profits, or valuing the effects, of outrage and murder. The wanton burnings of our towns—the *Jersey prison* ship—the massacres at *Paoli* and *Wyoming*, with their notorious and avowed premiums for *scalps*, as well of the mother as of the infant that nestled on her bosom, are sufficient proofs of the assertion. But, to catch the vulgar mind, we are astounded with the cries of "French tyranny," and the lust of *Bonaparte* for universal dominion. Granted that the French government is a tyranny, and that *Bonaparte* is ambitious, but what has he done to merit the exclusive reprehension of *these* friends of humanity? His tyranny is far more tolerable than that of *G. Britain*, over conquered countries, or even over *Ireland*. *Bonaparte's* ambition is less prodigal of blood than *British* avarice. These are facts easy of proof—but we have such a constant clamor of the former, while the doings of the latter are so smoothly glossed over, that in spite of truth itself, we are prejudiced.

After years of forbearance and the grossest insults and indignities, we are at open war with this modern *Carthage*, as is nearly all the world. Like the children of *Ismael*, the robbers of *Arabia*, "her hands are against every man, and every man's hands against her." The great love of the American people for peace, which has been construed into a dastardly disposition, has availed them nothing. A relentless war, increasing in its extent with our submission to insult, has compelled resistance. Of all the nations of the world we possess, from various causes united, the best means to retaliate and correct our wrongs. We are thankful that this ability is afforded, as it promises a speedy peace, the real object of the war. Every American, therefore, is in duty bound to use every effort of mind and body

to encourage and support the contest—if *England* sl all fal', as *Carthage* did before her by the agency of her own crimes, the fault belongs to her own corrupt government; and the people, by any probable change, must better their condition.

Every American, be his opinion on local politics what it may, is deeply interested in the speedy and successful termination of the war, as well as in the happy resolution of the problem first stated. To effect the former he will contribute his might to aid the force and spirit of the nation. In unity of exertion there must be success; and we shall establish in practice the theory of all the friends of free government, in every age—to wit, that a republican government is the strongest as well as the most virtuous that human wisdom has devised. We have an immensely valuable stake in this contest; and must direct our energies to one point to retrieve it, and fix the sovereignty of our country on such a basis as shall command the respect of the world.

The system of government under which we live is the grandest experiment upon the political morality and private virtue of a people that ever was tried—so far it has completely succeeded. And shall we dash the full cup of happiness from our lips to gratify the lust of a few desperate partizans, *seeking for office?*—shall the hope of humanity, the glory of the world and asylum of mankind, be destroyed by the intrigues of the most corrupt government on the globe? Shall the repose of this enlightened confederacy——that estate of security and ease which we have enjoyed, and may still enjoy (if we deserve it) be jeopardized by our faithlessness to ourselves;-and the pride of ancient and modern times be humbled by the want of union? No—the spirit of *Washington* will descend, and cement the hearts of the people, and teach them that their first great duty is to rally round the standard of the law; to cherish and sustain the constitution and defeat the foe.

To the natives of Ireland.

"In *peace* there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility:
But when the blast of *war* blows in our ears—
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood"—

In conformity with our fixed determination, while the war against our wicked and remorseless enemy lasts, to do *every thing* that is honorable and honest to encourage our own people, and discomfit the foe, that we have the power to perform, no matter who may be the *president*—for *electioneering* views appear to influence many, particularly in *Massachusetts*—it is with uncommon pleasure we give place to the following eloquent and spirited address to the natives of Ireland domiciliated in the United States—a people fully acquainted with the ambitious views, overwhelming avarice, and camly-calculating cruelty of the British nation; and able, as well from their numbers, as their knowledge of arms and their spirit to use them, to render their adopted country the most important services. They have here found what they sought for in vain at home—the free enjoyment of their *religion*, with *peace*, *liberty* and *safety*. Our peace is disturbed by their old enemy and ours—by war we must regain that blessing, as well as preserve the others—and will regain and preserve them speedily if all will do their duty. Every man to his post!

The address is copied from the "*Shamrock*," an excellent paper, chiefly devoted to the publication of affairs interesting to *Irishmen*, and issued at New-York. This article was written before the declaration of war, but 'till now, though on file, overlooked. ED. REG.

To the editor of the Shamrock.

At the present momentous crisis, when the business of the public may truly be said to be every man's business, I request you will afford me room, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to address a few words to those numerous and important classes of our population who have emigrated from Ireland and are now resident in this country—them, among whom will be found so much of "*the materials for war*," without further preface, I hail, as COUNTRYMEN!

The land of our choice is about to exchange her peaceful habits—the aggressions of England have rendered it necessary to put the nation into armor—the people are about to arise in the majesty of their strength—they declare by their delegates that forbearance is no longer a virtue! Measures shall no longer depend on the contingent repeal of a British act of parliament, or a change in the cabinet of St. James. What! they exclaim, *must a mighty nation stand gaping for the wind which blows them the news of one man going into a closet and another coming out?* No! the genius of our free constitution forbids farther delay, and haughty Britain must be forced to do us justice. It was eloquently and truly said, that the characteristic of Irishmen was affection even for slight benefits—hence America may confidently rely on your aid when we shall have most need of it: and aid the more valuable from many of you, having served in the armies of Britain, and contributed, however unwillingly, to the glory of her arms in every quarter of the globe.

"Hark from yon stately ranks what laughter rings,
Mingling wild mirth with war's stern minstrelsy;
His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings,
And moves to death with military glee;
Boast Erin, boast them! fameless, frank and free,
In kindness warm, and fierce in danger known,
Rough nature's children, humorous as she."

Remember that in return for the blood of our countrymen so profusely shed in the service of Britain she repays them with ingratitude and insult, by rendering the great majority of them aliens in the land of their fathers; thus making their condition such as would warrant them in addressing the duke of Richmond, the ephemeral representative of British majesty, in the language of ancient Britons to the consul AETIUS:

"We were driven from foreign usurpation to domestic tyranny. We are now driven back again "and in our choice of evils we wish to be swallowed in the depth of despotism, rather than suffer "the slow poison administered by our own countrymen. Forgive our apostacy. We abjure every doubt entertained of your infallibility, and all "we ask is to die in the *euthenasia* of absolute monarchy."

How truly descriptive of the state of Ireland in the 19th century, under the *mild sway of* "GEORGE THE THIRD, *defender of the faith*," &c.

Such of you as flee from this worse than "Egyptian bondage" have to "run the gauntlet" through "her thousand ships of war," liable to be impressed on board "floating hells," or fixed as the feudal vassals of some lordling to the barren and inhospitable soil of New Brunswick or Nova-Scotia. Contrast these with your situation here. The laws recognise you after a residence of five years, as citizens, and in this character you are sovereigns, inasmuch as all power in this country is derived only from the people. What motives for gratitude! Shew it then, my countrymen, as your fathers did at *Cre-*

tona, at *Lafeldt*, at *Fleurus*, at *Almanza*, and at *Fontenoy*. But, why resort to Europe for examples of Irish gratitude and intrepidity, the annals of the revolution loudly proclaim them in America—the hallowed marble of the only public monument in New-York records the gallant deeds of a MONTGOMERY! Illustrious chieftain!

"*Erin claims thee as her own.*"

And her sons sigh to plant the American flag, a more noble monument, on that spot where now reposes thy mouldering relics, over which thy spirit must exult on beholding the British lion put to flight by the American eagle.

Assemble then, my countrymen! form military associations. Choose capable and respectable leaders, receive your instructions in the open air and by day light. Close rooms, heated by stoves, are not fit places wherein to form soldiers. Sybarites may make campaigns on boarded floors, or think *rehearsals* by candle light will qualify them to command battalions! Alas! when they come to perform before the enemy, they will find themselves wofully mistaken, and too late obliged to acknowledge that only Spartan discipline can conquer Canada.

Repair to the monument of Montgomery, such of you as are in its vicinity; there receive your standards: the place must give the scene additional interest, and contribute to produce eloquence that will speak to the hearts of Irishmen, and that enthusiasm which, to insure victory, requires only to be regulated by discipline.

Study economy and convenience in your dress, and do not encumber yourselves with a train of timid musicians:

"The spirit-stirring drum and ear-piercing fife," or the shrill bugle, will be sufficient to assemble you for duty, or enliven your march. In your conduct shew "the character of citizen and of soldier cemented in one consistent appellation;" and, if the foes of your country approach on the sea board, close with them in their boats, (thus depriving them of the advantage of a covering fire) and let them form on the shores of Columbia only as captives.

Remember the deeds of Irishmen in the war for independence; recollect the scene on which *its sequel* is likely soon to be performed—the snowy height of Quebec ensanguined by the blood of *Montgomery* and many of his compatriots who fell gallantly fighting against the tyranny of Britain.

STAND TO YOUR ARMS.

Carry the military science and discipline of Europe into the ranks of our volunteer citizens; and, should the voice of your chosen country call you into Canada to redress her wrongs, remember that in so doing you avenge your native country, and teach the host of Britain, that at NEW ROSS you wanted only discipline to render you finally triumphant over the best appointed troops in Europe.

You should exult at the possibility of doing England an "essential injury;" her weakness must accelerate the independence of Ireland. The shade of the mild *Russel*, of the intrepid *Tone*, of the gallant *Fitzgerald* victorious in death, of the youthful *Emmet*, whose firm and manly step shook the scaffold on which he was sacrificed; with those of the "*other* numerous victims who have magnanimously suffered for the liberty of Ireland," all point to the performance of *our* duty in America.

On, then, my countrymen, let your word for battle be *Montgomery!* and the captured walls of Quebec furnish matter for the first line on Emmet's tomb.

AMICUS.

The Patriots of Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 23.

A gentleman arrived in this city from Havana, has communicated to us the following news, brought by a vessel from Vera Cruz.

Rayon and Morelos having united their forces, Callejas collected his army and marched from Puebla with the view of meeting reinforcements and artilery which he knew had marched from Vera Cruz to join his troops; but he was anticipated by Morelos, who, aware of his plan, detached a numerous troop of cavalry which took possession of the artillery and ammunition—the same detachment captured also the castle Petrote. Callejas, astonished and intimidated by this unexpected blow, took a strong position at a place called Bigas, ten leagues from Xalapa; he had an army of 10,000 men, cavalry and infantry, when Morelos attacked him in his intrenchment—the battle commenced at ten in the morning, and lasted till four in the afternoon. The victory remained for some time doubtful, but Morelos's troops being supported by a detachment sent by Rayon, the royalists were defeated, Callejas being himself wounded and taken prisoner, with the whole of his staff; he has been conducted to the fort of Petrote; the enraged people demand and call loudly for his head.

Guadalaxara, Valladolid, Guanajuato, Xacatecas, and the other principal cities, are in possession of the insurgents. We hear nothing of Mexico, nor of the vice-roy; but is more than probable that the work is consummated.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability at Natchitoches, to the editors of the Natchez Chronicle, dated May 10, 1812.

"I am not able to detail you any particulars relative to the revolution in Mexico; but, generally, that the revolutionists are in great force, and advancing this way; and it is expected will cut their way through all opposition, so as to open a free communication to this place, where they will be supplied with arms, &c. (if not men) to enable them to complete the revolution. Col. Bernard who left this place last fall for the seat of our government has returned again, and some persons with him, and are communicating with the generals of the revolutionary armies of Mexico relative to future operations. The present moment is pregnant with important events—a few weeks will unfold them. I hope within six months to see the citizens of the United States pass and repass as freely throughout the present Spanish dominions to the south sea, as they now do through their own country.

"The pass between Mexico and La Vera Cruz, I believe continues shut, and the revolutionists have intercepted all communication between Chihuagua, the residence of the governor general and Mexico. The troops of the royal party are deserting and coming in here frequently, and say that the Ferdinand 7th party appear to be losing ground fast. They have been trying to engage some of the Indians in their favor—but have entirely failed. The Indians are inclined to favor the revolutionists."

Military Notices.

NAVAL.

Since our last we have advices of many captures by the British on our coast. They appear particularly partial to vessels returning from *Lisbon*, whither they went in so great haste to evade the embargo, and feed the enemy, as they have on board large quantities of specie; many vessels have arrived safe with from 30 to 130,000 dollars on board, and others are daily arriving—but the following and perhaps others that we have not heard of, have been captured. ☞The British are afraid to trust their men in the prizes, and after handling the cash generally let the vessels go.——The Maria, with $30,000 from Lisbon for New-York, by the British brig Vixen; the brig Nautilus, from Oporto, with $1,200 by the Spartan frigate; the Hiram, from Lisbon, with $12,000 by the same; a valuable ship from Bordeaux, by the same, sent to Halifax; the brig Jew, from St. Ubes, with $700 by the same; brig Mary, from Algesiras, with wine and $12,000, sent into Halifax, by the same; ship ———, from Lisbon, for New-York, with $32,000 by the Melampus; brig Cordelia, for Boston, from Lisbon, with $22,000, and one Boston brig and three other small vessels, of no great value, by the Emulous.

The brig Thomas from Liverpool, with salt and crates for Amelia island, put into Boston on hearing of the war. She was taken possession of by the officers of government. In this vessel there came passengers, Mr. James Major and his family, a great *Manchester Manufacturer*.

One of the gun boats at New-York has captured a vessel under Portuguese colors with a cargo of British goods supposed to be worth 40,000 dollars, and 4000 bushels of salt. It is thought she will be condemned. The gun bóats at St. Mary's have captured the British schr. Wade, from Nassau, with $21,000 in specie; and also another schr. from the same place with $10,000.

Salem, July 12.—Arrived ship Adeline, Felt, 40 days from Lisbon, with 30,000 dollars specie.

July 21.—Arrived, the British ship Jarrett, captain Richard Jacobs, prize to the privateer Fair Trader, captain Morgan. She was from Bristol, England bound to St. Andrews in ballast. She is a fine ship of nearly 400 tons; mounted two six pounders, and had 18 men on board. The Fair Trader, (a small vessel, and having but 15 men on board at the time) came under the ship's stern, and discharged a gun at her, when the crew of the ship (some of them Americans) *refused* to fight and left their guns, and the privateer boarded her without resistance. Four of the crew immediately entered on board the privateer.

The Fair Trader had previously captured *three British schooners*; one having a cargo of beef, flour, fish &c. another loaded with gin and tobacco, bound to St. Andrews, and the other with lumber on deck.

Wednesday arrived at this port a British sloop, with 25 hhds. sugar, prize to the privateer *Polly*, Captain Handy.

A British schooner laden with sugar and indigo has been captured by the privateer Argus of Boston, and sent into Portland.

The privateer Buckskin, of Salem, has taken four loaded schooners, one laden with fish and English goods. She has also retaken a Kennebunk brig.—The Buckskin spoke yesterday in the bay, a prize of sloop Polly, with 55 pipes of brandy and 2 cases of pocket books.

Among the prizes taken by the Buckskin is a schooner from Halifax for Quebec, laden with *military stores*, on board of which was col. Pearson of the British army, his lady and family. She also recaptured the brig Hesper, taken by the Maidstone frigate.

The privateer Dolphin, after a successful cruise of 20 days, returned to Salem on Thursday the 23d ult. The Dolphin has taken six prizes without receiving the smallest injury herself. She was repeatedly chased, and at one time for twenty four hours on the stretch. She has treated her prisoners with the greatest kindness; and in rowing away from men of war found great aid from their voluntary assistance. The prisioners said they had much rather go to America than go back on board British men of war. One of the vessels captured by her is a ship of 14 guns, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and arms. She released a schooner after taking from her 1000 dollars in specie. The Lyon has captured two valuable schooners, in ad addition to the prizes heretofore mentioned.

The enemy's squadron that we have several times heard of in the neighborhood of New York, consists of the Africa 64, Shannon and Belvidera, (repaired) 38, and Æolus 32. The Spartan and the the whole force on the Halifax station, are also on our coast.

Frankinton, July 9.—Last week the British sloop of war Queen Charlotte, of 22 guns, arrived at Malden, having on board the governor-general of Upper Canada and 100 British troops.

Onondago Valley, July 15.—The inhabitants near Ogdensburg have lately captured 11 batteaux on the St. Lawrence river loaded with arms and ammunition belonging to the British.

Ten Gun boats have recently been launched at the Navy Yard of Washington city. They each carry two long twenty-fours, and are intended to reinforce the gunboat squadron at Hampton.

An Albany paper says—that the whole of the British naval force on Lake Ontario, was at the last dates before Sackett's harbor, blockading that port——and that commodore Woolsey in the United States brig Oneida, had put into Otswego, where he has landed his guns and was erecting a land battery for defence.

On Thursday arrived at this port [Baltimore] the British brig Lamprey (midshipman Hadaway) from Jamaica, for Halifax, with rum; PRIZE to the United States frigate Essex. The day before, the Essex saw a fleet of transports under convoy of a frigate and two bomb ketches from Jamaica for Halifax, with troops—the Essex dogged them until night, when she cut off a brig with one hundred and fifty soldiers: ransomed the brig for a bill of exchange for 14,000 dollars on London—disarmed the men, took an exchange receipt and oaths from them not to serve until the provisions were complied with. The fleet consisted of seven transports full of soldiers—in latitude 34° 50' longitude 72° 30' spoke the privateer Comet, Boyle, of Baltimore.

We have also the satisfaction to notice the arrival of many valuable vessels at this port during the last week—several from Lisbon with specie. The Diana, one of them, was boarded from the frigate *Constitution*, on the 19th ult. all well

No advices of commodore *Rodgers* and his squadron are received of later date than in our last. According to the opinion of several nautical gentlemen with whom we have conversed, his return may *now* be looked for hourly. They did not expect his arrival before the first of August.

Launch. On Saturday morning, the 25th ult. was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown, New York, a beautiful schooner of 220 tons, 83 feet keel, 24 feet beam, and 100 feet on deck. She was built for a privateer, and is pierced for 22 guns. It is supposed she will be one of the fastest sailing vessels ever built in this port. *Her keel was laid but four weeks ago.*

The Teazer privateer of New York, has captured a British brig from Gibraltar, in ballast, and sent her into an eastern port.

British Licenses.—Two days after the privateer *Atlas*, captain *Maffet*, cleared the capes of Delaware, she boarded, *under British colors*, the brig Tulip, captain Monk, bound from New York for Lisbon, having on board 1400 barrels of flour, and some salt provisions. Captain Maffet affected to be sailing under a British commission, and threatened to send the Tulip into a British port. He kept up the delusion so well, as completely to satisfy the captain of the Tulip, that the Atlas was a *British* and not an *American* privateer. This conviction being produced, captain Monk said he would satisfy captain Maffet that he ought not to molest or detain him. He then informed him that he had *Despatches from Mr. Foster*, and produced a BRITISH LICENSE.——"These papers," said captain Maffet, "are quite satisfactory; and now instead of sending you into a British port, I will send you into the port of Philadelphia." He then put five men and a prize-master on board, and the Tulip is now lying off Walnut street wharf.

We had heard of a contract made at New-York by *Mr. Foster*, and also one at Philadelphia, to supply the British armies with flour, &c. under British

licenses, and we were in hopes, that the ingenuity, enterprise and management of our privateersmen would discover the traitors who were thus *adhering to our enemies, giving them aid and comfort.* Captain Maffet deserves, and will have, the thanks of his fellow citizens, for the adroitness and judgment with which he captured the Tulip. (*Phil.*) *D. Press.*

The British squadron on our coast under admiral Sawyer, have captured several vessels. The frigate Constitution, since she left the capes of the Chesapeake, has been chased by seven British frigates, and escaped them all. The British officers give captain Hull great credit for his seamanship. They have captured the United States brig Nautilus. The Nautilus was taken after a chase of 8 hours. Commodore Brooke returned captain Crane his sword, in consequence of his good conduct in endeavoring to save his vessel. All the officers and crew were put on board the Africa, 64 guns, commanded by captain Bastard.

ARMY MOVEMENTS, &c.

On Friday the 24th ult. three companies of colonel Winder's regiment (14th) marched from their encampment near this city for Carlisle, from whence they are to proceed to Albany. They were escorted by two volunteer troops of horse, and captain Sadler's company of Yagers, with their excellent band.

We learn (says the National Intelligencer,) that letters have been received in this city from Gen. HULL, as late as the 7th instant. He arrived at Detroit on the 6th, with his army, amounting to near 2,500, all in good health and high spirits.—— Great exertions were making by the British at Fort Malden to array the Indians against us. Previous to the declaration of war, a tomahawk, stained with blood, had been sent from Malden to all the neighboring tribes; and we understand that 1500 rations were issued from that post daily to the Indians in the vicinity.—(*See North-Western Army, page* 356.)

The New-York line on duty in the service of the United States, or troops detached from the militia, and now under arms, amount to 3,203, including the 200 artillery in the forts near New-York city.

Four thousand stands of arms, the property of the state of New York, have been transported to the borders of Canada.

ACTION AT SACKET'S HARBOR.

On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, captain M. T. Woolsey, of the Oneida, lying in Sacket's Harbor, discovered from the mast head of his brig, five sail, all British, viz. the Royal George, of 24 guns; the Prince Regent, a new ship, supposed of 22; the Elmira, of 20; the Seneca, of 18; the name of the other not known; about five leagues distant, beating up for the harbor, with the wind ahead. The troops were immediately called to arms, and expresses sent to call in the neighboring detachments and volunteers, who arrived in the course of the day, to the amount of nearly 3,000.— Soon after sun rise, the Prince Regent brought to and captured the custom boat about seven miles from the harbor, on her return from Gravelly Point. The boat's crew were liberated and set on shore, with a message to colonel Bellenger, the commandant at the harbor, demanding the surrender of the Oneida, and the late British schooner Nelson, seized for a breach of the revenue laws and fitting for a privateer; and declaring, that in case of a refusal to surrender the vessels the squadron would burn the village or lay the inhabitants under contribution. Soon after this, captain Woolsey left the harbor in the Oneida, and ran down within a league of the squadron; when he returned and moored his vessel on a line with a battery erected last week, with springs on his cables.— Captain Woolsey being the most experienced engineer present, left the Oneida under the command of a lieutenant and went on shore and took the command of a 32 pounder mounted the day before on the battery, the other guns of which consisted of nine pounders.

By this time the enemy had arrived within gunshot, the Royal George, as flag ship, ahead, and firing was commenced from the 32 pounder. This was returned by the squadron, which stood off and on—and a brisk cannonading was reciprocally continued for more than two hours, all our guns being well manned and served—and it was plainly discovered that the Royal George and Prince Regent were much injured. At this time as the flagship was wearing, to give another broadside, a ball from the 32 pounder* was seen to strike her and rake her completely; after which the squadron fired but a few guns and bore away for Kingston— our brave citizens giving three hearty cheers, and greeting his majesty's faithful subjects with the well remembered tune of *Yankee Doodle*, from all the music at the post—not a man being hurt on our side.

The officers, detached troops, volunteers, and citizens universally displayed a degree of firmness, intrepidity, and patriotism on the occasion worthy the sons of freemen and defenders of republican government.

The action was maintained within point blank shot. Most of the enemy's balls struck the rocks below the battery, and one 32 pound shot was picked up by our citizens, it having lodged near the breast work.

The Chronicle.

Baltimore, August 1, 1812.

As it is due to the reputation of the city of Baltimore that a full and impartial account of the late distressing riot should be given to the public; and as this could not be satisfactorily accomplished, for many reasons, the present week, we have thought proper merely to mention to our readers, that it is our intention to collect all the facts, as far as it is possible to ascertain them, free from the exaggerations of passion and prejudice, and to give a candid narrative, in our next number, of the various circumstances and causes which led to the melancholy ebullition of popular feeling on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday last. Until then we respectfully solicit a suspension of the public judgment.

A Halifax paper says that several American seamen have been discharged from the men of war, refusing to fight against their country. Had they and others been discharged sooner, one great cause of the war would have been avoided.

At a meeting of the booksellers of London and

* Judge Atwater informs us, that Mr. Woolsey, brother to captain Woolsey, who was in the action, says, the shot was from one of two long brass nines belonging to this state, under the care of captain Camp of Sackett's harbor. Two shot from these pieces hulled the Royal George, and one carried away the fore-top gallant-mast of the Prince Regent. Judge Atwater also met, on Tuesday morning, at Turin, 45 miles this side of Sacket's harbor, two long twelves, on travelling carriages, which would probably reach the harbor on Wednesday evening. *N. Y. Col.*

Westminster, on the 11th of June, the health of the old king was given after dinner and drank with enthusiasm—The Prince regent was proposed, of course, when a burst of indignation and universal hiss immediately followed. The high hopes that were entertained of the prince being blasted by his conduct, apparently seeking nothing but the enjoyment of his vices, he seems despised or hated by all.

The British near the lines are transporting most of their valuable effects, such as specie and plate, to Quebec. General Brock commands in Upper Canada. The whole country appears to be under martial law, and in great confusion and dismay. They have a large supply of field artillery, and are erecting several batteries. Several deserters have arrived at the American lines. Major-general Van Rensellaer's head quarters are at Sackett's Harbor. Q. M. gen. Lewis, of the U. S. army, is building boats on Lake Champlain. The American troops on the borders of Canada are in good health and spirits, and quite impatient for want of active employment.

QUEBEC, *July* 11.

Regulations, established by his excellency the governor, respecting American subjects now resident in the province of Lower Canada.

First, That all American subjects who shall refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and also refuse to take up arms, must leave the country; unless they shall obtain the permission of his excellency the governor to remain for a limitted time for the purpose of settling their affairs.

Secondly, That all American subjects, having visible property, and of good character, and who will take the oath of allegiance (with the exception of not being obliged to bear arms against the United States of America) be allowed to remain without being compelled to bear arms against the said United States; but subject to leave the province whenever the government shall deem it necessary.

Thirdly. That all Americans, being immediate grantees of the crown, be allowed to remain, but to take the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consequently must bear arms.

Fourthly. That all American subjects of good character, holding lands from grantees of the crown or from seigneurs, if approved of by a committee, consisting of not less than three members of his majesty's executive council, may remain on taking the general oath of allegiance to his majesty and consenting to bear arms; but his oath must be taken in Quebec, Montreal, or Three Rivers, before the police magistrates.

Fifthly. Any American subject, of good character, may if approved by a committee of the executive council as aforesaid, be allowed to remain on taking the oath of allegiance and consenting to bear arms; the oath to be taken before the police magistrates as aforesaid.

Sixthly. That the foregoing relations shall take effect notwithstanding the proclamation of the 30th June last.

Government-House, Montreal,
10th July, 1812.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

By his excellency's command,
E. B. BRENTON, Assistant Secretary.

Fulton's Steam Ferry-Boat.—This excellent machine, consisting of a boat with two hulls, connected by a single platform, with a wheel in the space between them, and rudder at each end, built for the conveyance of passengers across the Hudson between this city and the city of Jersey, has got into successful operation, and promises extraordinary facilities for travelling. Horses and waggons stand on each side of the machinery, driving in at one end from a floating bridge fitted to the boat, and out at the other, without rising or descending six inches in accomplishing the passage from street to street on each side of the river. The boat is constructed with both ends alike, and never turns in sailing, but goes back and forth by changing the motion of the wheel. On Saturday, the corps of flying artillery crossed in the boat from Paulus-Hook to this city on its way to Albany, at four trips; on the first of which it brought 4 pieces of artillery (6 pounders) and limbers, 4 ammunition-waggons, 27 horses and 40 soldiers, besides other passengers.—*N. Y. Col.*

The Weekly Register.

At a great *extra* expence the editor has nearly completed a second edition of the major part of the numbers, and the third edition of others, of the *first volume* of the REGISTER. It was formerly contemplated to raise the price of that volume, but the idea was abandoned on the ground that many who wished it had not an opportunity to subscribe, or perhaps a knowledge of it, before it was finished. In lieu of this, the few complete copies of the work will be disposed of on the following terms, and no others.—Every gentleman wishing to obtain the REGISTER from the commencement, will forward $ 10 to the editor, for which will be returned a complete file, with a receipt for two years subscription, from Sept. 1811, or No. 1, to September, 1813, or to No. 104. This advance is of no great importance to the subscriber, but of much interest to the editor, and may effectually subserve the improvement of the work. The sets to be disposed of will not exceed 450 copies in the whole. As this work is the cheapest that ever was published, and the stock on hand so small, the editor thinks he has a right to insist on these terms. Of the *second volume*, an additional number has been printed; and new subscribers commencing with it, will be supplied on the usual terms,—viz. the payment of 5 $ for the year's subscription.

This notice is fairly given that those who wish to possess the REGISTER complete may secure it by an early application. It is much to be regretted (by the editor) that a greater number of the first volume were not *reprinted*, as the expence is too heavy ever to expect to go over it again, though if it maintains its present favorable character it will, unquestionably be wanted.

To *correspondents*. Several gentlemen will find their object partially accomplished by the law published in this number—some of the others desired, perhaps all of them, will be inserted. ☞ Assured that the Register presented the *best mode* of disseminating and preserving the laws of the United States, to the people at large, the editor applied to the secretary of state, to be *authorised* to print them, which it was his design to do in supplements only, though the allowance made by the government for the service would not have repaid half the cost of the copies to be struck off. But Mr. *Monroe*, though he was pleased to express a very favorable opinion of the proposition, did not feel himself authorised to employ an *additional* printer in Maryland, and the project, of course, was abandoned. The fact is merely mentioned to shew one of the views of the editor to give value the work without additional cost to its patrons. Perhaps the design may yet be accomplished.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per ann.*

Public Functionaries.

☞ The following "*eloquent* and *just* reflections" on the *responsibility of public functionaries*, is extracted from a late pamphlet, entitled "*the proceedings of the United States in maintaining the public rights to the beach of the Mississippi, adjacent to New Orleans, against the intrusion of Edward Livingston—Prepared for the use of council by* THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"I have gone with some detail into the question of the plaintiff's right, because, however confident of indulgence in the case of an honest error, I believed it would be more satisfactory to shew that, in the exercise of the discretionary power entrusted to me by Congress, a sound discretion had been used, no act of oppression had been exercised, no error committed, and consequently no wrong done to the plaintiff. I have no pretensions of exemption from error. In a long course of public duty I must have committed many. And I have reason to be thankful that, passing over these, an act of duty has been selected as a subject of complaint, which the delusions of self interest alone could have classed among them, and in which, were there error, it has been hallowed by the benedictions of an entire province, an interesting member of our national family, threatened with destruction by the bold enterprize of one individual. If this has been defeated and they rescued, good will have been done, and with good intentions. Our constitution has wisely distributed the administration of the government into three distinct and independent departments. To each other it belongs to administer law within it's separate jurisdiction. The judiciary in cases of meum and tuum, and of public crimes; the executive, as to laws executive in their nature; the legislature in various cases which belong to itself, and in the im[illegible] portant function of amending and adding to th[illegible] tem. Perfection in wisdom, as well a[illegible] neither required nor expected in [illegible] belongs not to man. Were [illegible] ed by sophistry, take[illegible] repay [illegible] servants are not answerable for honest error of judgment. 1 Ro. abr. 92. 2 Jones 13. 1 Salk 396. He who has done his duty honestly, and according to his best skill and judgment, stands acquitted before God and man. If indeed a judge goes against law so grossly, so palpably as no imputable degree of folly can account for, and nothing but corruption, malice or wilful wrong can explain, and especially if circumstances prove such motives, he may be punished for the corruption, the malice, the wilful wrong; but not for the error: nor is he liable to action by the party grieved. And our form of government constituting it's respective functionaries judges of the law which is to guide their decisions, places all within the same reason, under the safeguard of the same rule. That in deciding and acting under the law in the present case, the plaintiff, who may think there was error, does not himself believe there was corruption or malice, I am confident. What? was it my malice or corruption which prompted the governors and cabildoes to keep these grounds clear of intrusion? Did my malice and corruption excite the people to rise and stay the parricide hand uplifted to destroy their city, or the grand jury to present this violator of their laws? Was it my malice or corruption which penned the opinion of the attorney-general and drew from him a confirmation, after two years of further consideration, and when I was retired from all public office? Was it my malice or corruption which dictated the unanimous advice of the heads of departments, when officially called on for consultation and advice? Was it my malice or corruption which procured the immediate thanks of the two houses of legislature of the territory of Orleans, and a renewal of the same thanks for the same interference, in their late vote of Feb[illegible] last? Has it been my malice and cor[illegible] has [illegible] the national legislature,

looks at me, I do not pretend to say. But I do say, if human reason is not mere illusion, and law a labyrinth without a clue, no error has been committed—and recurring to the tenor of a long life of public service, against the charges of malice or corruption I stand conscious and erect.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Monticello, July 31, 1810,

Biography.

[Among the many distinguished patriots of the Revolution who have become tenants of the tomb, the services of none will be more readily acknowledged than those of the late venerable GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President of the United States. Instead of a more complete sketch of the public life of this departed patriot, and as an honest, tho' not an ample tribute of respect to his memory, we refer the reader to the following extract copied from the "*Washington Expositor*." It appeared in that print during the electioneering for the presidency in 1808; since that time he continued until his death (on the 20th of April 1812) to fill the vice-presidential chair.]

MAN rarely has a fixed character, till he has descended to the grave: yet there are some who, from the uniform deportment of their lives—the manly dignity with which they support their sentiments, and the very action which they are called on to perform, seem to set this rule of reason and nature at defiance.

Amongst those George Clinton is eminently conspicuous. At this time, when the world is convulsed to its centre—when the American fabric totters to its base, when aspiring ambition wills its self-importance, when mistaken and ill judged distinctions are drawn relative to the interests of the different parts of the nation, when efforts are made to return to the rule of federalism, both potent and alarming; and when the true and only question appears to be whether we shall remain an happy, or become a divided and distracted people, it may not be useless to speak of this illustrious character.

In speaking of him, it is not meant [illegible] rate [illegible]

and became a member of the colonial legislature; where he ever displayed a love of liberty, an inflexible attachment to the rights of his country, and that undaunted firmness and integrity, without which *this nation never would have been free*; and which has ever formed the most brilliant though by no means the most useful trait of his character.

In this situation he remained, contending against the doctrine of British supremacy; and with great strength of argument and force of popularity, supporting the rights of America, till the crisis arrived when, in 1775, he was returned a member of that patriotic congress, who laid the foundation of our independence.

While in that venerable body, which is never to be forgotten and can never be sufficiently admired, it may be said of him with truth, that "*he strengthened the feeble knees, and the hands that hung down.*"

In 1775, he was appointed brigadier general of the troops of his native state, and in the same year received from congress an appointment of the same rank in the national service, which he held during the war.

In 1777, he was appointed by congress to command the posts of the Highlands, a most important and arduous duty. The design of the enemy was, to separate New England from the rest of the nation, and by preventing the succor of the east, to lay waste the middle and southern country. Had this plan been carried into effect, American liberty would probably have expired in its cradle.

It was then that his vast and comprehensive genius viewed in its true light the magnitude of the evil contemplated: and he roused to a degree of energy unknown and unexpected.——It was then that Burgoyne was, with the best appointed army ever seen in America, attempting to force his way to Albany, and Howe endeavoring to effect a connexion with him at that important place.

The crisis was all-important and awful—Clinton by being elected governor, had just become the father of that people—the only alternative left him, was, to preserve those committed to his care, or at their sacrifice, to prevent this junction and save the nation.

He did not hesitate—in an instant he resolved, [illegible] resolutions were as firm as the decrees of [illegible] determined at all hazards to save the [illegible]

[illegible] Howe attempted to ascend [illegible] height and angle as- [illegible]

in New York. The untarnished hero mingled with the mob, to prevent excess and allay the passions of the multitude. Tender of the lives of a misguided populace, for two days he submitted himself to this all important service, and prevented the subversion of private as well as public rights, and the destruction of private property. Perceiving that the passions of the multitude were not to be allayed, the tenderness of a father yielded to the duties of a magistrate; and those who by his remonstrance he could not soften, by his energy and power he instantly subdued.

In 1786, a rebellion which threatened a revolution, broke out in Massachusetts—the rebels were discomfited, and in large bodies fled to Lebanon, New York; a place distant 150 miles from the city which was then the seat of government, and where then was governor Clinton. Of this event he was informed; not foreseeing the evil, the legislature (which was then in session) had not provided for the emergency, and the executive was without power—yet so great was the confidence of the legislature, and so powerful his energy, than in less than three days he appeared on the spot with two regiments of troops and a competent court of justice and all proper officers and necessary characters attendant: and in less than twelve hours the rebel army was dispersed, the faulty magistrates dismissed, and the offenders brought to punishment.

When he assumed the reins of government in New York, the state was infested with many potent tories.——Few, if not he alone, were brave enough to assume the responsibility: the state had but a spare and meagre population on the North river, with some trifling settlements on the Mohawk. It ranked below the mediocrity, while it may now justly rank among the first states in the union. In this situation he undertook to discharge the duties of the Executive, and it may justly in a great measure be attributed to the bold, persevering, liberal and dignified policy of this enlightened and able statesman, that this state has risen to so much importance.

To him it was owing, that in the revolution, the tory party did not prevail in New York.

It was his noble and dignified policy that furnished the hardy yeomanry of the east, not only with farms on a ten years credit, but a money capital to bring them to a state of cultivation. An act [illegible] sys- [illegible] integrity, is does equal honor to his head and [illegible] these agents. It

It was he who devised the [illegible] the judge who, delud- have placed the citizens the life of an innocent man, to [illegible] with his own; were he to replace, with his own fortune, that which his judgment has taken from another, under the beguilement of false deductions; were the executive, in the vast mass of concerns of first magnitude, which he must direct, to place his whole fortune on the hazard of every opinion; were the members of the legislature to make good from their private substance every law productive of public or private injury; in short were every man engaged in rendering service to the public bound in his body and goods to indemnification for all his errors, we must commit our public affairs to the paupers of the nation, to the sweepings of hospitals and poor-houses, who having nothing to lose, would have nothing to risk. The wise know their weakness too well to assume infallibility—and he who knows most, knows best how little he knows.

The vine and the fig tree must withdraw, and the briar and bramble assume their places. But this is not the spirit of our law. It expects not impossibilities. It has consecrated the principle that it's pire without an effort on his part. He loved retirement—but he loved his country more.

Those called federalists, contended for rules and maxims of civil government believed by the republicans, among whom is governor Clinton, to be dangerous to civil liberty—at the head of the former was president Adams, who from a series of public service, had justly acquired a high character. At the head of the latter was the illustrious Jefferson, whose name is the watch word of liberty, and whose memory will be dear to every lover of America.

It was impossible for the great father of New York to remain an idle spectator of these contests; the republican party wanted his aid; his country, which has always been dearer to him than every thing else, demanded his services, and he listened to her voice.

It was the wish of the republicans to place him by the side of Jefferson; and accordingly a deputation was sent to him at New-York. He highly prized the honors of his country, but believing that in a humble station he could there render her more important services, than in one lofty and elevated; with that dignity and love of country which has governed all his actions, he generously declined the offer.

The republican candidates were selected. It was known that they could not succeed without the aid of the state of New York—the republicans of New York could not succeed without success to the republican ticket in the city—and that ticket could not succeed without the name and influence of George Clinton. Of course the elevation of Thomas Jefferson, which every republican so ardently desired, and which has proved so eminently useful, could not take place, unless the patriotic Clinton who had refused the vice-presidency, would accept of the station of a representative in the state legislature

Again the patriot did not hesitate—he sacrificed his domestic quiet to the sense of duty, and the wishes of his country. He became a member of the legislature—with him were carried the other members of the ticket, and Thomas Jefferson was made president.

When he entered the threshold of the legislature, he fo[illegible]ary [illegible] *in his absence* federal principles had ruption which [illegible] influence in the state govern- through five successive sessions, to be deaf to the doleful Jeremiads of the plaintiff on his removal *from his estate* at New Orleans? Have all these opinions then been honest, and mine alone malicious and corrupt? Or has there been a general combination of all the public functionaries, Spanish, French and American, to oppress Mr. Livingston? No. They have done their duties, and his declaration is a libel on all these functionaries. His course indeed has discovered [Opinions LXXIV.] that we should have had legal inquests taken, writs of inquiry formed, prosecutions for penalties, with all the &c. of the law. That is, that we should be playing push-pin with judges and lawyers, while Livingston was working double tides to drown the city. If a functionary of the highest trust, acting under every sanction which the constitution has provided for his aid and guide, and with the approbation, expressed or implied of its highest councils, still act on his own peril, the honors and offices of his country would be but snares to ruin him. It is not for me to enquire into the motives of the plaintiff in the action. I know that his understanding is of an order much too high to let him believe that he is to recover the value of the batture from me. To what indirect object he may squint with one eye, while the other

has not impaired his intellect. He is now, what he was in the revolution, an ardent friend to liberty, attached to the rights of the American people in all their various classifications: quick to perceive—prompt to execute—devoted only to his country's good—invariable and inflexible.

His fame will be immortal: posterity will wreathe the laurel to his brow. May the present generation have wisdom enough to appreciate his eminent services.

EPAMINONDAS.

Biographical Notice.

The subscriber has it in contemplation to write the life of the late venerable GEORGE CLINTON.—He believes, that among the worthies of United America, and especially among that class of them whose genius and whose valour contributed to her emancipation, and the establishment of her present civil and political institutions, few if any have better deserved the first place in the affections of their country, or a more elevated niche in the Temple of Fame, than the late vice president: And he feels earnestly solicitous of contributing to hand down to posterity, the memory of a man whose life was devoted to their service, as well as to that of the present age.

Sensible of the difficulties under which he will labor, and well aware of the delicacy, importance and responsibility of the task, he will approach it with great diffidence, if not with trembling anxiety—but with the purest and firmest intention to make truth the guide, and public utility the object of his work.

He has, from an invaluable friend, the promise of many important documents, illustrative not only of the life of his HERO, but of the history of his time: And there are doubtless many others, especially in this state, who have it in their power to oblige the subscriber, and at the same time perform a public duty, by furnishing him with ANECDOTES, PRIVATE and PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE, and various OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, such as are essential to the success of his undertaking. From all those, therefore, who may have it in their power thus to contribute, he takes the liberty of soliciting communications, assuring them, that for the least favor the most appropriate and suitable acknowledgment shall be made.

Those editors, particularly in this state, who may have the goodness to give this notice a place in their columns, will confer an obligation which the subscriber will cheerfully reciprocate whenever an opportunity shall occur.

S. SOUTHWICK.

Albany, June 15, 1812.

John Adams.

The following extract of a letter from the venerable patriot, the late president of the United States, Mr. ADAMS, to Elkanah Watson, Esq. of Pittsfield, is deserving the respectful consideration of every dispassionate American.

"*Quincy, July* 6, 1812.

"DEAR SIR,—I have received the favor of your letter of the 28th of last month, which has revived the recollection of our former acquaintance in France, England and Holland, as well as in several parts of our own country.

"I think with you, that it is the duty of every considerate man to support the national authorities, in whose hands, soever, they may be:—though I will not say whatever their measures may be.

"To your allusion to the war, I have nothing to say but that it is with surprize that I hear it pronounced, not only by news papers, but by persons in authority, ecclesiastical and civil, and political and military, that it is an unjust and unnecessary war: that the declaration of it was altogether unexpected, &c.

"How it is possible that a rational, a social, or a mortal creature can say that the war is *unjust*, is to me utterly incomprehensible.

"How it can be said to be unnecessary is very mysterious. I have thought it both just and necessary for five or six years.

"How it can be said to be unexpected is another wonder. I have expected it more than five and twenty years, and have had great reason to be thankful that it has been postponed so long. I saw such a spirit in the British Islands, when I resided in France, in Holland, and in England itself, that I expected another war much sooner than it has happened. I was so impressed with the idea, that I expressed to lord Lansdowne, (formerly lord Shelburne) an apprehension that his lordship would live long enough to be obliged to make, and that I should live long enough to see another peace made between Great Britain and the United States of America. His lordship did not live long enough to make the peace, and I shall not probably live to see it; but I have lived to see the war that must be followed by a peace, if the war is not eternal.

"Our Agricultural societies may not be so much regarded, but the great interest of agriculture will not be diminished by the war. Manufactures will be promoted.

"The minister at St. Petersburg will be informed of your opinion of the utility of some bushels of Siberian wheat, not kiln dried."

British America.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, *Thursday*, 16*th July*, 1812.

This day at two o'clock, his excellency the governor in cheif opened the session with the following SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen of the legislative council, and*
Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

"I meet you in provincial parliament at a time when we are called upon by every principle of duty, and every consideration of interest, to exert our united efforts in support of his majesty's rights, and for the defence of this important portion of his dominions.

"It is deeply to be regretted, that the determined hostile disposition of the American government has frustrated the earnest endeavors of his majesty, for the preservation of amity with the United States, and that it has finally manifested itself in a declaration of war, notwithstanding the convincing proofs so repeatedly afforded by his majesty, of the justice of his cause, of the moderation of his pretensions, and of his sincere desire for a continuance of peace.

"To meet this unexpected event, I rely, with the fullest confidence, upon the spirit of his majesty's subjects in this province, upon their attachment to, and zeal for the religion of their forefathers, their loyalty to the true interests of their country; and as I feel satisfied that they are neither to be intimidated by the threats nor deluded by the insidious offers of the enemy, I shall depend implicitly, under

Divine Providence, upon their best exertions, aided by the courage and loyalty of the militia and by the valor skill and discipline of his majesty's regular forces, for repelling every hostile attempt that may be made upon this colony.

"*Gentlemen of the house of assembly,*

"I observe with concern that the necessary establishments of the militia forces, together with various services and operations of the approaching campaign will be attended with considerable expence; but I rely on your wisdom and public spirit for such supplies as the circumstances and exigencies of our affairs may be found to require: and I take this opportunity to assure you that they shall be faithfully applied.

"*Gentlemen of the legislative council, and Gentlemen of the house of assembly,*

"It will afford me the greatest satisfaction, if in the execution of the duties to which I am called by the important stations in which his majesty has been graciously pleased to place me, I should be instrumental in the defence of the country, and in the maintainance of the rights, the happiness, and prosperity of his majesty's subjects in this part of the empire. It gives me sincere pleasure to assure you that the good conduct and increasing discipline which I have lately witnessed in the incorporated battalions of militia, encourage the expectation that they will materially contribute to this important object. Feeling persuaded that I can rely upon your assistance and co-operation in whatever measures may be deemed necessary for the public safety and welfare, and trusting that they will be decisive in character and prompt in execution, I look forward with confidence to a happy issue of the new contest in which we are engaged.

Account of the late Riots.

In our last number we promised a full and impartial account of the late distressing riots in this city. We have been relieved from the performance of the unpleasant task we assigned ourselves, by the following statement drawn up in pursuance of a communication of the Mayor to the City Council. We have simply annexed to the official report and its accompanying documents, the two articles from the *Federal Republican* of Saturday the 20th of June, and Monday the 29th of July, which are supposed to have excited the popular feeling, as matters of curiosity.

BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL.

(EXTRA SESSION.)

Gentlemen of the city council,

The late unhappy occurrences by which the peace and harmony of our city have been destroyed, have excited the attention of every citizen, and at a meeting which took place of a number of very respectable citizens, it was determined that general Stricker, John Montgomery, Samuel Sterett, doctor J. C. White, Lemuel Taylor and Wm. Gwynn, Esqrs. in conjunction with myself, should investigate the business and endeavor to bring it to the public view in its true colours. After mature deliberation, those gentlemen resolved to recommend to me the calling of the council, as from the mode of their appointment, they could not consider themselves authorised to prepare and publish any statement on the subject. The honor, the interest, and future prosperity of Baltimore require a candid, impartial and minute investigation of the business—and as guardians of the public welfare, it appears to me to be expected from you to direct the mode and nature of the enquiry, and to afford it the sanction of the highest constituted authority of the city.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

Baltimore, 3d August, 1812.

The joint committee to whom the mayor's communication was referred—beg leave to report,

That it appears to your committee to be the most effectual mode of accomplishing the objects contemplated by the communication, that a joint committee of the city council, composed of the president and three members of each branch, be formed, to enquire into the causes of the late commotion in the city and the extent of the same, and make report thereof to the mayor, for publication; and that said committee be authorised to request the aid in the discharge of the above duty, of thirteen other citizens, to proceed without delay in the above examination and report.

First Branch.
JAMES CAREY,
WILLIAM STEUART,
THOMAS KELL,
Second Branch.
JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE,
WILLIAM McDONALD,
HENRY PAYSON.

The above report concurred in by both branches, and the president of both branches, with the above named gentlemen, appointed a committee for the purpose mentioned in said report.

Test,
S. H. MOORE, cl'k.
1st branch city council.
THO'S ROGERS, cl'k.
2d branch.

In the first branch of the City Council, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the news-papers of the city. By order.

S. H. MOORE, *clerk.*

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, concurred in, and ordered to be printed in all the news-papers of the city. By order.

THOS. ROGERS, *clerk.*

To Edward Johnson, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

The joint committee of the two branches of the city council, appointed to enquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow citizens; ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duty assigned them, in pursuance thereof *report*, That on Saturday the 20th of June, a publication appeared in the newspaper entitled the "Federal Republican," printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city—that on the Monday following, the printing office occupied by the editors of that paper was pulled down, and their press destroyed. This commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the criminal court, until Sunday the 26th of July: in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the editors, with several of his friends from other counties, and one from another state, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants, (or known only to a very few of them) and took possession of a brick house in Charles-street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. Wagner, his part-

ner. The committee further report, that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the mayor which are subjoined to this report, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, and of arming for the defence of the house from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous, in the country, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service—That having so taken possesion of the house, they fortified it strongly, and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it:—that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the mayor, people, and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated through the city—In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. Hanson, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations for defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day, many other persons of the city went to the house, and some remained there associated with those within: Towards evening many boys had collected in the street, opposite the house, and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighboring magistrate endeavored to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets and other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house, the boys then returned, recommenced their noise, accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and began throwing stones at the windows; at this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connection with, or controul over the boys; about this period a person on the footway endeavoring to persuade the boys from their mischief was severely wounded in the foot, by something weighty thrown from the house; the boys were repeatedly told, from the persons within, to go away and not molest them, that they were armed, and would defend themselves; the boys still continuing to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged as it is supposed with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them; the assemblage of people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the threats and throwing of stones at the house, became more general and violent, the sashes of the lower windows were broken and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve guns were then fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded, some dangerously;* about this period application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief; whilst the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the General, issued in compliance with a requisition from the legal authority, frequent firing took place from the house, and three guns were fired at it; some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house which killed a doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house, this circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon after brought a field piece in front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens were restrained from firing upon the house, under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority; the military soon after appeared and placing themselves in front of the house no further injury occurred, a negociation took place with those within the house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort used by the mayor and the the general to ensure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about seven o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to jail and committed for further examination; they were Alexander C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, James M. Lingan, William Schrœder, John Thompson, William B. Bend, Otho Spriggs, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgour, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Gwinn, David Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, William Gaither, Jacob Schley, Mark C. Pringle, Daniel Murray, and Richard S. Crabb. After the removal of the persons the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.

The committee further report, that during the course of the day the mayor applied to the sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the jail which he promised to do, and about one o'clock application was made by the mayor and other justices, to the brigadier general to call out the military to preserve the peace and quiet of the state. Orders were issued calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and places. The mayor, the general, and many citizens repaired to the jail early in the afternoon, at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom were peaceable and orderly citizens; those of a different temper of mind upon being remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others and to be appeased with the assurances given that the party in goal should not be bailed or suffered to escape during the night, it became the prevailing opinion about the prison that no mischief would be attempted that night; in consequence of which and of the insufficiency of the force assembled, the military, by the order of the general, with the approbation of the mayor, were dismissed; and many persons left the prison and went to their homes. Shortly after dark, the number of the disorderly increased, and an intention was manifested of breaking into the jail; the mayor, with the aid of a few persons, succeeded for some time in preventing the prison door from being forced open; they being overpowered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, the mayor was forced away; and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turn-key.† Upon the entry of the assailants, they forced the inner doors and pressed into the room in which the persons above-mentioned were confined.——Here a scene of horror ensued which the committee cannot well describe. The result was, that one of the persons (general Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead.

The committee being (by the authority under which they act) directed to the collection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of none material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limited powers of

* One since deceased.—Ed.

† Not Mr. Green, the regular turn key.—Ed.

the city council do not enable them to impart to the committee the full authority to develope.

ADAM FONERDEN, JAMES CAREY, WM STEUART, THOMAS KELL, } committee of the first branch city council.

JAMES CALHOUN, JOHN C. WHITE, WM McDONALD, HENRY PAYSON, } committee of the 2nd branch city council.

The undersigned being requested thereto, joined the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN,
WM. WILSON,
PETER LITTLE,
W. COOKE,
WM. GWYNN,
THORNDIKE CHASE,
LEMUEL TAYLOR,
ROBT. GILMOR,
S. STERETT,
JOHN MONTGOMERY.

The originals of the following letters, &c. alluded to in the preceding report, remain in the Mayor's office.

Mount Philip—Sunday.

I am somewhat surprised not to have heard from you, my dear friend. The late infamous enormities in Baltimore, and the scandalous submission to the prevalence of an atrocious, damnable mob, have filled me with equal indignation and astonishment. We have heard here no explanation of the circumstance, but what poor Hewes has at last ventured to state. What, I ask you, is to be done? Unless the people are immediately roused, and the federalists are immediately rallied, all opposition to the ruling policy will be unnerved, and the influence of these satanic outrages in Baltimore, will spread throughout the state. As yet I think and trust that our friends here feel, and would act as they ought to do. What I feel myself you may see in yesterday's Herald, under the signature of Leonidas. If it is deemed a suitable appeal, I wish those editors whom you know to republish it, or to publish some things themselves to manifest proper feelings of indignant decision and sympathy. It is a most awful and fearful consideration. If the press can be thus prostrated and silenced, we are further gone in the road to perdition than I thought possible. I have been for some time withdrawn from active politics, and disused to write or harangue. But any thing in that way of exertion that I can do, shall be done; in short, any thing but being a candidate, or what is the same thing, deserting my family.

Had you not better shew yourself in this neighborhood, as soon as you can. I think it, on your account, a highly advantageous moment to confirm and strengthen the favorable impression already made; and for the sake of the common good, it may be adviseable to confer with our friends in this quarter, who are resolute and enthusiastic.

Let me, at all events, hear from you without delay.

I am, zealously and truly, yours.

J. H. THOMAS.

ALEX. CONTEE HANSON, Esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.
(Post mark—"Frederick-Town, 28th June.)

Wednesday Evening.

I am accidentally in town. I have not written to you, because I hoped in a few days that I should talk with you. But your letter has infused a chill of extacy into the recesses of my heart. I had received one from Harper—it was not such a one as I hoped for—although he is himself every thing that I could wish. But his letter was rather a damper—it stated that you had given up Baltimore for the present and were to recommence at George town.

God bless you, my dear noble fellow.

Yours most truly,

J. H. THOMAS.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.

Post-mark—"Frederick-Town, Md. 15th July."

Mount Philip, 20th July.

MY DEAR FRIEND—The reason why I have not written you a line by every mail, will appear from the distressing circumstances of our situation, as I shall state it to you. I do not believe you need give yourself any uneasiness about the disclosure of the plan, what Heath heard I apprehend, was rather conjectural than any thing else, certain it is no communication has proceeded from me to that lady, or any one else by which the matter could be known. But divers rumors have prevailed here on the subject. It has been said that the re establishment of the press was relinquished altogether, then it is said that you are to re-commence in George Town only, and have issued a prospectus to that effect. The other day, I heard from Shaw that some body from Baltimore had said, that the paper would be renewed there.—But I believe the general idea was, and so was the tenor of Harper's letter to me, that Baltimore would be altogether abandoned. Yesterday, however, it was stated as coming I believe in a letter from Dr. Alexander to my father, that the foreman of the office had said that the paper would re-appear before the first of August.

It is probable the lady alluded to having heard some of these reports, connected with Col. Lynn's declarations, who talked freely and boldly to every body he met with, she has imagined the rest. But at present, I hear nothing said as to your particular views, the public curiosity being for the time absorbed in the fate of our little squadron, and the public interest here being at this moment, much engaged in the in-gathering of harvest. The moment I received your letter last week, I wrote a note to Col. Lynn, enclosed to his brother at Cumberland, whom I desired to forward it by express. Whether considered as pledged to go with you or not, I should consider it a duty to offer, and if I knew my own heart it would afford it the liveliest gratification. I am sure you know me too well to imagine that I am feigning excuses; but I will state the circumstances by which I am precluded, and I think I might leave it to Lingan, Anderson, Lynn, Heath and yourself, as the most honorable court martial that any man could wish for, to decide not simply whether I am excusable for not going, but whether I should not be inexcusable for attempting to go at this moment. * * * * *

The mere parade of going down, unless to remain with you for real service, would be idle, and might be embarrassing—and it is likely, if I could set off, I should soon be recalled by an alarm the most serious and hazardous. You will recollect to have heard, that last summer an accident had nearly deprived me of my wife.

There will be some difficulty in fixing the day for the Liberty meeting so as to suit us. I shall be gone to Virginia in a few days, and the week after next will be court. You will be at Baltimore, of course, all next week. Captain Campbell, I understand, as he told me he would the other day, was to go to Liberty, I believe, on Saturday last, to make arrangements. I have not heard from him. But he is ardent and we entirely accord in the expediency of the thing. From a particular quarter, which you will immediately guess, I apprehend lukewarmness and indifference. However, whenever the day is appointed, I shall act independently if necessary, and you shall be informed of the time—so that under any circumstances we must make a violent effort to be there. I want to shew you a prompt, sensible letter I have received from Mr. Stoddert, as to the feasibility and necessity of electing John Marshal as the next president. Another letter from our friend Alexander hopes that you will avoid unnecessary personal abuse in the newspaper, and desires me to second this advice to you. Upon which, sir, all I have to say is, that as to what is so much decried as abuse, you must be the best and only judge yourself as to what is necessary or unnecessary.

Remember me affectionately to your wife and children—Mary desires her love to them.

Most truly and affectionately yours,

J. H. THOMAS.

P. S.—Write me a particular detail of all your operations. Tell our excellent friends, Lingan and Anderson, that upon reflection it was deemed best to wait the answer from Baltimore, before publishing our letter; and the answer from Harper, with other considerations which I will state to them, determined me not to offer it for publication. I am not certain that Thomson would dare print it, notwithstanding what he was induced to insert a few weeks ago. I learn from others, (having no communication with him myself,) and indeed I learn from his paper, that he has given up to his own apprehensions, or the influence of certain moderès. Until the Fed. Rep. revives, we have no press in Maryland. God grant it a speedy, permanent and honorable resurrection.

Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq.
Rockville, Montgomery.

Cumberland, July 19th, 1812.

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 15th inst. under cover to my brother, was delivered by him to me, on my arrival here last evening. I am sorry, sincerely so, that I was not apprised of Mr. Hanson's plan of taking possession of a house in Baltimore, in order to re establish the Federal Republican again, at so short a day as on Monday week, that is, tomorrow week. I am now from home since Thursday morning, and cannot possibly reach there again until to morrow night, on account of business that is too urgent to neglect. I also feel much indisposed on account of a cold and head-ache. But rest assured I will hurry home with all possible speed, and if it is possible I will join those gallant spirits, going on the noble enterprise; perhaps the most so since our revolutionary war. Time hardly ever was more precious with me. I have at this time several contracts respecting cattle on hand, that must be complied with; some of them nearly one hundred miles beyond me: and I yesterday received $2000 here, for the purpose of making the necessary payments next week, or I shall, perhaps, lose my credit and the cattle in the bargain. But it may be possible for me to get some one to do the business for me. The most difficult part is the cattle I have not seen and valued; and who to get that is a competent judge, I cannot as yet think of. My friend, you now see some of the difficulties under which I labor;—more, and of a very serious nature, I could detail, but it is unnecessary. I repeat, that if it is possible I will with heart and soul join the band; nothing in this world, at present, would afford me more real pleasure than to assist in the noble undertaking. Secrecy and great caution will be necessary until the party are actually in possession of the house.—In the first place, there ought (according to the size of the house) to be a full quantity of gallant men to defend it at every door, window, &c. muskets with the bayonets, and a plenty of good pistols, with a large store of ammunition. Let there be a plenty of buckshot provided for close work, and when they reach closer still, (which will never be, I believe, but it is always best to be well prepared) I would advise that a store of tomahawks or hatchets, with dirks for every man, be provided. If we are thus prepared, and they can neither fire the house or starve us out, the garrison will never be under the necessity of a surrender. I have thus thrown my ideas together in great haste; should they do no good, they will not injure. Too much caution cannot be made use of. I repeat again, if it is possible I will be with you in time; but should it not be in my power, I hope I shall stand excused. I hope there will be no want of young soldiers, and those commanded by such men as Lingan and Anderson cannot fail of success.

In haste, I am yours sincerely,

JOHN LYNN.

P. S.—Lathing hatchets would be a good substitute for tomahawks, if they cannot be had.

JOHN HANSON THOMAS, Esq.
FrederickTown.

Friday evening.

DEAR HANSON—The enclosed letter from Col. Lynn was brought to me last evening. Notwithstanding what I wrote to you by the last mail, I had still entertained a faint hope, which I would not express, that I might be able to join you, or meet the party on the road to Baltimore. * * *

Baer and others have named the very day for its execution. When the scheme was first mentioned to me, I stated my objections to it, I believe to you, as well as to others. The very same reasons which I urged against it to Crabb and Kilgour, on last Sunday, my brother has urged to me here, enforced with others, which upon the whole, I have thought irresistible. I presume none have entered into this plan, supposing for a moment, that there could be any danger after the battle was over; but upon conversing with my brother, he seems clearly of opinion, that to fire upon the assailants before other means of putting them out of the house, have been used, would be unlawful, and subject us to the punishment of manslaughter. Thus in protecting the laws we should be violating them. To wait until the mob have entered, would not do; because then, numbers would overpower us. nor do I consider this a part of our plan as developed to me; besides, with a democratic judge to direct a democratic jury, as to the law, he considers our conviction of murder as far more than probable.

I consider myself to have been engaged to incur risk in the battle only, and nothing beyond this. I consider you to be acting with the same purpose, and therefore hope you will take the advice of Harper, and of those men in whom you most confide. This I ask for your own sake, and of those friends who have not taken the same view of the subject as I have. My opinion is formed upon authorities that I have looked into with my brother, and if such were not my opinion, I would not act contrary to his. Under these circumstances I have concluded not to go on to Baltimore, as I could not act in such a plan. I hope you yourself will take a fuller view of the subject. If the mob should rise to pull down the press in George Town, the mayor or the magistrates may and will be induced to do their duty. We shall then act under the authority of the law, and the feelings of the people will go along with us; but this will seem too much like a plan to provoke an attack, that we may take into our own hands the sword of justice, and you know this the law will not allow

With respect, &c. &c. &c.

Your obedient servant,

A. TANEY.

Frederick-Town, July 24th, 1812.

Frederick Town, July 24, 1812.

SIR—It was my intention to have done myself the pleasure of calling on you a few days since at the Court House, but was deprived by indisposition, I *know* the manner in which you have been treated. If I can be of any service to you at any time you may command me. I will lose my life for you.

OTHO H. W. LUCKETT.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.

Montgomery Court House, Md.

(No date.)

GEORGE-TOWN, Thursday morning.

DEAR SIR,—The day before yesterday I sent you a rough sketch of part of the obervations for the first paper. Having no letter from Allison and none of the apparatus having arrived, I wrote to him to send on the people and come himself. I expect him to-day I had made an arrangement with Rind to print the paper, if we should be reduced to the necessity of resorting to any other office than our own. But last evening he communicated his retraction of the accommodation, assigning as a reason, that the post-master, in whose buildings the office is kept, was fearful it might injure him at the palace. I suppose the true reason to be, that as Rind is a very timid man and holds the situation of a clerk in the bank of Columbia, he is afraid of meeting the displeasure of John Mason. Still he offers every facility by using his types and hands and loaning a press, to be taken down and used elsewhere. From all I can learn a wonderful apathy prevails among the federalists respecting the Federal Republican, and some have contracted an aversion to its publication, lest they may be involved in inconvenience or broils. This is a state of things radically different from what was impressed on me ever before. I am, however, flattered that this repugnance is no more than a species of delicacy which will yield as soon as the paper is set agoing. We shall soon reduce this to the test of experience. Under present circumstances it is not probable that we shall be able to publish on Monday; and until I see Allison it is impossible for me to approximate the time. It is reduced to a certainty, that without our own office, we cannot get afloat This is so important to your arrangement, that I have sent the letter by express, to apprize you of it before you left town for Ellicott's, and also to request your assistance in obtaining from Mr. Gaither a lease of the house at the corner next to Crawford's and which was the property of the late col. Gaither, by whom it was purchased from Gov. Lee. Should we not be able to get it, it is doubtful whether we could suit ourselves in the town. Some places, hitherto expected to be obtained, would not answer our purpose, and others we could not procure. So much idle conversation has been had respecting the power and the inclination of the navy yard to imitate the example of Baltimore, and the injury the establishment of the paper will occasion to the interests of the town, that we could not have a choice of houses which are to be let. Harry Gaither's uncle has the right to lease the house I allude to, and Harry himself can do in it as he likes best. It is proposed to lease from him the whole except the lower story, which is occupied as a grocery store. We ought to pay him $150 per annum, which is all that it is worth, but rather than be disappointed we might go as high as $200. It never has had a tenant, except that in the gambling season it is occupied for a few weeks by blacklegs and whores. To enable us to get the paper out as soon as possible, I could wish to have Mr. Gaither's written permission to enter it some time to-morrow. An united Irishman is the grocer who lives below; but though the upper part has no connection by passages with his rooms, I am apprehensive that he and the Riggs' will intrigue to keep us out. You will therefore be prompt in your application, and obtain for me an indisputable authority to warrant my entry into it. I have received a letter that says the hosts of the mob are chop-fallen, and that the mayor himself has been presented by the grand jury. Should this prove true, it evinces a determination in them, which must have been produced by a fear, that the interests of the city were ruined or only to be retrieved by a resolute and indiscriminate prosecution of all offenders. Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

J. WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.

GEORGE-TOWN, 23 July, 1812.

DEAR SIR,—With the assistance of colonel Marbury, I have surmounted all the difficulties mentioned in my letter by the express. You may therefore count on receiving the paper at my house in Baltimore on Monday morning, and go on with your arrangements accordingly. Marbury says that the

croaking is confined to democrats and a few federalists who by means of jobs and dependence upon the executive, are laboring in the promotion of its views. In him we shall have a valuable and steady supporter in all our undertakings. I am sorry he had not been in town before. I hear nothing from Allison in answer to my letter, from which I conclude that he is on his way by water, with the rest.

Yours very truly,
J. WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.

(The assignment of the lease is on the other side.)

By these presents I assign and let over to A. C. Hanson, Esq. in consideration of one dollar, to me in hand paid, all my right, title, and interest, of, in and to the dwelling house in south Charles street, which I leased from Mrs. White, in Baltimore, with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances,

Witness my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of July, 1812.

J. WAGNER. L. S.

Witness, BEN. B. MACKALL.

George-town, 25th July, 1812.

DEAR SIR—The bearer carries you the paper which he will deliver you by day break. God send you success and glory in case of an attack.

Yours very sincerely,
J. WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.
No. 45, South Charles-st. Baltimore.

Alexandria, July 20th—12.‡

DEAR SIR—The short distance between the place of your asylum and this town, invites me, my mind always anxious to meet you (especially since the late disgraceful, and, to you, destructive scene in Baltimore) to mount my horse for Montgomery, but circumstances interfere which frustrate my wishes.

Besides as soon as I hear from Richmond, expected every day, I must go to Baltimore, where I ought to have been on the 16th, but where I cannot go until I am prepared.

You mean to return and re-establish your press: this decision, I presume, comports with your interest and is called for by due respect to yourself, to your friends and to your country. Mobs are justly styled "*sore*" political by acrimonious Tom, when his pen was directed by truth, and not by ambition. They must not be allowed to take root in our land, or soon will our tall trees be abrupted from their foundation.

It is possible, I fear probable, that your return to Baltimore will be followed by a repetition of the past—this cannot but occur to your own mind, and must produce a determination to resist to the last.

Vain is such determination unless accompanied by preparation to defend yourself.

Select a house for your business capable of defence—place your family under the same roof, and collect a few resolute friends, some of whom shall always be in the house throughout the day and all throughout the night.

Put in the most retired room in the upper story cartridge made of the best powder, with ball and swan shot—these with a number of spare flints chosen with care, reserve for the hour of trial, if that hour should come. Prepare also cartridges with small shot to apply wherever it can be done without encouraging the mob by their experience of their innocence—collect a ton or two of large stones in your cellar, placing some of them close to the windows over the outer doors of the house, to be rolled down on the assailants when forced forward through the pressure of those behind—water and biscuit be sure to have in abundance.

Appropriate to every story a proportion of your friends, assigning to each story a leader—let them not be crowded, or you not only unnecessarily risk their lives but you injure your ability to defend—in a safe upper hold all the supernumeraries in leisure arranging to them the supply of cartridges, flints and muskets, as accident may render necessary.

Appoint a chief to direct the whole, and inculcate not only profound silence throughout the house, but let every order be given in a low voice, this compels your own men to be silent and attentive and withholds from the assailant knowledge useful to him.

The defenders of the house must be posted on each side of every window, all of which except in the lower story must be hoisted to prevent wounds from the shivering of the glass by the balls—those below ought also to be opened if the ground admits it.

In case of forcing the outer doors and entering the lower story, be ready with chairs, tables and bedsteads to stop the staircase, which defend.

Should the iniquity of the mob render it proper for you to adopt my advice, remember that you ought not to provoke their action, that you ought to require in time the aid of the civil authority, and that you having began defence, must never even think of concession—Die or conquer.

A. C. HANSON, ESQ.
Rockville, Montgomery county, Md.

COPY OF ORDERS.

As the mob will be always on the alert, a correspondent activity is expected from those who have united to resist its depredations. A slate with the names of all the defenders of the house will be placed in the front room, second story; and whoever wishes to leave the house, must rub out his name and replace it whenever he returns, but no person is to consider himself entitled to the liberty of departing, if there are fewer than ten names on the slate.

The gentlemen who pass to and fro during the day, are expected to bring in all the information they can obtain. At six every evening, the roll will be called and no person will be permitted to absent himself after that hour.

BY THE
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a disposition has unhappily manifested itself on the part of some of our misguided citizens to disturb the peace of our city, by a disregard of, and open opposition to its laws; and, whereas, it is believed that the promoters of this disorderly conduct are so few in number, that if not countenanced by the appearance of others who are in fact only spectators, they would desist from such misconduct—Now, therefore, I am induced to issue this my *PROCLAMATION*, calling upon all peaceable well disposed citizens, who are not in the employ of the civil or military authorities, to remain within their respective houses after the hour of eight o'clock in each evening, during the present state of the public mind; and particularly to retain at home all their apprentices, servants and children. In doing so, they will consult their own safety, as well as contribute to the preservation of peace; for, as effici-

‡This letter has no signature, but it is supposed to have been written by Gen. Lee.

ent means are adopted to disperse all assemblages of the people, and summarily to punish the riotous and ill disposed—those who are in the streets only as spectators, will subject themselves to the danger of suffering with the guilty.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

August 5, 1812.

The Mayor and City Council to the people of Baltimore.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—We feel ourselves bound to address you on the subject of the late unhappy disturbances.—These are briefly detailed in the report which has been made out by a committee of our own body, assisted by ten other respectable citizens of all political parties, and unanimously concurred in. It is entitled to your confidence. Can you read it without the most awful sensations? Can you look back without horror upon the fatal events of the 27th and 28th of July?

The authors of those events, the actors in those scenes, which have insulted the dignity, sported with the happiness, subverted the peace, and disgraced the character of our city, will be brought to justice.

Citizens of Baltimore,—public tranquillity is again restored; and we exhort you to maintain it. Let no man's curiosity carry him to a tumultuous meeting, lest the innocent may be confounded with the guilty!

If such meeting should unfortunately occur, we entreat all good men to remain quiet at home, unless called upon to support the civil authority.

The laws must and shall rule. Measures have been adopted to suppress every species of disorder. And at a concerted signal thousands will rush forth to maintain the majesty of the law.—Civil and political liberty can only be maintained by an obedience to the laws, and respect of the civil authority.

ADAM FONERDEN, *President of the first branch of the city council.*
JAMES CALHOUN, *President of the 2nd branch of the city council.*

August 7th, approved,
EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

ADDENDA.

From the Federal Republican.—June 20.

"*Thou hast done a deed, whereat valor will weep.*"

Without funds, without taxes, without an army, navy, or adequate fortifications—with one hundred and fifty millions of our property in the hands of the declared enemy, without any of his in our power, and with a vast commerce afloat, our rulers have promulged a war, against the clear and decided sentiments of a vast majority of the nation. As the consequences will be soon felt, there is no need of pointing them out to the few, who have not sagacity enough to apprehend them. Instead of employing our pen in this dreadful detail, we think it more apposite to delineate the course we are determined to pursue, as long as the war shall last. We mean to represent, in as strong colors as we are capable, that it is unnecessary, inexpedient, and entered into from a partial, personal, and as we believe, motives bearing upon their front marks of undisguised foreign influence, which cannot be mistaken. We mean to use every constitutional argument and every legal means to render as odious and suspicious to the American people, as they deserve to be, the patrons and contrivers of this highly impolitic and destructive war, in the fullest persuasion that we shall be supported and ultimately applauded by nine-tenths of our countrymen, and that our silence would be treason to them. We detest and abhor the endeavors of faction to create civil contest through the pretext of a foreign war, it has rashly and premeditately commenced, and we shall be ready cheerfully to hazard every thing most dear to frustrate any thing leading to the prostration of civil rights, and the establishment of a system of terror and proscription announced in the government paper at Washington as the inevitable consequence of the measure now proclaimed. We shall cling to the rights of freemen, both in act and opinion, till we think with the liberties of our country, or sink in them. We shall hereafter as heretofore, unravel every intrigue and imposture, which has beguiled, or may be put forth to circumvent our fellow citizens into the toils of the great earthly enemy of the human race. We are avowedly hostile to the presidency of James Madison, and we never will breath under the dominion, direct or derivative of Bonaparte, let it be acknowledged when it may. Let those who cannot openly adopt this confession, abandon us, and those who can, we shall cherish as friends and patriots, worthy of the name.

From the Federal Republican of Monday, July 27.

"A Mobocracy is usurped by the worst men in the most corrupt times; in a period of violence, by the most violent. It is a Briareus, with a thousand hands, each bearing a dagger—a Cerberus, gaping with ten thousand throats, each parched and thirsting for fresh blood. A mob government, like a West India hurricane, instantly strews the fruitful earth with promiscuous ruins, and turns the sky yellow with pestilence. Men inhale a vapour like the sirocco, and die in the open air for the want of respiration. It is an earthquake that loosens the foundations of society, burying in an hour the accumulated wealth and wisdom of ages. They who, after the calamity, would reconstruct the edifice of the public liberty would scarcely be able to find the model, perhaps not even the ruins." AMES.

Five weeks have elapsed since the suspension of this journal, by the demolition of the office whence it issued in Baltimore.—Most of the overt and prominent circumstances connected with the outrage, have already reached the public ear; but others of deeper interest have been concealed or permitted to remain in obscurity.

To suppose, that any part of our publications, immediately preceding the attack, formed the motive to the destruction, is decidedly erroneous. The fact of such incendiary meditation was communicated to us nearly two months before the crime was perpetrated. A conspiracy against the editors was then known to have been digested. It was positively asserted and reiterated with exultation by certain disorganizing prints, that war would be declared before the 4th of July, and it was distinctly declared, that on that day the office would be demolished, and the proprietors thrown into the fangs of a remorseless rabble. The declaration of war was precipitated by the fatal impatience of administration, operated upon by the haughty threats or seductive artifices of an undisguised enemy and oppressor; and a corresponding anticipation ensued in the plot planned against our lives and property.—Who were the misguided instruments in its execution, the grand jury of Baltimore county have before them the means of ascertaining, but by whom they were secretly wielded, can only be inferred from facts not altogether within the scope of their animadversion. The denunciations fulminated by terrorists on the floor of congress, against opposition to the course of measures which terminated in the great calamity which now spreads a gloom over the nation—the indirect exhortations to convert hostilities with a foreign nation, into domestic war, which teemed from the court paper, and the language held in conversation by many to whom the people have undeservedly confided the high trust which they daily prostitute—all lead to a solution, which has sunk deep into the hearts, and left an indelible conviction upon the minds of many temperate and liberal men. The approbation, significantly enough, bestowed by the same paper after the event happened, further enforces the conclusion, or at least evinces a depravity equal to that which characterised the act itself, and in which are fomented the production of all jacobin revolutionary journals. Nor ought mention to be omitted of the ill concealed private pomp of rejoicing in the higher circles of Washington, when the fancied annihilation of a dreaded opponent was ostentatiously announced, and the total overthrow of order and the civil magistracy was confirmed.—In the presence and hearing of one of the proprietors, a supple adherent of administration in congress, insolently and distinctly justified the conduct of the mob, clearly intimating in the same breath, that British goods would next fall under the fury of the populace, as witnessed during the war for independence.

These are some of the grounds for ascribing the origin of the tumults in Baltimore to an index at the seat of the general government, whence ought to flow the benign blessings of social happiness, of law and order, and to which the public expectation was once directed for the preservation of the people's liberties, for personal security, for protection, for noble examples of lofty feeling and exalted sentiments of disinterested love of country. Who was the actual perpetrator—who gave the *specific intimation* for the destruction of the office and the assassination of the editors, may come to light hereafter. Well-grounded suspicion, however, has not been slow in designating the monster in Baltimore, whose corruption, profligacy and jacobinical heart, were well-suited to place such orders from his superiors in a train of execution. Of his subaltern most prominent in obeying his instructions, it may be enough to say—*turpis alienis mobile lignum*.—while he may be permitted to repose for the present in fancied security. The crimes under whose weight he labors, are beginning to be blazoned, and the latest may prove to be among the earliest expected.

To Judge Scott, though of an opposite political cast to ourselves, we are happy to ascribe an honorable and resolute disposition to perform his duty; but it was unavaiing; because he was unsupported by any other magistrate, or body of citizens. Of the officers residing in Baltimore, of the state and of the corporation, most if not all of whom were present at the burglary, the Mayor is pre-eminently distinguished for the acquiescence with which he has beheld the ruin of property, the repeated nocturnal violations of dwelling houses, the most savage threats against persons guiltless of a crime, the usurped regulation of the port, the prostration of the laws of the state and of the Union——without the smallest exertion to enforce his authority. Upon this subject there can be no delicacy or reserve. We, therefore, lay the enormities which have proceeded in rapid progression and inflicted an incurable wound upon Baltimore, expressly to the charge of the mayor.—This polite officer, whose oath could not have been forgotten, was so little sensible of the dignity of his office, so indifferent to the peace and safety of the community, so regardless of the perma-

nent interests of the city, which he knew must be very materially impaired by a character for tumult, disorder and assassination, which he has suffered to be stamped upon it, that for weeks he permitted the mob to rage unrestrained, as if studious by his connivance to render it, in the eyes of the world, the indisputable arbiter of the city; and when he at last interposed, it was to prevent the threatened demolition of one of the temples of the Almighty! for to such a barbarous and unhallowed height had phrenzy transported the confederates and agents of despots and usurpers—the enemies of liberty, law, order and religion. It has even been publicly alleged against the mayor (and being uncontradicted, we believe it) that he brooked, if he did not court the dishonor of acting as one of a committee appointed by the mob to search for obnoxious individuals, whom they intended to immolate as victims of their rage. Is it suggested that a motive to this condescension was to afford the individual an opportunity to escape? How much more worthy of the chief magistrate of a great city, would it have been, by precautionary preparations, to render the mob harmless, than to be compelled afterwards to act the degrading part alledged against him! If the civil authority was not competent to its own protection and the preservation of peace, then is the police of Baltimore a useless institution, and the lives and liberties of forty thousand souls are at the mercy of a handful of insignificant disorganizers, whose numbers at no period have equalled a hundredth part of the population of the city. The power of this mob is an idle, though an artful plea for those whose bosoms swelled with joy when they saw the continued exposure of the worst acts of a bad administration prevented by the lawless and summary procedure of ruffians headed, by whom? by a paltry French apothecary! Every citizen has a legal right to the mayor's protection, as father and guardian of the city, and if necessary, by force of arms. That protection being denied, society was unhinged, the empire of the laws overthrown, and the inhabitants of Baltimore were degraded to a state of nature—the arm of flesh, the right of the strong were substituted to the law and civil liberty. Where a state is reduced to such a condition of things, they are exposed to the greatest danger, who seek security in submission, and who, in the place of a manly assertion and defence of natural and constitutional rights, join the chorus of canting moderation, and think less of resisting the authors of intestine discord, than how to display address in mollifying their cannibal fury. Lysimachus did not rely for security upon coaxing and patting into tameness and mercy the beast let loose to devour him.

That the governor has taken no steps to check or discountenance the continued disorders in the emporium of the state, must be ascribable to his knowledge of the real authors of the riot, and the political motives by which they were actuated. It was the universal cry, it was the excuse set up by the apologists of the mayor, that the riot was too powerful to be resisted with effect by the civil authority. The laws being prostrated, and the civil magistracy incapable of affording sufficient protection against violence, the laws of the state and the constitution of the United States, expressly provide the means of guaranteeing the security which the local powers may be incompetent to extend to the violate rights of the citizen. But in the place of soliciting this interposition, necessary, if the apology made for the constituted authorities of Baltimore be well founded, it would seem nothing was more remote from the governor's intention; yet his proclamations have frequently announced on other occasions his care to subject petty solitary offences to the animadversion of the law. Though the editors of the Federal Republican were beyond the reach of the mob, their property destroyed and their press silenced, it was still not deemed fitting to restore order either by the arm or exhortation of the executive.

The Maryland bill of rights declares that "the freedom of the press ought to be *invidably preserved*," and denounces "*the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, as absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind*," yet the freedom of the press has been extinguished in Maryland, political opposition was crushed for the season, and so far the impediments arising from party were removed *preparatory to the return of order and tranquility*, calculating on the timidity of federalists, deemed too tame and pusillanimous to maintain their political rights. The editors will not stoop to enquire what degree of liberty of speech and discussion may be enjoyed in a state of war, nor will they degrade themselves or dishonor the virtuous cause they support, by an examination of the rights which a change of foreign relations cannot abridge or impair. Their rights, it is true, were the first to be infringed and trampled on by the self-created sovereigns of Baltimore: but they embraced in their jurisdiction a vast variety of others sufficiently multifarious to afford occasion for the sacrifice of hundreds of lives and the destruction of thousands of property; but we will not be found among the last to consign to merited detestation, the "slavish and absurd doctrine of non-resistance," by the force of our example, as far as it will go.

The people of Maryland, whose substance is the product of the soil, have seen the fiats of the custom house rendered of no avail, and the only remaining markets in Spain, Portugal and our sister states left open for their surplus produce, closed by the arbitrary will of Fell's Point. Was there no sufficient justification in this for the intervention of the governor after so signal an abandonment of their duty by the magistrates and municipal officers of Baltimore, notorious every where? The farmers of Maryland will enquire why this scandalous and outrageous scene excited none of the attention of the executive. If it has been proved by events, that they have placed their lives, their fortunes, their security and happiness under the guardianship of rulers, who fearing or fostering the monstrous combination whose will has *so far* been fate in Baltimore, they know the remedy and will shortly possess the power of applying it with effect.

The outrages of the Baltimore mob, implicitly sanctioned if not originated by the highest authorities in the country, are resolvable into a single point: a daring and desperate attempt to intimidate and overawe the minority, to destroy the freedom of speech and of the press; and thus by putting down opposition through a system of French revolutionary terror, to insure the continuance in office of men whose dismissal they fear would be rendered certain by an exposure of their misdeeds, folly and infatuation. Instead of sincerely endeavoring to unite the nation against the selected enemy, the boisterous advocates of war commence with widening by intestine hostilities the breach between parties. Instead of imploring the blessings of the Most High upon their arms, they provoke the wrath of Heaven by acts of atrocious inhumanity, disturbing the peace of families, proscribing the innocent, defying and subverting the laws and free institutions of the country, demolishing the property and endangering the lives of their fellow citizens: Forgetting that despotism, whether exercised by an individual or a mob, is still despotism, they destroy republicanism under the mask of supporting it, and violate the laws under the pretext of enforcing them. The force of passion might be urged in extenuation for the devastations of a mob; but in Baltimore they exult in the glory of achieving the most rapacious outrages with the coolness and precision of disciplined banditti—comprising the destruction of the office of the Federal Republican to "the building of Solomon's Temple." The only solace left to the real friends of the country is their having foreseen and predicted, that a systematic perversion and profanation of the pure principles of republicanism, by its deceitful professors would inevitably induce the enormities and horrors committed with impunity in the very heart of "the most free and enlightened nation in the world."

We have never for a moment entertained the gloomy apprehension, that the freemen of Maryland would endure the destruction of the freedom of debate in congress, the liberty of speech and of the press, or tamely permit the mounds raised about their civil rights to be broken down. A sufficient portion of them will cling to their principles, will cleave more closely to the tempest-beaten bark of federalism, the oftener and more violently it is assailed by the storms of faction. They will continue to consider "the freedom of the press as the palladium of reason, as the distributor of light and learning, the public and undismayed assertor of interdicted truth—as the honor and body guard of civil and political liberty. That where the law halts with dread, the freedom of the press advances, and with the subtle activity of conscience penetrates the fortified recesses of power and writes its fearful sentence upon the palace wall of recoiling tyrants." They will consider, the destruction of the press, as "silencing the trumpet which in the hour of danger and dismay is to summon the natural guardians of the constitution around its standard."

> How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
> Thou God of our idolatry, the press?
> By thee, religion, liberty and laws,
> Exert their influence and advance their cause.—*Cowper.*

The Federal Republican, which this day ascends from the tomb of a "martyred sire," will steadily pursue the course, dictated with its latest accents. True to our native country, determined to exercise our rights to their fullest extent, fearless of power, and undismayed by the arrogance of a misguided populace or their more wicked directors, we shall for the future publish it on the same days, at Baltimore and Georgetown. For some time our arrangements will only admit of a paper thrice a week: but the daily paper will be resumed when convenient.

Though we are provided with an elegant and entirely new apparatus, in place of that destroyed in Baltimore, it was not early enough arranged for use upon this paper, which we have got out through the obliging aid of our friends. This will serve to account for its unaccustomed dress, and the omission of advertisements, which however, shall appear in our next paper.

Military Notices.

NAVAL.

Many stout privateers from 18 to 22 guns, are nearly prepared for service in the eastern states—and several powerful vessels are already at sea.

We frequently hear of our Baltimore privateers: it is reported that one of them has captured three valuable Jamaica ships. The pilot boat built schooner Tom, sailed on Sunday last on a cruise. Her burthen is 287 tons; she carries 16 guns and a brave crew of 140 men, admirably prepared for action. Thus she is able to compete with the smaller national vessels of the enemy, and, we trust, to escape from the larger—the canvas she spreads is truly astonishing;—

> "He who fights and runs away,
> "May live to fight another day;
> "But he who fights and in the battle 's slain,
> "Shall never rise to fight again."

Commodore Rodgers' squadron was seen on the 4th July, lying too But we have no particulars of his expedition. Captain Hull, after escaping from the English squadron, was heartily greeted by the

people of Boston; on which occasion, he entered the following on the coffee house books:

"Captain HULL, finding his friends in Boston are correctly informed of his situation when chased by the British squadron off New York, and that they are good enough to give him more credit for having escaped them than he ought to claim, takes this opportunity of requesting them to make a transfer of a great part of their good wishes to lieutenant MORRIS, and the other brave officers, and the crew under his command, for their many great exertions and prompt attention to orders while the enemy were in chase. Captain HULL has great pleasure in saying, that notwithstanding the length of the chase, and the officers and crew being deprived of sleep, and allowed but little refreshment during the time, not a murmur was heard to escape them."

It has been suggested that the Essex frigate has captured three other vessels of the convoy mentioned in our last. She was looking out for the Thetis, British frigate, of 36 guns, from South America, with a large quantity of specie. Though the Essex is the smallest frigate in our navy, *Porter* and his crew will yield to none in gallantry.

About 30 fishing vessels have arrived at Marblehead from the banks within a few days: and only three remained absent. These hardy and patriotic citizens will generally become *fishers of ships*.

Arrived at Salem the British schooner Jane, from the West Indies for Halifax, with a valuable cargo, prize to the Dolphin privateer. The British ship Ann Green, from Jamaica for Quebec, has had her destination altered to *Boston*, by the Gossamer privateer of that port, and safely arrived. Part of her cargo is 100 hhds. rum—she mounts eight 12 pounders and 2 long 6's—and is coppered and most excellently found—said to be worth $40,000.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Yesterday arrived, from a short cruise, the revenue cutter James Madison, captain George Brooks, with a fine British snow, mounting 6 six and nine pounders, with a quantity of small arms and ammunition, and navigated with 14 men, a prize to the Madison—The captain and crew, after being reported to the collector, were delivered into the custody of the marshal. The snow was from London direct, and bound to Amelia-Island.

Captain *Bainbridge* is appointed to the command of the United States' frigate Constellation, fitting at Washington. Captain Christopher R. Perry, succeeds captain B. as superintendant of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass.

The American brig Adams, of 18 guns, is now repairing at *Detroit*, and may soon be able to sail. [We have never heard of this vessel before.]

The British brig Resolution has arrived at Portland, a prize to the privateer Nancy, of Portsmouth, N. H.

A cartel has arrived at Salem from Halifax, with fourteen or fifteen American prisoners, among whom is the captain of the ship Marquis Someruelos, of that port, *peaceably* captured by the British under the orders in council. Her cargo was worth $ 150,000.

The ship Fox, of New-York, from Gibraltar, with $ 100,000 has safely arrived at Newport, R. I. Every thing considered, our vessels have been exceedingly fortunate, and the British have comparatively taken but a few, being compelled to keep pretty much together on account of our squadron being at sea.

The captain of the British transport captured by captain Porter in the Essex frigate, as noticed in our last, speaks in high terms of that gentleman's conduct towards him.

NEW-YORK, *August* 4.—The brig Nerina, Stewart, from Newry, for New-York, has arrived at New-London. [The Nerina was captured by a British cruizer, and all the crew except the captain taken out, and a British prizemaster and crew put on board, and the brig was proceeding for Halifax. Captain Stewart had previously to his capture put all his passengers, about fifty in number, in the hold, and suggested to the prize master the propriety of opening the hatches to air the vessel, which was readily complied with, when to his great astonishment, the passengers rushed upon deck, and the brig was immediately given up.

The British have captured five of our privateers—two small vessels belonging to Salem, in Eastport—also the Active of Salem, musquetry, and 20 men—the Atlas of Newburyport, 4 guns and 53 men, and the Intention of Wiscassett, with 1 gun and 29 men.

It is reported at Halifax, that 107 privateers are fitting out at *Boston!*

Halifax, July 13.—H. M. S. Maidstone, captain Bordelt, has arrived from England with despatches—Sailed from Plymouth June 17. Dispatches *in cypher* from France to the United States are said to be intercepted. The Astrea, Nymph and Loire frigates were under sailing orders, supposed for this place; and ten line of battle ships, and several frigates, were fitting with the greatest expedition, 'twas said for foreign service.

The British squadron, which chased the *Constitution* and captured the *Nautilus*, consists of the following vessels, viz. The frigates *Shannon*, P. V. B. Brooke, Esq. commodore, rated at 38, but mounting 48 guns, with 300 men—*Guerriere*, capt. Dacres, rated 38, mounting 50 guns, with 300 men—*Belvidera*, capt. Byron, rated 36, mounting 46 guns, with 275 men—*Æolus*, Lord James Townsend, rated 32, mounting 44 guns, with 264 men—and the *Africa*, capt. Bastard, rated 64, mounting 76 guns, with 500 men.

They have captured, burnt or sent in, many vessels. On the 24th ult. they put on board the brig Dispatch their officers and crews, amounting to 136 persons, and released her. She has arrived at New-Haven. The sealed list of the British commodore of the prisoners paroled, has been forwarded to the secretary of the navy. The prisoners appear to have been well treated.

American generosity.—Mrs. ELIZABETH BELL, of Nova Scotia, passenger on board schooner Ann, Kelly, master, from Halifax, taken and sent into Salem by the privateer Dolphin—begs leave to acknowledge with much gratitude, the gentlemanly and humane treatment of the captain, and prizemaster of the Dolphin, in returning to her 900 dolls. together with all her personal effects, &c.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated July 30.—"The *British fleet* have run in by Montauk Point, and looked into the Sound several times—they have *burned* two returning whale ships, one from Brazil for Sag Harbour, the other belonging to Nantucket."

ARMY MOVEMENTS, &c.

Captain Towson's company of United States artillerists, recruited in Baltimore county, passed through this city on Wednesday last, escorted by captain Horton's cavalry and captain Collins' artillery corps, and embarked for Philadelphia; on their way to the *north*.

The squadron of *cavalry* commanded by major

Charles Sterett Ridgely, of this city, offered their services on the the 25th of last month to the executive of Maryland. Let but an enemy appear, or danger show, itself—and many, we are convinced, will imitate the example of this squadron.

Ogdensburg, July 21.—The prisoners taken from the Island Packet and Sophia previous to the burning of those vessels by the British has been permitted to return home on parole. The five vessels which had the good fortune to escape the burning of that night, have since remained in this port.—Those together with the three that belong here and the Revenue Cutter, nine in the whole, comprise the most valuable shipping on our side of the water. It seems to be a prime object with the British to prevent these vessels from ascending the river.—Could they get to Sacket's Harbor and Oswego, and some of them be armed, they would give a decided superiority to our marine. The Prince Regent, a new vessel of 10 guns, came down from Kingston on Saturday last and anchored opposite this village. She will meet with a warm reception should she attempt to enter the harbour, though we are in a poor situation to encounter a force of that description.—We have but three field pieces and no fortification of any kind. This visit of the Prince Regent is not very acceptable to the inhabitants of this village, who have a great aversion to the royal blood.—However with a little assistance from com. Woolsey, we shall endeavor to make a republican of her before she leaves the river.

Major-general Van Rensselear arrived in this village yesterday morning, from Sacket's harbor, with his aid-de camp, general S. Van Renselear.

It was reported here yesterday from credible authority, that the British intend sending down two more armed vessels to co operate with the Prince Regent in destroying the vessels in our harbor. If we should be attacked by such a superior force it would be impossible to defend the vessels and a considerable part of the village from destruction. We hope the exposed situation of this village and frontier will meet the immediate attention of government.

The northern war—Our latest letter from the western district, by last evening's mail, has the following account.

"I have no other news but the report from the commandant at Sacket's harbor, a letter to a kinsman, in which I am told he states, that 4 deserters from the Royal George (how they got away is not stated) declare that the commander of that ship and 16 or 17 men were killed in her late engagement with our battery. The number wounded is not mentioned—nor the injury sustained by the other vessels that were in the action." [*Col.*

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the detachment to East Florida, the bearer of despatches to governor Mitchell, in St. Mary's, to his friend in Savannah dated,

"St. Mary's July 10.

"We have received intelligence that the new governor of Florida (Kinderland) has sent a flag to governor Mitchell, by one Arredondo, with a message to this effect—"That if the United States were determined to take the fortress of Augustine, it should be surrendered—but if they demanded it for the patriots only, that he would hold out to the last extremity." We are in hourly expectation of the result of this interview, and the governor's message to col. Smith, our commander, predicated thereon. It is expected, however, that the troops will be ordered to take the place immediately."

The above is confirmed by another letter.

From the Albany Register of July 31.

We understand a letter was received in this city yesterday, informing that a second attempt has been made upon Sacket's harbor, by the British squadron, with an intention of burning the place—and that they were again repulsed with the loss of 14 killed and 17 wounded—among the former was the commander of the British forces.

NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter dated Huron, July 17, 1812.

"On Monday the 6th July, general Hull arrived at Detroit; on Saturday night he crossed over to Sandwich on the Canada shore, sixteen miles above Malden with two thousand men, and took possession of it, without bloodshed, at which place he was by the last advices fortifying.

The British have collected all their forces at Malden, where it appears, they are determined to make a stand. They have two hundred and fifty regular troops, seven hundred militia, and about four hundred Indians. The country about Malden is in the greatest state of alarm and distress possible; all the men of that region have been drove into the garrison at Malden; and a great proportion of them at the point of the bayonet.

The British are engaged in putting all their most valuable effects on board of their vessels; prepared to go down the lake, provided they should be drove to extremes.

The Indians are waiting to see the event of the contest before they take a stand. And nothing is to be feared rom them in this quarter, unless gen. Hull should be beaten.

I would further add, that on the 5th of July, the British began to throw up breast works opposite Detroit, from which they were driven by the firing from Detroit; they then went down the river three miles, and began throwing up another breastwork, from which place they were again driven by a fire from some pieces of ordnance that were taken down from Detroit, and planted opposite to the spot where they were fortifying.

All speak in the highest terms of the order, discipline, and spirit of the troops under general Hull, and the most favorable result is anticipated from their operations."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated July 19, 1812.

"On Thursday afternoon last the first blood was drawn in this quarter in the "unprofitable contest" in which we are now engaged. About three hundred men were sent that day to reconnoitre the country between this and Malden; when after crossing a small river about five miles from the latter place, a party of British regulars and Indians were discovered, amounting it is said to about two hundred men. Our party immediately commenced a fire upon them; the others soon took to their heels, and continued a running fire for some time, and got off with the loss of two men wounded, one of whom is since dead. It is reported that eight or ten others were wounded who were carried off.—Our men kept the ground all that night, and returned to camp opposite this place the next day. Last night about 500 others were sent to the same place, and this morning firing has been heard from thence, and we are in expectation of news every moment. The greater part of the army has moved off to their support this morning. The British have destroyed the bridge over the small river, and the Charlotte of 16 guns lies out opposite to it to prevent our men from rebuilding it. The reason the whole army has not marched down several days ago was their waiting for the finishing of gun carriages."

WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 6.—By letters from the Northwestern army under general Hull, it appears his head quarters were at Sandwich on the 19th of July, and preparation was making for the siege of Malden.

The British force was superior in numbers at that time, although fifty or sixty militia had deserted from Malden every day since the American standard had been erected on the Canada side. A detachment had ascended the river Le French, and taken a considerable quantity of provisions, which had been collected for the British army. The enemy's advanced posts had been forced by a detachment under colonel Cass.

Copy of a letter from Col. Cass to Gen. Hull.

SANDWICH, UPPER CANADA, July 17, 1812.

SIR—In conformity with your instructions, I proceeded with a detachment of 280 men, to reconnoitre the enemy's advanced posts. We found them in possession of a bridge over the river Canas, at the distance of four miles from Malden. After examining their position, I left one company of riflemen, to conceal themselves near the bridge, and upon our appearance on the opposite side of the river, to commence firing, in order to divert their attention, and to throw them into confusion. I then proceded with the remainder of the force about five miles, to a ford over the Canas, and down on the southern bank of the river. About sun-set we arrived within sight of the enemy. Being entirely destitute of guides, we marched too near the bank of the river, and found our progress checked by a creek, which was then impassable. We were then compelled to march up a mile, in order to effect a passage over the creek. This gave the enemy time to make their arrangements, and prepare for their defence. On coming down the creek we found them formed ; they commenced a distant fire of musquetry. The riflemen of the detachment, were formed upon the wings, and the two companies of infantry in the centre. The men moved on with great spirit and alacrity. After the first discharge the British retreated—we continued advancing. Three times they formed, and as often retreated. We drove them about half a mile, when it became so dark that we were obliged to relinquish the pursuit. Two privates in the 41st regiment were wounded and taken prisoners. We learn from deserters, that nine or ten were wounded, and some killed. We could gain no precise information of the number opposed to us. It consisted of a considerable detachment from the 41st regiment, some militia, and a body of Indians. The guard at the bridge consisted of 50 men. Our riflemen stationed on this side the Canas, discovered the enemy reinforcing them during the whole afternoon. There is no doubt but their number considerably exceeded ours. Lieut. Col. Miller, conducted in the most spirited and able manner. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the whole detachment.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

(Signed) LEWIS CASS,
Col. 3d. Reg. O. Vol.

His excellency Brig. Gen. HULL.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A report was in circulation last evening, that fort Malden has been taken by General Hull.

Brigadier-general Armstrong has arrived in this city, and on Monday took command of this post and its dependencies. General Bloomfield has returned to his station at Trenton.

Doctors Pendergrast and Ross of the U. States' army in conjunction with Dr. S. L. Mitchell, have discovered flint stones on the banks of the Musconekunk river in New Jersey, adequate to the uses of war.

Gen. Dearborn having fixed his head quarters at Albany, the command of the Eastern district devolves on col. *Boyd*, of the 4th regiment.

Lieutenant colonel Freeman, an excellent and able officer, commands at Norfolk. He is to have under him a considerable body of Virginia militia.

The "second army of Ohio" is nearly ready to march to the frontiers, to avenge the wrongs of their country and the murder of their fellow-citizens by the British and their *allies*, the savages.—Captain Perry, of the United States Rangers, with a handy band of 75 men, were to leave Cincinnati for Vincennes on the 16th ult.

General *John Chandler*, has been appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the U. States.

Two companies of United States volunteers have gone from New-Connecticut by water to Lower Sandusky, to erect a garrison.

General Kelso, of the Pennsylvania militia, is making preparations at Erie for the reception of the British, in case they should act offensively.

Things are reversed—the west *is* the place of light; the youngest member of the confederacy, is raised at once to the sublime degree of perfect patriotism. On *Saturday*, July 18, an express from general Hull was received by governor Meigs at Chilicothe—on *Monday* the drums beat to arms, and before noon a new and complete company of sixty men paraded fully equipped, *uniformed* and armed, the ladies having worked all *Sunday* to supply their husbands, brothers and lovers with hunting shirts and moccasins. *They marched the same day;* first to escort some provisions from Dayton to Detroit, and then to pass over and join their brethren in arms in *Canada*, determined not to return until they saw the flag of freedom wavering on the ramparts of murderous *Malden*. Among the volunteers are many of the most respectable gentlemen of the place.

Concord, (N. H.) July 28.—Upwards of 300 recruits for the new army, under lieut. col. Bedell, marched from this place for Burlington, Vt. last Thursday.

We are informed that it is the intention of several towns in this vicinity to furnish companies of volunteers. Many of our first military characters are ready to step to the ranks at their country's call.

Albany, July 31.—Arrived on Wednesday evening last, in the Car of Neptune, from New-York, brigadier general Smyth, inspector general of the army ; colonel Macomb of the artillery ; lieutenant colonel Fenwick of the light artillery ; major Aspinwall of the infantry. Captains Jones and Boyl, and lieutenant Malcomb of the artillery.

False Reports.

The friends of the United States and its existing government, have much need to guard themselves againt *falsehood*. In a country like this where so much depends upon *public opinion*, ten thousand rumors will be put on float by Great Britain and her adherents to depress the national spirit, and weaken the confidence of the people in their rulers. There are covert as well as overt acts of treason, and many ways of aiding and abetting the enemy besides *honestly* taking up arms in his behalf.

A few days ago a "respectable gentleman" at

Washington city, overheard (as the "respectable gentleman" said) a conversation between the secretary of the navy and captain *Tingey*, commandant of the navy yard at that place, in which they agreed, of necessity, to send the frigate *Constitution* round to Boston, without ball enough for two "broadsides," there being no supply on hand. Well—this important matter was published in a "respectable" print in New-York, with many grave remarks by the editor, upon the folly and incompetency of the administration, &c. But the *Constitution* arrives at Boston, and the fact appears, that she was completely fitted for action, being supplied with every necessary munition of war, and a full crew of brave and gallant seamen.

Again, the British on the lines of *Canada*, had news of the war, many hours before our own people got it: how this happened may sooner be known than some people desire it, but there was no fault with the administration, who would not send off dispatches with such important intelligence until every formula of the law was complied with—*others* were less scrupulous. In consequence, the north western army suffered the capture of some of their stores—government was blamed for this; and, besides, it was stated on very "respectable authority," that gen. *Hull's* army was destitute of every thing, not having more than "two rounds" of powder and ball. But the next news we hear is from gen. *Hull* himself, actually in *Canada*, preparing for an immediate attack on one of the strongest posts of the enemy in that quarter of the country.

We may expect the manufacture of millions of such tales by the enemies of the United States for the purposes above mentioned.

The Chronicle.

It is again strongly reported that the orders in council are repealed. The repeal is said to have taken place on the 18th of June.

The British are about to form a settlement on Van Derman's land, the southern extremity of New Holland, discovered in 1642. A fleet of transports, convoyed by a frigate, lately left England for that purpose, having on board about 500 men and 450 women, convicts—and 500 soldiers.

It appears very certain that the militia of Canada cannot be depended upon to fight against the United States, though no pains or expense have been spared to excite the animosities of the people against us, by low abuse and dastardly falsehoods. It is stated that some considerable bodies have proposed to join general Hull, who rather advised them to go to their homes and remain quiet, than bear arms at the present. But the editor of a paper at Montreal says—"the spirit of the whole country is awakened, every man burns in ardor for a musket, supposing he already sees again the discomfitted RAGGAMUFFINS of '76, attacking his dwelling."

The enemies of the United States have used many efforts to discredit the business of privateering, in proclaiming, magnifying and reiterating, under many new shapes, any enormity that may have been committed by any of our private armed vessels, and some such must be expected. But it confounds these wretches, and affords great satisfaction to the people at large to observe that our privateers, in general, have conducted themselves with remarkable propriety, in many cases receiving the public thanks of the captured. We trust this good name will be sustained, though the enemy through his friends here may strive to blast it.

Certain *Englishmen* born in *the state of Rhode Island*, have destroyed a privateer fitting out at Providence, lest she might do "some essential injury" to their brethren "*at home*."

Many prizes are arriving in the eastern ports, and many are *expected* in the southern.

The ship Alexander Hamilton of Baltimore, from Lisbon, put into New York, in consequence of being advised of the war. She had nearly 100,000 $ in specie, on board. The further exportation of specie from Cadiz is prohibited—but from four to five millions of dollars have entered the United States from that port and from Lisbon within the last six weeks.

It is highly probable that the whole power over that luxuriant island, St. Domingo, Hispaniola or Hayti, is now in the hands of Petion, a brave, humane and good man. "*King Henry*" has been deserted by the great body of his troops, and is wandering in the mountains accompanied by a small party, being cut off from his strong hold at Moru Non, where it is said he has deposited seven millions of dollars in specie; which was expected to be peaceably surrendered to Petion by the commander of the garrison. The Cape will hereafter be the president's head quarters—it is stated he intends to invite the return of all the former white inhabitants of the island.

The Gazettes in Massachusetts are overwhelmed with the resolves and addresses of the friends of government and its enemies. The former have taken a very decided stand, and the war appears to be growing more popular with its original opponents.

NEW YORK, August 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Island of St. Vincent, to his correspondent in this city, communicated for publication in the Mercantile Advertiser.

"Our Volcano has lately made a most awful display of its horrid entrails, and has laid a full third part of this fine island under its ashes. All the lands in its vicinity, both to windward and leeward, are rendered unfit for cultivation, and two of the largest rivers dried up. They have been dug for and found boiling. The mountain exhibits a frightful prospect. Nothing to be seen but lava; not a tree nor shrub; and even most of those awful chasms, glens, and falls, formerly seen, are filled up; yet strange to tell, very few lives have been lost."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz to his correspondent in this city, dated June 14.

"We have severe bombarding every other evening, which occasions a number of deaths. In this port are now only ten English men of war five of which are of the line; two Spanish 74's, and two frigates, besides privateers, &c. The Americans are dropping off daily; and, as we have no arrivals, the harbor begins to have a meagre appearance."

RALEIGH, N. C. July 31.—On Friday last there was in this city a general meeting of Correspondence of the Baptist Churches of North Carolina. The objects of the meeting were, "to extend religious acquaintance: promote unanimity; encourage itinerant preaching, and diffuse useful knowledge."——Of the measures adopted we know nothing, except that it was resolved to observe the fast recommended by the president. Twenty-eight ministers of the gospel were present, and in the three days the meeting continued, sermons were delivered by Messrs. Roberts, Dorsey, Ross, Creath, Randleson, Poindexter, Philip Bennet, Moses Bennet, Culpepper, Davis, Spivey, &c. &c. to large and attentive audiences.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Congress.

MESSAGE.—*To the Senate of the United States.*

I transmit to the senate, copies and extracts of documents in the archives of the department of state, falling within the purview of their resolution of the 4th inst. on the subject of British impressments from American vessels. The information, though voluminous, might have been enlarged, with more time for research and preparation. In some instances, it might, at the same time, have been abridged, but for the difficulty of separating the matter, extraneous to the immediate object of the resolution.

JAMES MADISON.

July 6th, 1812.

DOCUMENTS.

(No. 1.)

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, esq. secretary of state, to Thomas Pinkney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, dated

"*Department of State, June* 11, 1792.

"The peculiar custom in England of impressing seamen on every appearance of war, will occasionally expose our seamen to peculiar oppressions and vexations. It will be expedient that you take proper opportunities, in the mean time, of conferring with the minister on this subject, in order to form some arrangement for the protection of our seamen on those occasions. We entirely reject the mode which was the subject of a conversation between Mr. Morris and him, which was, that our seamen should always carry about them certificates of their citizenship. This is a condition never yet submitted to by any nation; one with which seamen would never have the precaution to comply—the casualties of their calling would expose them to the constant destruction or loss of this paper evidence, and thus the British government would be armed with *legal authority* to impress the whole of our seamen. The simplest rule will be, that the vessel being American, shall be evidence that the seamen on board of her are such. If they apprehend that our vessels might thus become asylums for the fugitives of their own nation from impress gangs, the number of men to be protected by a vessel may be limited by her tonnage, and one or two officers only be permitted to enter the vessel in order to examine the number on board; but no press gang should be allowed ever to go on board an American vessel, till after it shall be found that there are more than their stipulated number on board, nor till after the master shall have refused to deliver the supernumeraries (to be named by himself) to the press officer who has come on board for that purpose; and even then the American consul shall be called in. In order to urge a settlement of this point before a new occasion may arise, it may not be amiss to draw their attention to the peculiar irritation excited on the last occasion, and the difficulty of avoiding our making immediate reprisals on their seamen here. You will be so good as to communicate to me what shall pass on this subject, and it may be made an article of convention to be entered into either there or here."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, esq. when secretary of state, to Thomas Pinkney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, dated

"*October* 12*th*, 1792.

"I enclose you a copy of a letter from Messrs. Blow and Melhaddo, merchants of Virginia, complaining of the taking away of their sailors, on the coast of Africa, by the commander of a British armed vessel. So many instances of this kind have happened, that it is quite necessary that their government should explain themselves on the subject, and be led to disavow and punish such conduct. I leave to your discretion to endeavor to obtain this satisfaction by such friendly discussions as may be most likely to produce the desired effect, and secure to our commerce that protection against British violence which it has never experienced from any other nation. No law forbids the seamen of any country to engage, in time of peace, on board a foreign vessel: no law authorises such seamen to break his contract, nor the armed vessels of his nation to interpose force for his rescue."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, esq. secretary of state under the presidency of general Washington, to Thomas Pinkney, esq. American minister in London, dated

"*Philadelphia, Nov.* 6, 1792.

"I wrote you last on the 12th of October, since which I have received yours of August 29, with the papers and pamphlets accompanying it. I enclose you now the copy of a letter from Mr. Pintard, our consul at Madeira, exhibiting another attempt at the practice on which I wrote you in my last, made by capt. Hargood, of the British frigate Hyæna, to take seamen from on board an American vessel, bound to the East Indies. It is unnecessary to developc to you the inconveniences of this conduct, and the impossibility of letting it go on. I hope you will be able to make the British ministry sensible of the necessity of punishing the past and preventing the future."

Extract from the instructions given by Timothy Pickering, esq. secretary of state, to Rufus King, esq. dated

"*Department of State, June* 8, 1796.

"Among the articles left unadjusted, one of the most interesting nature regards the impressing of American seamen. Mr. Pinkney was instructed on this head, in June, 1792. You will there see that the mode prescribed by the late act of congress, of *certificating* our seamen, was peremptorily reprobated. The long but fruitless attempts which have been made to protect them from British impresses, prove that the subject is in its nature difficult.

"The simplest rule, as remarked to Mr. Pinckney, would be, that the vessel being American, should be evidence that the seamen on board her are such. But it will be an important point gained, if, on the *high seas*, our flag can protect those of whatever nation, who shall sail under it. And for this, humanity as well as interest, powerfully plead. Merchant vessels carry no more hands than their safety renders necessary. To withdraw any of them on the ocean, is to expose both lives and property to destruction. We have a right then to expect that the British government will make no difficulty in acceding to this very interesting provision. And the same motives should operate with nearly equal force, to procure for us the like exemption in all the British colonies, but especially in the West Indies. In the latter, the consequence of an impress is the detention of the vessel: by the detention, the vessel is injured or destroyed by the worms and the remnant of the crew exposed to the fatal diseases of the climates. Hence a longer detention ensues; the voyage becomes unprofitable, if not ruinous to the merchant, and humanity deplores the loss of many valuable lives. But there is another cogent reason for the absolute exemption from impresses in the British colonies.—That the practice will be, as it always has been, attended with monstrous abuses; and the supreme power is so remote, the evils become irremediable before redress can even be sought for. To guard against abuses on the part of American citizens, every master of a vessel, on his arrival in any port of the British colonies, may be required to report his crew, at the proper office. If, afterwards any addition be made to them by *British subjects*, these may be taken away. In the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, the impress of *British subjects*, found on board of our vessels, must doubtless be admitted. But this should be controlled by regulations to prevent insults and injuries, and to administer prompt relief where American citizens (which will assuredly happen) shall be mistaken for British subjects.

"There are three classes of men, concerning whom there can be no difficulty. 1. Native American citizens. 2. American citizens, wherever born, who were such at the definitive treaty of peace. 3. Foreigners, other than British subjects, sailing in American vessels, and whose persons ought to be sacred, as it respects the British, as those of native citizens. The 4th class consists of British born subjects, but who, or many of whom, may have become citizens subsequent to the treaty of peace, or who hereafter may be admitted to the rights of citizens. It is this class alone about which any pretence of right to impress can be made. With regard to these, it may be attempted to protect them, as well in time of war as of peace, in the following cases: First, when they shall have served in American vessels, public or private, for the same term in which foreigners serving in British vessels would acquire the rights of British subjects, which is understood to be three years: or, 2dly, if so much cannot be obtained, when those persons, originally British subjects, shall have resided five years in the United States, and been formally admitted to the rights of citizens, according to our laws.

"It must often happen that sailors will lose their certificates: provision should therefore be made for the admission of other reasonable proof of their citizenship, such as their own oaths, with those of the masters, mates, or other creditable witnesses. The rolls of the crews, or shipping papers, may also be authenticated by the collectors of the customs; and then they ought to be admitted as of equal validity with the individual certificates."

Mr. Pickering to Mr. King—dated

Department of State, Sept. 10, 1796.

"I enclose a letter from Francis S. Taylor, deputy collector of Norfolk, relative to four impressed seamen. It appears to be written with candor, and merits attention. If, as the captain of the Prevoyante (Wemyss) says, the *dignity* of the British government will not permit an enquiry on board their ships for American seamen, their doom is fixed for the war: and thus the rights of an independent neutral nation are to be sacrificed to *British dignity!*—Justice requires that such enquiries and examination should be made, because the liberation of our seamen will otherwise be impossible. For the British government, then, to make professions of respect to the rights of our citizens, and willingness to release them, and yet deny the only means of ascertaining those rights, is an insulting tantalism. If such orders have been given the British commanders, (and Mr. Liston's communication in the conversation of which I sent you a copy, on the distinct circumstances the idea) the agency of colonel Talbot and Mr. Trumbull will be fruitless, and the sooner we know it the better. But I would fain hope

other things; and if the British government have any regard to our rights, any respect for our nation, and place any value on our friendship, they will even facilitate to us the means of relieving our oppressed citizens. The subject of our impressed seamen makes a part of your instructions; but the president now renews his desire that their relief may engage your special attention.

I am, &c

(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Rufus King, Esq. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pickering to Mr. King—dated *Department of State, October* 26, 1796.

"I think it is mentioned in your instructions, that the British naval officers often impress Swedes, Danes and other foreigners from the vessels of the United States. They have even sometimes impressed Frenchmen. If there should be time to make out the copy of a protest lately received, it shall be enclosed, describing the impress of a Dane and a Portuguese. This surely is an abuse easy to correct. They cannot pretend an inability to distinguish these foreigners from their own subjects; and they may with as much reason rob American vessels of the property or merchandize of the Swedes, Danes and Portuguese, as seize and detain in their service the subjects of those nations found on board American vessels. The president is extremely anxious to have this business of impresses placed on a reasonable footing."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to Silas Talbot, Esq.

Department of State, August 15, 1797.

"I was pleased with your success in obtaining relief for so many American seamen, as mentioned in your several letters; but your last, containing the orders of admiral Parker to his captains, no longer to obey the writs of habeas corpus, gave me much uneasiness. Yesterday I gave those letters to the British minister, Mr. Liston; and wish he may do something to afford you a prospect of success; but I fear, notwithstanding he is perfectly well disposed to administer relief, that his remonstrances or requests will have too little effect. I shall transmit copies of these letters to Mr. King our minister in London, to lay before the British ministry.—If any naval officer shall have committed such an outrage on any American seamen, as to *bring them to the gangway*, as you mention, or to inflict any kind of punishment on them especially for seeking opportunities to inform you of their situation for the purpose of obtaining the just relief to which they are entitled, pray endeavor to get proofs of the fact that I may make it the subject of a special representation to the British government."

Extract of a letter to Rufus King, Esq. from the secretary of state—dated

"*Trenton, October* 3, 1797.

"Lord Grenville's observations on the act of Congress for the relief and protection of American seamen, present difficulties which demand consideration at the ensuing session. But your reasoning in your letter to his lordship of the 30th of last November, is conclusive against the British pretences to retain real American seamen who are married in their dominions, or who have voluntarily entered on board British vessels. It behoves the honor and faith of the British government to adhere to their principle on natural allegiance wholly, or to renounce it wholly: and an answer on this point would have become his lordship's candor.

"I consider colonel Talbot's agency in the West Indies, to be no longer very important. The rigid conduct of admiral Sir Hyde Parker (who from the beginning has thrown obstacles in the way) leaves but little room to get our seamen released. The opposition of the officers in general, induced colonel Talbot to take out writs of habeas corpus at Jamaica, by which, directly or in their consequences, he obtained the discharge of near fifty seamen: but admiral Parker has for some time past, forbidden his officers to pay any obedience to such writs; and colonel Talbot informs me, that some of our seamen have been punished for attempting to send letters to him to inform of their situation. Mr. Liston has assured me that the British officers have orders NOT to impress any American seamen, and of course not to retain against their will any already impressed: but if they persist in obstructing every channel of information and proof of their citizenship, such orders are and will continue deceptive."

The Secretary of State to the president of the United States.

Department of State, Feb. 20, 1800.

The Secretary has the honor to lay before the president, 1st. Mr. Liston's note of February 2d, 1800, with papers referred to relative to the rescue of three American vessels from the hands of the British captors, and for the restoration of which he is instructed by his government to apply.

2. Mr. Liston's note of the 4th February, together with his project of a treaty for the reciprocal delivery of deserters; which appears to the secretary utterly inadmissible, unless it would put an end to impressments—which Mr. Liston seemed to imagine—while the 7th paragraph of his project expressly recognizes the right of impressing British subjects—and consequently American citizens, at present.

(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING.

R. LISTON presents his respects to colonel Pickering, secretary of state.

I have, from time to time, taken the liberty of making verbal complaints to you, sir, respecting the practice lately become frequent among the masters and supercargoes of American merchantmen, of rescuing by force or by fraud such vessels as have been detained by the commanders of his majesty's ships of war, with a view to a future trial in the court of admiralty.

I, in particular, mentioned the cases stated at large in the enclosed papers.

The first is that of the brigantine Experience, detained on the 25th of May by captain Poyntz, of his majesty's ship Solebay. She came from Campeachy; was said to be bound for Charleston S. C. and was loaded with logwood. The cargo was suspected to be enemies' property; and she was afterwards found to have a complete set of Spanish papers.

The American master, Hewit, and Howe, the supercargo, with the consent of the British seamen who were put on board to navigate her, overpowered the prize master, (Mr. Bryce) kept him prisoner several days, and at last by threats and violence, forced him to leave the vessel and to go on board of a schooner bound to New-Providence.

The second is the case of the ship Lucy, commanded by a Mr. James Conelly (a native of Ireland, calling himself a citizen of the United States) which was stopt on the 3d of June by captain Ferrier, of his majesty's ship York. This vessel had smuggled one hundred and eighty-seven new negroes from Jamaica. The captain found means to forge a clearance from the custom-house of Kingston, and afterwards loaded goods at the Havanna, partly the property of enemies, and partly belonging to a Mr. Courtauld, a British subject, who recently held a place in the customs under his majesty's government.

A lieutenant, a quarter master and ten men were put on board the Lucy to conduct her to Jamaica; and with a view to accommodate the master and the other persons who were found in the vessel, Mr. Conelly, Mr. Courtauld (his nephew), two other passengers, with servants and seamen, amounting to twelve in all, were permitted by captain Ferrier, to remain on board on their parole.—They, however, secretly armed themselves, and in the night surprised the watch, confined the prize master and the British seamen, and carried the ship to Charleston.

The third case is that of the Fair Columbian, Edward Casey, master, detained by his majesty's ship the Hind, in company with the sloop of war the Swan. She had come from the Havanna; and no sea brief or register on board; was commanded by a person who had deserted about nine months before from his majesty's ship Polyphemus; and according to the concurrent testimony of eight or nine masters of American vessels which had sailed in company with her from the Havanna, was loaded with Spanish property.

These circumstances affording a sufficient cause of suspicion, she was ordered for Bermuda; but the master, by the use of bribery and intoxication, succeeded in inducing the prize master and crew to permit her to be carried into the port of Baltimore.

It is unnecessary to employ arguments to prove that these irregularities are an infringement of the law of nations. The tenor of the instructions given by the president to the vessels of the United States, involves an acknowledgment of the right of the king's ships to search and detain such American vessels as are suspected of being loaded with enemies' property, or goods contraband of war, destined to an enemy's port. It remains that I should add, that I have now received express orders from his majesty to claim as an act of justice (which is expected from the character of the federal government, and the good understanding which subsists between the two countries) that the vessels of which the masters and supercargoes have thus illegally possessed themselves, be delivered up to me, together with the British seamen and the deserters who have assisted in rescuing them out of the hands of the prize masters, that they may be sent to some one of his majesty's colonies, to be there dealt with according to law.

Philadelphia, February 2, 1800.

R. LISTON presents his respects to colonel Pickering, secretary of state.

I have the honor, sir, of enclosing a duplicate of my letter of the 18th December, to vice-admiral sir Hyde Parker, soliciting the discharge of certain American seamen said to be detained on board of his squadron on the Jamaica station; and I flatter myself it will have the desired effect, although it be not accompanied by copies of the documents attesting their citizenship. I cannot, however, omit this opportunity of calling to your remembrance, what I have frequently stated in conversation, that while the papers called *protections* are granted with a fraudulent intention, or without a proper examination of facts, by inferior magistrates or notaries public in the United States, and while they can easily be procured by such natural born subjects of his majesty as choose to abandon his service in the hour of danger, it is not to be expected that any regard will be paid to them by the commanders of British ships of war. And I beg leave once more to urge you to take into consideration, as the only means of drying up every source of complaint and irritation upon this head—the proposal I had the honor of making two years ago, (in the name of his majesty's government) for the reciprocal restitution of deserters.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1800.

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1. WHEREAS, by the 28th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the 19th of November 1794, between his Britannic majesty and the United States, it was agreed, in order to facilitate intercourse, and obviate difficulties, that other articles should be proposed and added to the treaty above mentioned, which articles, from want of time and other circumstances, could not then be perfected, and that the said parties should from to time regularly treat of and concerning such articles, and should sincerely endeavor so to form them as that they might commence to mutual convenience and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that the said articles, after having been duly ratified, should be added to and make a part of the aforementioned treaty:

2. And whereas, it will greatly conduce to the maintenance and improvement of that friendship and harmony now subsisting between the contracting parties that measures should be taken by mutual consent for the giving up of deserters on each side.

3. Therefore, the parties have with this view appointed their respective ministers to meet, negotiate, and conclude on this sub

ject,—that is to say—his Britannic majesty, Robert Liston, Esq. his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and the United States, ——— ———:

4. Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed to the following article to be added to the above mentioned treaty, and to form a part thereof.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

5. It is agreed that no refuge or protection shall be afforded in the territories or vessels of either of the contracting parties, to the captains, officers, mariners, sailors or other persons, being part of the crews of the vessels of the respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels; but that on the contrary, all such deserters shall be delivered up, on demand, to the commanders of such vessels from which they have deserted, or to the commanding officers of the ships of war of the respective nations, or such other persons as may be duly authorised to make requisition in that behalf, provided that proof be made by an exhibition of the register of the vessel or ship's roll, or authenticated copies of the same, or by other satisfactory evidence, that the deserters so demanded were actually part of the crew of the vessels in question.

9. With a view to the more effectual execution of this article, the consuls and vice-consuls of his Britannic majesty and of the United States may cause to be arrested all persons who have deserted from the respective nations as aforesaid, in order to send them back to the commander of the said vessels, or to remove them out of the country. For which purpose, the said consuls and vice-consuls shall apply to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving as aforesaid, that they were part of the said crews, and on this demand, so proved, the delivery shall not be refused; and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said consuls, for the search, seizure and arrest of the said deserters, who shall even be detained and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request and expence, until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back or removing them as aforesaid. But if they be not so sent back or removed within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

7. It is, however, understood that this stipulation is not to extend to authorise either of the parties to demand the delivery of any sailors, subjects or citizens, belonging to the other party, who have been employed on board the vessels of either of the respective nations, and who have in time of war or threatened hostility, voluntarily entered into the service of their own sovereign or nation, or have been compelled to enter therein, according to the laws and practice prevailing in the two countries respectively.

8. It is farther agreed, that no refuge or protection shall be afforded by either of the contracting parties, to any soldiers who may desert from the military service of the other, but that, on the contrary, the most effectual measures shall be taken, in like manner as with respect to sailors, to apprehend any such soldiers, and to deliver them to the commanding officer of the military posts, forts or garrisons from which they have deserted or to the consuls or vice consuls on either side, or to such other person as may be duly authorised to demand their restitution.

9. It is however understood that no stipulation in this additional article shall be construed to empower the civil or military officers of either of the contracting parties forcibly to enter into the public ships of war, or into the forts, garrisons or posts of the other party, or to use violence to the persons of the land or sea officers of the respective nations, with a view to compel the delivery of such persons as may have deserted from the naval or military service of either party as aforesaid.

The Secretary of State to Mr. Liston.

Department of State, Philadelphia, May 3, 1800.

SIR,

In reference to your letter of the 2d February last, I soon after took occasion to intimate to you what appeared to be the president's way of thinking on the subject. I have now the honor to state to you, that while, by the law of nations, the right of a belligerent power to capture and detain the merchant vessels of neutrals, on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to such enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war, is unquestionable,—no precedent is recollected, nor does any reason occur which should require the neutral to exert its power in aid of the right of the belligerent nation in such captures and detentions. It is conceived that after warning its citizens or subjects of the legal consequences of carrying enemy's property or contraband goods, nothing can be demanded of the sovereign of the neutral nation, but to remain passive. If, however, in the present case, the British captors of the brigantine Experience, Hewit, master, the ship Lucy, James Conelly, master, and the brigantine Fair Columbian, Edward Casey, master, have any right to the possession of those American vessels or their cargoes, in consequence of their capture and detention, but which you state to have been rescued by their masters from the captors and carried into ports of the United States, the question is of a nature cognizable before the tribunals of justice, which are opened to hear the captors complaints, and the proper officers will execute their decrees.

You suggest that these rescues are an infringement of the law of nations. Permit me to assure you that any arguments which you shall offer on that point, will receive a just attention.

With regard to the British seamen and deserters, who have assisted in the rescues, with great truth I am authorised to assure you, that the government have no desire to detain them; but besides that the many months elapsed since those events, and the consequent dispersion of the men, would probably render their delivery impracticable, it is not known to be authorised by any law.——This has brought into view your project of stipulations for the mutual delivery of deserters, whether seamen or soldiers: and I have now the honor to enclose a counter project, by which you will see the objections which have occurred to your propositions. The president has been pleased to direct and empower me to negociate with you on this subject, and it will afford him great pleasure if we can make a satisfactory arrangement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Robert Liston, Esq.

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1. It is agreed that no refuge or protection shall be afforded in the territories or vessels of either of the contracting parties, to the officers, mariners, or other persons, being part of the crews of the vessels of the respective nations, who desert from the same; but that on the contrary, all such deserters shall be delivered up, on demand, to the commanders of the vessels from which they shall have deserted, or to the commanding officers of the ships of war of the respective nations, or such other persons as may be duly authorised to make requisition in that behalf. *Provided*, That proof be made by exhibition of the shipping paper or contract, or authenticated copies thereof, or by other satisfactory evidence, that the deserters so demanded were actually part of the crews of the vessels in question.

2. With a view to the more effectual execution of this article, the commanders of the vessels from which such desertions shall take place, and the consuls and vice-consuls of his Britannic majesty and of the United States respectively, may cause to be arrested all persons who shall desert from the vessels of the respective nations as aforesaid. And for this purpose the said commanders, consuls and vice consuls shall apply to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, and adduce proof of their desertion as aforesaid; and on this demand, and satisfactory proof, the delivery shall be made.——And there shall be given all necessary aid to the consuls and vice consuls, for the search, seizure and arrest of the said deserters, who, if it be requested, shall be detained and kept in prison, at the expence of those who demand them as aforesaid, until they can be put on board of their own or other vessels of their nation, or be otherwise sent back to their own country: *Provided*, that if this be not done within three months from the day of their arrest, such deserters shall be set at liberty, and not again be arrested for the same cause.

3. It is further agreed that no refuge or protection shall be afforded by either of the contracting parties, to any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall desert from the military service of the other, but that on the contrary, the most effectual measures shall be taken, in like manner as with respect to sailors, to apprehend any such non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and to deliver them to the commanding officer of the military posts, forts or garrisons, from which they have deserted, or to the consuls or vice consuls on either side, or to such other persons as may be duly authorised to demand their restitution.

4. It is however understood that nothing in these stipulations shall be construed to empower the civil, military or naval officers of either of the contracting parties, forcibly to enter into the territory, forts, posts or vessels of the other party, or to use violence to the persons of the commanders or other officers of the forts, posts or vessels of the other party, with a view to compel the delivery of such persons as shall desert as aforesaid.

(To be continued.)

An Act

To authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause treasury notes, for such sum or sums as he may think expedient, but not exceeding in the whole the sum of five millions of dollars, to be prepared, signed and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be reimbursed by the United States at such places, respectively, as may be expressed on the face of the said notes, one year, respectively, after the day on which the same shall have been issued; from which day of issue they shall bear interest, at the rate of five and two fifths per centum a year, payable to the owner and owners of such notes, at the treasury, or by the proper commissioner of loans at the places and times respectively designated on the face of said notes for the payment of principal.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be respectively signed in behalf of the United States, by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the president of the United States; two of which persons shall sign each note, and shall each receive as a compensation for that service, at the rate of one dollar and twenty five cents for every hundred notes thus signed by them respectively; and the said notes shall likewise be countersigned by the commissioner of loans for that state where the notes may respectively be made payable.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to cause to be issued such portion of the said treasury notes, as the president may think expedient in the payment of supplies or debts due by the United States, to such public creditors, or other persons as may choose to receive such notes in payment as aforesaid, at par: And the secretary of the treasury is further authorised, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to borrow from time to time, not under par, such sums as the president may think expedient, on the credit of such notes. And it shall be a good execution of this provision to pay such notes to such bank or banks as will receive the same at par and give credit to the treasurer of the United States for the

amount thereof, on the day on which the said notes shall thus be issued and paid to such bank or banks respectively.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes shall be transferable by delivery and assignment endorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall, on the face thereof, have been made payable.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said treasury notes, wherever made payable, shall be every where received in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, and of all public lands sold by the said authority. On every such payment, credit shall be given for the amount of both the principal and the interest which, on the day of such payment, may appear due on the note or notes thus given in payment. And the said interest shall, on such payments, be computed at the rate of one cent and one half of a cent per day, on every hundred dollars of principal, and each month shall be computed as containing thirty days.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person making payment to the United States, in the said treasury notes into the hands of any collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, shall, on books kept according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, give duplicate certificates of the number and respective amount of principal and interest of each and every treasury note thus paid by such person; and every collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, who shall thus receive any of the said treasury notes in payment, shall, on payment of the same into the treasury, or into one of the banks where the public monies are, or may be deposited, receive credit both for the principal and for the interest, computed as aforesaid, which, on the day of such last mentioned payment, shall appear due on the note or notes thus paid in. And he shall be charged for the interest accrued on such note or notes, from the day on which the same shall have been received by him in payment, as aforesaid, to the day on which the same shall be paid by him, as aforesaid:—*Provided always*, That no such charge or deduction shall be made with respect to any bank into which payments as aforesaid may be made to the United States, either by individuals or by collectors, receivers or other public officers or agents, and which shall receive the same as specie, and give credit to the treasurer of the United States for the amount thereof, including the interest accrued and due on such notes on the day on which the same shall have been thus payed into such bank, on account of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*. That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several time and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be reimbursed and paid. And the said commissioners are further authorised to make purchases of the said notes, in the same manner as of other evidences of the public debt, and at a price not exceeding par, for the amount of the principal and interest due at the time of purchase on such notes. So much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of the said debt as the United States are now pledged annually to pay and reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement or purchase of the said notes. And so much of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose, is hereby appropriated for making up any deficiency in the funds thus pledged and appropriated for paying the principal and interest as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expence of preparing, printing, engraving, signing, and otherwise incident to the issuing of the treasury notes authorised by this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be a treasury note aforesaid; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid and assist in falsely altering any treasury note issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any false, forged or counterfeit note, purporting to be a treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered treasury note issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
June 30, 1812.—*Approved*. JAMES MADISON.

Drafted Militia.

The neglect, or refusal of the governors of *Massachusetts* and *Connecticut*, and, perhaps, of *Rhode Island*, to place their drafted militia at the disposal of the President of the United States, has excited much conversation. We have not noticed the subject, as nothing definite appeared to be done. The following proclamations will shew how the case stands at present in the two first named states; but the governor of the latter has convened the legislature for the further consideration, as is supposed, of this matter. All of the other governors have complied with the President's requisition, and the marching of regular troops to Albany will teach governors *Strong* and *Griswold* the necessity of being duly prepared "to repel invasion, &c."

MASSACHUSETTS—GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Boston Aug.* 5, 1812.

By the general orders of the 3d of July last, major-general Henry Sewall is appointed to command the eastern division of the militia, which was detached under the order of the 25th of April last, consisting of all the detached militia in the district of Maine.

The commander in chief having been requested by major-general Dearborn, by order of the President of the United States, to direct a part of the militia, detached under the said orders of the 25th April, to march to Passamaquoddy, for the defence of the posts and harbors on the eastern border of this commonwealth; and considering that that part of the state is in a peculiar manner in danger of invasion, and that disorderly persons may attempt to disturb and annoy the peaceable inhabitants in that neighborhood, and endanger their lives and property; has thought fit to order and does hereby order, that three full companies of the eastern detached division of the militia, be designated by major-general Sewall; and after being completely armed and equipped ordered to march as soon as possible to Eastport, in the district of Maine, which is appointed the place of rendezvous. The said three companies will form a battalion, under the command of a detached major, to be designated by major general Sewall, who will also designate an adjutant and quarter master, and the whole to march without delay to the place of rendezvous. The major commanding the battalion will see that provision is made for the subsistence of his troops, and the transportation of their baggage from the places whence the companies march, until their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in the manner prescribed by law. Major-general Sewall in designating the companies to march, will as far as may be, take them from the nearest counties and districts, and from places the least exposed to the enemy.

The major-generals and other officers of the local divisions of the militia, from which any part of the said battalion may be drawn, will afford their aid in completing the companies, and will see that the men are armed and equipped as the law directs.

The commander in chief expects that this order will be obeyed by his fellow citizens of the draughted militia, with promptitude, and when marching to the place of their destination, as well as afterwards, that they will preserve good order, and render due obedience to the commands of their officers. He would remind them that they were not only called forth to defend the frontier against any invasion of a foreign enemy, but to prevent the depredations of any lawless banditti who may be disposed to rob and plunder, whether they belong to our own territory or those of the enemy. Although war is declared between the United States and Great Britain, it is to be carried on only by the order of government. It is the duty of the inhabitants of the towns and villages bordering on the British line, to endeavor to repel any invasion of our own territories; but they have no right to make incursions into the territories of the enemy. Lawless plunder-

ers, by sea or land, as well in time of war as of peace, are pirates or robbers, and their depredations ought, as far as may be, to be prevented or punished; they only occasion distress and misery to the exposed inhabitants, and have no tendency to produce an equitable peace, which is the only justifiable object of war

The officers will be careful to inculcate upon their men the necessity of discipline, and a sacred regard to the rights of their fellow citizens- The soldiers of a free government should view with abhorrence, any attempt to assume power by the use of the sword, or to invade the rights of those whom it is their duty to protect. By order of the commander in chief.

WM. DONNISON. Adj. Gen.

Proclamation

By his excellency ROGER GRISWOLD, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the state of Connecticut, in America.

This state, with the other states of the Union, having, since the last session of the General Assembly, been involved in war, and no opportunity yet afforded to make a communication to the immediate representatives of the people; feeling that an event so unexpected and calamitous may produce great anxiety, and that the proceedings of the governor and council on certain subjects arising out of this war should be known to their fellow citizens, I have thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this Proclamation.

In pursuance of the usage of my predecessors in office in times of difficulty, I have caused the council to be twice convened since the declaration of war, in both instances to advise together respecting the course to be pursued on certain requisitions of the national government through general Dearborn, for certain portions of the militia to be placed at the forts at New London and New Haven. The advice given in both cases met my entire approbation, and accordingly a compliance with the requisition has been by me refused.

It is the high and solemn duty of the chief magistrate according to his oath of office, "to maintain the lawful rights and privileges of this state, as a sovereign, free and independent state."

This duty forbade a compliance with a request that any part of the citizens of this state should be placed, under existing circumstances, in garrisons to perform the ordinary duties of soldiers. It is also the prerogative of the state to hold its militia for the maintenance of its lawful privileges, and never to permit them to be withdrawn from its authority, except in cases expressly mentioned in the constitution. No such case existing, the officers and soldiers have not been ordered from their farms and other occupations, and from their homes into the service required. While it is to be regretted that any difference of opinion existed as to the cases in which the militia ought to be demanded, it became my duty to obey the constitution of my country.

In a state of things so novel as that which now exists—in the interesting crisis of a war with a foreign nation wherein the property, the security, the liberty and lives of the people are jeopardized, a war which was opposed by so much talent, worth, and respectability in both houses of Congress, it might have been anticipated that the justice and expediency of the measure would have been questioned and denied by many: still no such state of things exists as to justify the idea of seeking redress, except in a consitutional manner.

I do therefore call upon all the good people of this state to demean themselves in this day of unprecedented difficulty, as becomes the members of a free and independent nation—to promote concord among themselves—to yield a prompt obedience to the constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, to cherish the union of these states; to discourage every species of outrage towards the rights of person or property; to discountenance every appearance of menacing the lawful authority of the state and nation, and to promote a spirit of submission to the laws of the land.

While this spirit is thus recommended, the people are to be protected in freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and in freedom of elections.—These important rights are not to be surrendered, nor impaired in any event. To examine fairly and truly to exhibit the nature and tendency of the measures of government; to lift up a voice of warning against any system of policy which seeks personal elevation or aggrandisement, or which is calculated to promote the projects of foreign or domestic tyrants, or to aid combinations of enemies at home or abroad, against the peace, liberty, and prosperity of the nation, and thus to enable the people justly to appreciate the measures of government and to exercise discreetly the rights of election, is the duty of freemen. In the exercise of these and all other rights, every man is to be protected by law; and for his entire security the faith of every well regulated community is pledged.

With these impressions, I hereby declare to the people of this state, that they may at all times rely on the protection of the laws, and the power and disposition to execute them, and that the force of the state will be exerted on any proper occasion, (if, contrary to expectation, such occasion should occur) to afford security to the rights of individuals, to preserve internal peace, to promote order, and to maintain the privileges of the state. And I enjoin it upon all the magistrates and other peace officers, upon all entrusted with the execution of the law, and upon all officers and soldiers of the militia to be in readiness to aid in the above objects; and I furthermore exhort all those capable of bearing arms to be at all times prepared and equipped in obedience to the lawful authority of the state and nation, to repel invasion, and resist aggressions on the liberties and privileges of the United States, of this state, or of any individuals, or portions of the community.

Given under my hand at Hartford, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America, the thirty seventh.

ROGER GRISWOLD.

By His Excellency's command.

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

Address.

To the President of the United States.

TRENTON, July 10.

SIR—Believing it would be pleasing to you, at this crisis, to be acquainted with sentiments and views of your constituents in every part of the Union, the convention of Republican delegates from the several counties of the state of New-Jersey, take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of their constituents and themselves.

They have seen with approbation the long continued and often repeated efforts of the government of the United States to preserve to the country the blessings of peace, and at the same time to maintain the honor and independence of the nation. Negotiation has at length been abandoned as hopeless: Resistance has been commenced as the last resort. To retreat from the contest now, would indeed justly subject our government to the stigma of pusillanimity, and our people to the charge of a want of patriotism.

On behalf of the republican citizens of this state, and of ourselves, we, therefore, sir, assure you, we are now as much in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until our wrongs are redressed and our rights respected, as we have heretofore been of the preservation of peace, while it could be maintained without a surrender of our rights and interests.—And we are fully of opinion that the confidence of the friends of government in New Jersey, will be increased rather than diminished, by the measures adopted by the general government for the support of our unquestionable inalienable rights.

Permit us, sir, to add, that your conduct, as well in your endeavors to preserve peace, as in your final recommendation of a resort to arms, meets with our most decided approbation.

By order of the convention,

BENJAMIN LUDLOW, *President.*

GEORGE CASSEDY, *Secretary.*

ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1812.

SIR—I have received the address from "the convention of republican delegates from the several counties of the state of New Jersey," explaining the sentiments entertained, at this crisis, by that portion of my constituents. The sentiments are worthy the character of citizens, who know the value of the national rights at stake in the present contest; and who are willing to do justice to the sincere and persevering efforts, which have been employed to obtain respect to them, without a resort to arms.

The conduct of the nation against whom this resort has been proclaimed, left no choice but between that, and the greater evil, of a surrender of our sovereignty on the element, on which all nations have equal rights, and in the free use of which, the United States, as a nation whose agriculture and commerce are so closely allied, have an essential interest.

The blockading orders in council, commencing on the plea of retaliating injuries indirectly done to Great Britain, through the direct operation of French decrees against the trade of the U. States with her; and on a professed disposition to proceed step by step with France, in revoking them, have been since bottomed on pretensions more and more extended and arbitrary; till at length, it is openly avowed as indispensable to a repeal of the orders as they affect the United States, that the French decrees be repealed as they affect Great Britain directly, and all other neutrals as well as the United States. To this extraordinary avowal is superadded, abundant evidence, that the real object of the orders is, not to restore freedom to the American commerce with Great Britain, which could indeed be little interrupted by the decrees of France; but to destroy our lawful commerce, as interfering with her own unlawful commerce, with her enemies. The only foundation of this attempt to banish the American flag from the high way of nations, or to render it wholly subservient to the commercial views of the British government, is the absurd and exploded doctrine, that the ocean not less than the land is susceptible of occupancy and dominion; that this dominion is in the hands of Great Britain, and that her laws, not the law of nations, which is ours as well as hers, are to regulate our maritime intercourse with the rest of the world.

The appeal to force, in opposition to the force so long continued against us, had become the more urgent, as every endeavor short of it, had not only been fruitless, but had been followed by fresh usurpations and oppressions. The intolerable outrages committed against the crews of our vessels, which at one time were the result of alleged searches for deserters from the British ships of war, had grown into a like pretension, first as to all British seamen, and next as to all British subjects; with the invariable practice of seizing all neutral seamen, of every nation, and on all such of our own seamen, as British officers, interested in the abuse, might please to demand.

When the United States assumed and established their rank among the nations of the earth, they assumed and established a common sovereignty on the high seas, as well as an exclusive sovereignty within their territorial limits. The one is as essential as the other to their character as an independent nation. However conceding they may have been on controvertible points; or forbearing under casual and limited injuries: they can never submit to wrongs irreparable in their kind, enormous in their amount, and indefinite in their duration; and which are avowed and justified on principles, degrading the United States from the rank of a sovereign and independent power. In attaining this high rank and the inestimable blessings attached to it, no part of the American people, had a more meritorious share, than the people of New Jersey. From none, therefore, may more reasonably be expected, a patriotic zeal, in maintaining by the sword, the unquestionable and unalineable rights, acquired by it; and which it is found, can no otherwise be maintained.

JAMES MADISON.

BENJAMIN LUDLOW, Esq.
President, &c. &c.

Domestic Resources.

Official military report made to brigadier-general Bloomfield, commanding at New-York.

(COPY.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, *New-York, July* 25, 1812.

Doctors Pendergrast and Ross, of the United States army, will proceed with the honorable Samuel L. Mitchill to Schooley's mountain, on the Musconetcunk, in New-Jersey, and examine whether any silicious stone is to be found, suitable for the manufacture of flints.

Doctor Mitchill will please to unite, with doctors Pendergrast and Ross, in a report of the result of their researches.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
Brig. Gen. Command,

Report of the commissioners, stating the existence of flint-stones on the banks of the Musconetcong river, in the state of New Jersey.

New-York, August 2, 1812.

SIR—We participated the solicitude felt by your excellency and the other friends of our country, on the subject of flints for the supply of our musquetry during the war; and we heartily concurred in the

opinion, that a search ought to be made for a domestic supply.

It immediately occurred to us, that the same subject had given great uneasiness to our predecessors in 1776. On the day that produced the declaration of independence, and after the ratification of that instrument, congress was occupied in deliberating upon this very subject. The board of war was immediately authorised to employ such a number of persons as they might find necessary, to manufacture flints for the continent; and for effectuating the object, to apply to the respective assemblies, conventions, and councils or committees of safety, in the different states, counties and towns, for information where the best silicious minerals existed, and who were the persons most skilled in manufacturing them.

So pressing was the want of this article, that the journal contains a record made at that memorable sitting, of an express sent from Philadelphia to Orange county in New-York, at the public expense, to obtain a sample of the flint stone alleged by a member to abound in that region.

And as late as the 10th November, 1777, congress directed their committee of foreign affairs to write to the commissioners of the United States in France and Spain, not only to purchase flints among the military stores, but to procure and send over men well acquainted with the art of preparing them from the raw material. The intercourse with France subsisting after the alliance, seems to have removed all further anxieties, by furnishing the requisite amount from that country, to the end of the war.

The establishment of peace and the restoration of commerce, rendered it so easy to bring flints from abroad, that little or nothing has been done, either in exploring our extensive territory for silex, or in manufacturing it into flints, since 1777, a term of thirty five years.

The non-importation law had ever since its commencement lessened the supply usually derived from England. The actually hostility increases the difficulty of deriving flints from that quarter, and indeed from the continent of Europe. It became therefore necessary that a martial and independent people should provide at home the means of perpetuating their institutions and liberties. It could not be reasonably supposed, that among the numberless good and excellent gifts of a beneficent Providence to our land, the material under consideration should have been withheld.

Coinciding with your excellency perfectly in these sentiments, and participating fully in your patriotic feelings, we undertook with alacrity the service assigned.

We proceeded by the way of Morristown to Schooley's mountain, in the state of New Jersey. We crossed it a few miles to the south of Hacketts-town. We then passed the Musconetcong river, and explored the fertile valley on its north west side, by the villages of New Hampton, Asbury, and Bloomsbury; then we went to Easton and Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. On our return we visited Pittstown, Quakertown, Flemmington, Somerville and Springfield: And we assure your excellency that we should have made a longer journey, and consumed more time in its performance, had not our good fortune rendered further progress unnecessary. In the course of our investigation we derived much topographical information from David Heath, jun. and Henry Plum, esquires.

We are happy to inform your excellency, that in several places we found Silex which sparkled with steel. Specimens were procured near Hacketts-town; on the declivity of Schooley's mountain, as it slopes away toward the Musconetcong; in several places along that river as it runs toward the Delaware, and in the vicinity of Easton. It may not be amiss to mention that nodules of flint were observed on both sides of the Musconetcong mountain, along the road between Bloomsbury and Pittstown, and also in the neighborhood of Somerville.

But the more considerable and interesting masses of these silicious minerals, which we examined, were in the town of Greenwich, in the county of Sussex, and in the town of Bethlehem, in the county of Hunterdon. The former are near the residence of Messrs. Williamson and Halsizer, and the latter partly on the land of brigadier-general Fleet.

We found it impossible, during the time and under the circumstances allotted for our researches, to travel far from the road or to dig into the earth.—Enough was offered to our view, not very distant from the highway, nor covered deep under ground to satisfy us that here were plentiful magazines of the Silex, both for the army and the arts. Doubtless a wider and deeper survey will bring to light infinitely more than we had the opportunity to see.

The quality of much of this flint appears very promising. Specimens of the several kinds which we found are herewith transmitted, that they may be subjected to the examination of artists, as well as of scientific and practical men. We beg your excellency to consider them as the proofs and vouchers which substantiate this report. The greasy feel, the concavo-convex fracture, the contiguity to lime stone, and the power of readily communicating fire to tinder, spunk and gunpowder, are impressive and characteristic marks. In the hands of competent workmen we are firmly persuaded that it is capable of receiving the proper dress and figure. This conclusion is drawn from the fact, that already these home-made flints have been successfully employed by the inhabitants in their rifles and fowling pieces. We hope this intelligence will be the more seasonable, inasmuch as since the 18th of June, when war was declared, imported flints have advanced from two to twenty dollars a thousand.

On this occasion, sir, permit us to congratulate all the friends of the United States, on the disclosure, that they are at this moment as independent of foreigners for the material of gun flints, as they are for iron, lead and saltpetre. And indulge us, likewise, in avowing the pleasures we feel in declaring how few of the articles necessary for our safety, are of foreign production or at the disposal or control of our enemies.

We have the honor to renew the assurance of our high and particular respect.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
G. E. PENDERGRAST,
Hospital Surgeon U. S. A.
WILLIAM ROSS.

Characters of the flint referred to in the report.

The principal species and varieties of flint which we collected, are the following to wit:

1. *Yellowish Silex*; possessing some characters common to quartz and chalcedony, striking fire readily, but rather too liable to be cracked and shivered.

2. *Black Silex*, of a shattered constitution and too square and brittle for flints.

3. *Deep black Silex*, breaking with concavo convex surfaces; very pure; of a greasy feel, and quite fit for the purpose.

4. *Brownish Silex*, breaking and feeling like the

former; finely semi transparent and horny, and easily shaped into flints.

5. *Silex with stripes of black and white;* somewhat resembling onyx, but apt to be flaky.

6. *Yellow Silex*, resembling coarse chalcedony and

7. *Dusky Silex;* somewhat variegated, running into whitish quartz, and prone to be scaly.

Of these the samples designated of No. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7, are chiefly objects of mineralogical curiosity. Those belonging to numbers 3 and 4, are considered as materials for a economical use.

From the New York Gazette.

Having observed in your Gazette of yesterday, a communication from Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, G. E. Pendergrast, and Wm. M. Ross, to general Bloomfield, respecting flint-stone, make known to those gentlemen, or whomever it may concern that within thirteen miles of the Mohawk river plenty of the very best flint-stone may be had, which is very much at their service. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

North Carolina Patriotism.

A grave grey headed company of veterans, has just been formed in the county of Rowan, consisting of citizens over 45 and under 80 years of age for home service. Upwards of 30 have already entered, and several others have signified their intention of doing so—so that this aged patriot band will not consist of less than fifty. They have elected NATHAN DOUGE their captain. The following are their articles of association:

ARTICLES

Of a Company called "Silver Locks."

We, the undersigned soldiers, having many of us fought for our liberty in the revolution, and now from our advanced age are unable to undergo the same hardships in the field as formerly; yet our bosoms swell with indignation, when we hear of our honor and independence being insulted by foreign enemies, who have not only begun the awful work of death themselves, but encouraged the savage tribe to spill the blood of our innocent brethren on our frontier, regarding neither sex nor age:

We, therefore, are willing to aid our beloved country, in exerting our influence, by making short excursions, in this upper country, in opposing the enemy, or suppressing the influence of dangerous and ill designing men (as we fear may exist among us) in every instance, so far as we may be justified by the laws of our country. As we are now in a state of war, we wish for all persons to be united in supporting our independence and republican institutions. We, therefore, mutually bind ourselves to abide the decisions of the officers who shall be elected by our company, and be ready at a moment's warning, in all expeditions, either by day or night, mutually agreed to, during the war.

Signed at our muster this 18th July 1812. [Here follow the names.]

Orders in Council Revoked.

OFFICIAL—*Supplement to the London Gazette, Tuesday, June* 23, 1812.

At the court at Carlton house, the 23d day of June, present, his royal highness the prince regent in council.

Whereas his royal highness the prince regent was pleased to declare, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, on the 21st of April, 1812. "That if at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan decrees shall by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then, and from thence, the order in council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th of April, 1809, shall without any farther order, be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked."

And whereas the charge des affaires of the U. States of America, resident at this court, did, on the 21st day of May last, transmit to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries, a copy of a certain instrument, then for the first time communicated to this court, purporting to be a decree passed by the government of France, on the 28th day of April, 1811, by which the decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitely no longer in force in regard to American vessels:

And whereas his royal highness the prince regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said orders were to cease and determine, is nevertheless disposed, on his part, to take such measures as may tend to re establish the intercourse between neutral and belligerent nations, upon its accustomed principles, his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is therefore pleased by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the order in council bearing date the 7th day of January, 1807, and the order in council bearing date the 26th of April, 1809, be revoked, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the first day of August next.

But whereas by certain acts of the government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbors and waters of the said United States, the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein, and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States is interdicted, the commercial intercourse between France and the said United States having been restored; his royal highness the prince regent is pleased hereby further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that if the government of the said United States shall not as soon as may be, after this order shall have been duly notified by his majesty's minister in America to the said government, revoke or cause to be revoked the said acts, this present order shall, in that case, after clear notice signified by his majesty's minister in America, to the said government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 28th of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid orders in council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this order, and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said orders, prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation, until further orders, but shall, in the event of this order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expences on the part of the captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided that nothing in the order contained respecting the revocation of the orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly, or in part, the orders in council of the 11th of November,

1807, or any other order not herein mentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled, under the order in council, of the 21st of April, 1812.

His royal highness the prince regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name, and on the behalf of his majesty, that nothing in the present order contained shall be understood to preclude his royal highness the prince regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring after reasonable notice, the orders of the 7th January, 1807, and the 26th of April, 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy, as may appear to his royal highness to be just and necessary.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and the judge of the court of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Miscellaneous.

Instances of Extraordinary Fecundity.

In the borough of Leicester, in the parish and church of St. Martin, (according to Hakewell,) is the following remarkable epitaph:

Here lieth the body of John Heyrick, of this parish, who departed this life the 2d April, 1589, being about the age of 76 years; he did marry Mary, the daughter of John Bond, of Wardend, in the county of Warwick, Esq. He lived with the said Mary, in one house, full fifty two years; and in all that time, never buried man, woman or child, though they were sometimes twenty in household. He had issue by the said Mary, five sons and seven daughters. The said John was Mayor of the town, 1559, and again anno, 1572. The said Mary lived to ninety seven years, and departed the 8th December 1611. She did see before her departure, of her children and children's children, to the number of 142.

In Markshall church in Essex, on Mrs. Honeywood's tomb, is this inscription:

Here lieth the body of Mary Waters, the daughter and co-heir of Robert Waters, of Lenkham, in Kent, Esquire, wife of Robert Honeywood, of Charing, in Kent, Esquire, her only husband; who had at her decease, lawfully descended from her, 367—sixteen of her own body, 114 grand children, 228 in the third generation, and nine in the fourth. She lived a most pious life, and in a christian manner died here in Markshall, in the 93d year of her age and in the forty fourth of her widowhood, May 11th, 1620.

The following inscription is to be found on a tombstone in the church-yard of Heyden, in Yorkshire—

Here lieth the body of William Strutton, of Padrington, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97; who had by his first wife 28 children, and by a second wife 17: was father to 45, grand-father to 88, great grand-father to 97, and great great grand-father to 23—in all 251.

CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.—It is related (by Joseph. Antiq. Jud. b. 19, c. 2.) that at the time when Caius Caligula was slain, Claudius Cæsar, seeing that all was full of sedition and slaughter, thrust himself into a hole to hide himself, though he had no cause, save the greatness of his birth, to be apprehensive of danger. Being thus found, he was drawn out by the soldiers, and when from fear and dread of death he besought their mercy—they took him upon their shoulders, carried him to the camp, and proclaimed him emperor.

MEPHITIC GAS.

To the Editor of the Connecticut Mirror.

SIR—On seeing an account in a late Philadelphia paper, of the death of Mr. J. C. Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, in consequence of the effect of mephitic gas, I felt a degree of compunction for having so long omitted to publish the following facts:

About six years ago, in the town of Deerfield, (Mass.) which was then the place of my residence, I was present, in three or four minutes after a young man had been taken from a well in a state of insensibility, and apparently near death. Soon, however, his system became universally and extremely convulsed. Medical assistance was immediately obtained. No medicine could be administered. Several attempts were made to bleed, but without effect. A tepid bath was also tried without effect. Friction and various other external applications were resorted to, but all to no good purpose. The convulsions continued. In about five hours the miserable object appeared to be sinking into death, and just upon the point of expiring. At this time it occurred to my mind that if oxygen could be administered, it might possibly restore him—but having no proper means of obtaining it, and having found, from some former experiments, that the herb *vulgarly* called *burrage*, contained a considerably quantity of this gas—and on enquiry being informed, that a plenty might be immediately obtained, I concluded to make trial of it. I soon broke a large handful and placed it at his nose. In two minutes respiration was evidently better. In four or five minutes he spoke, and used some bodily exertion, but was mentally deranged. He now discovered an inclination to obtain the *effluvia* of the burrage. Another handful of the broken leaves was placed as before. In ten minutes his reason returned, with a considerable degree of his strength. He now called for more of the herb and manifested great satisfaction in breathing through it. Applications of it were made for about an hour, when he was able to walk. The next day he was comfortable—and called on me and expressed himself in the following manner: "In all my life I never smelt any thing so sweet and good, nor gave me so much pleasure as the burrage did, from the time I awaked until I got on my feet."

A surprizing effect was produced on this man by this herb, and it is left with the gentlemen of the faculty to decide whether it was produced by the oxygen, or by some other quality or virtue of this plant.

This publication is made in hopes that some other unfortunate persons may receive relief by the application of the same remedy.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Enfield, July 4, 1811.

A PENDULUM MILL MACHINE.

A model is deposited at the patent office, Washington city. Its utility must be apparent to every person that has the least knowledge of the force required to work various kinds of mills upon examining the same. There is at present to be seen at the farm of the subscriber a machine in actual operation with a pendulum of 600 weight—a rag wheel of three feet diameter is kept in complete motion by the same, with which has been dragged 25 *cwt.*; and 15 *cwt.* has been raised over a pulley by winding a rope round the shaft of the wheel. The machinery is of a simple construction and is kept in motion with ease by the strength of a man's arm—a small quantity of water can be applied to keep the pendulum in motion. It is easy to construct a machine of this kind upon a large scale, that will move or raise tons weight, and the machine will be kept in motion with ease *by the power of a man's arm*. Any person desirous of obtaining a patent will please to apply to the patentee at Marble Plat farm*; or, during the present session of congress, at his lodgings, Washington city.

JOSEPH LEFEVRE,

Strasburg, Lancaster county, Penn. June 3, 1812.

N. B. The prejudiced and unbelieving are invited to call and see and judge for themselves.

A CURE FOR BURNS.

[*From the Albany Gazette.*]

A son of mine, a short time since, while playing with other boys, with fire balls composed of tow dipped in spirits of turpentine, gunpowder, &c. was burned in a shocking manner, by having one of the balls accidentally thrown into his face. Having noticed the application of cotton recommended in the Baltimore Medical Lyceum, in cases of burns, I was induced to make the experiment. I covered the side of the face which was now so swollen as to close the eye, and blistered all over, the skin also in some parts broken by his having washed it in cold water, immediately after the accident had taken place. I did not remove the cotton for ten days; during which time he never complained of the least pain, and when removed I found it perfectly well, leaving no sort of a mark except two or three spots rather darker than the rest of the skin, but which have since dis appeared. As a remedy so efficacious, and so easily procured, ought to be made public for the benefit of our fellow-citizens, I request the liberty to communicate the same through the medium of your paper.

JOHN COOK.

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*Marble Plat farm is situated 23 miles from the tide water of the Chesapeake bay, near Havre-de-Grace.

Vessels of War.

A general view of the dimensions of the most approved ships of each class, in the British navy. Prepared from authentic papers, for the REGISTER.

NOTE.—Fractions omitted. When more than a half, added, when less than a half unnoticed.

DIMENSIONS OF SHIPS AND THEIR APPURTENANCES.	Of 100 guns	Of 90 guns.	Of 74 guns.	Of 64 guns.	Of 50 guns.	Of 44 guns.	Of 32 go	Of 28 go	Of 20 guns.	Of 14 guns.
Length of the gun deck . . . *feet*	186	177	169	158	146	140	126	118	108	96
Do. of the keel for tonnage . . do	151	146	138	129	119	115	103	97	89	78
Extreme breadth . . . . . do	52	49	46	44	40	37	35	34	30	27
Depth in the waist . . . . . do	6	5*h*	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4*h*
Do. in the hold . . . . . do	21*h*	21	20	19	17*h*	16	12	10*h*	10	12
Burthen . . . . . *in tons*	2162	1871	1620	1336	1015	879	690	586	429	300
Foremast—length . . . . *yards*	34*h*	33*h*	32	30	27	26	25	24	21	19
thickness . . . . . *inches*	34*h*	33*h*	32	30	27	23	22	21	19	17
Main-mast—length . . . . *yards*	39	37	36	33	31	29	28	27	24	21
thickness . . . . *inches*	39	37	36	33	29	26	24*h*	22	22	18
Mizen-mast—length . . . . *yards*	34	33	31	29	26	25	24	20	18	17
thickness . . . . . *inches*	23	22	21	20	18	17	16	16	14	12
Fore top mast————length . *yards*	21	19	19	18	16	15	15	13	12	11
Main top mast . . do . . do	23	20	22	19	18	18	17	16	14	12
Mizen top mast . . do . . do	16	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	11	9
Fore top gallant mast do . . do	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	5
Main top gallant mast do . . do	11	11	11	10	9	9	8	9	8	6
Mizen top gallant mast do . . . do	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	4
Bowsprit . . . do . . do	24	24	23	20	18	17	17	17	15	12
thickness . . . . . *inches*	37	36	34	31	28	26	25	23	23	18
Flying gib-boom . length . *yards*	17	17	16	15	13	13	12	12	11	9
Fore yard . . do . . do	30	28	28	26	24	23	21	22	19	16
Main yard . . do . . do	34	32	32	30	28	27	25	25	22	18
Mizen yard . . do . . do	29	27	29	27	25	24	22	20	20	8
GUNS—*gun deck* . . . . . *no.*	30	28	28	26	22	20	26	24	20	14
Metal . . . . . *pounds*	42	32	38	24	24	18	12	9	9	6
Middle deck . . . . . *no.*	28	30								
Metal . . . . . *pounds*	24	18								
Upper deck . . . . . *no.*	30	30	28	26	22	20				
Metal . . . . . *pounds*	12	12	18	18	12	9				
Quarter deck and forecastle . . *no.*	12	2	18	12	6	3	6	4		
Metal—weight . . *pounds*	6	9	9	9	6	6	6	3		

A 42 pounder is	9 feet	6 inches	long,	6 1-2	inches	in the bore,	and weighs	65 *cwt.*
32	do	9	6	do	6	. . . . .	50
24	do	9		do	5 1-2	. . . . .	48
18	do	9		do	5	. . . . .	39
12	do	9		do	4 1-2	. . . . .	34
9	do	7	6	do	4	. . . . .	25
6	do	6		do	3 1-2	. . . . .	16
3	do	4	6	do	3	. . . . .	6

☞ The foregoing table is formed and inserted for the purpose of giving a *general* idea of the dimensions and force of a ship, on hearing her *rate* mentioned in the newspapers. But their actual force in guns is commonly from a fourth to a third more than they are rated—and their weight of metal and many other particulars, differ widely from the rules of the admiralty, being governed by various *particular* circumstances, in the make or construction of the vessels.

On the Navy---brief remarks.

The universal attention excited by our squadron under commodore *Rodgers*; the high interest with which his tract has been followed, and the great hopes and fears for his safety and success, naturally provoke a wish that our navy was of sufficient force to chase the marauders from our coast and clear the neighboring seas of the enemy. But there is a certain something necessary to the equipment of a navy beyond a certain extent, diametrically at war with the spirit of our constitution; for it appears, from the practice of all nations, that a large maritime force cannot be supported without *impressing* the seamen. Yet, perhaps, to this extent—while the supplies of men can be had by *voluntary* enlistments, the United States will see the necessity of a navy, and create it; not to compete with the old navies of Europe on the high seas, but adequate to meet, as occasion requires, some of their squadrons detached to our coasts. To what force this extent reaches, we are by no means prepared to say; but it is possible we might raise six ships of the line, and twenty stout frigates in all, with as many more smaller vessels, being a very respectable establishment. Yet we have at this moment from 100

to 120 armed vessels at sea, carrying from 700 to 800 cannon, and about 8,000 men. Many other vessels are fitting out, and our actual force engaged in privateering, will in a short time be equal to 200 vessels, with 1,500 guns and 18 or 20,000 men.—— The EFFECT of these vessels (and others that will be fitted out if they are successful) is yet to be seen; and a problem, perhaps, of difficult solution, will arise as to the manner, according to the means we possess and the spirit of our institutions, in which we can best assail an enemy.

Political Remarks.

—CURRENTE CALAMO—

The famous orders in council are at length conditionally repealed. (See the official article, page 392.) * They have been reluctantly abandoned, and the right to apply them again is asserted and reserved. The ministry have yielded to the pressure of poverty on their own people, uninfluenced by any regard to the rights of neutrals or the love of justice. The manufacturers of England have been driven almost to madness by the want of employment and deficiency of food; and, with arms in their hands, they appeared disposed to wrest a subsistence from their oppressors. An important object, as they supposed, was obtained by the revocation of these orders—an unrestrained intercourse with the United States was sweetly anticipated, and they looked for a liberal supply of provisions, with a brisk market for their accumulated fabrications, in consequence:—what will be the feelings of the poor and exhausted manufacturer, when the cup of consolation is cast from his lips by ascertaining, that the outrages of his government have compelled the long suffering Americans to resort to arms, to *retaliate*, to redress and terminate their wrongs?†

A fearful crisis is approaching in England. Nothing but the greatest efforts of her greatest men can avert a dreadful revolution. Though every ramification of the government is corrupt, and the putridity is daily increased, we had rather that the pruning knife than the axe should be laid to the political tree. We sincerely wish that *England* may remain on the map of the world, a great and mighty nation—we desire nothing but justice; a simple application of the golden rule, that she will do unto us as she would that other nations should do unto her. The unprincipled conduct of her rulers have driven us into many measures powerfully calculated to sap the foundation of her prosperity; and will, besides, drive across the Atlantic a large portion of her manufacturing capital, with artists in abundance. An instant rivalry in the great market of the world will follow; an event that might have been postponed for many years, if moderation had directed her councils.

Many private letters assure us that the royal family, with the nobility and bishops, and other *great* men, are spoken of by the populace in *London*, at the public places, with as little veneration as a village lawyer in *Connecticut* speaks of the president and congress of the United States. With us this freedom of sentiment constitutes the government; but the case is vastly different on the other side of the water, where the *divine right of kings* is taught from the *pulpit*, and fraud and fear are the chief pillars of the administration. To *imagine* the death of the king is high treason in England—and the law is so established to forbid the people from accustoming themselves to the idea that a king may die like another man! Every monarchy is supported, more or less, by that clerical blasphemy and political knavery that gives *immortality* to the Lama of *Thibet*, in the estimation of the stupid wretches that worship him. Tear the surplice from the hypocrite and the mask from the royalist; let their deformity be manifest to the people; let them become *familiar* with the idea of ridding themselves of the monsters and drones that eat out their substance—and who shall calculate where their vengeance will stop? It has been remarked that in revolutionary *France*, those provinces which were most encumbered by nobles and priests were the scenes of the greatest excesses. And so it will be in every part of the world where the people once break down the political and *religious* barriers that have been artfully placed between them and their rights. If a revolution shall happen in *England*, it will *commence* in the manufacturing districts, but be less sanguinary in them than in others, as they have a smaller portion of the *nobility* resident in them.

The state of society in ENGLAND is truly distressing. A partial famine prevails; the country is at war with almost every nation of the civilized world; industry is at a pause, not having vent for its productions; the poor-rates have been trebled within a few years; *three fourths of the laboring classes are paupers*, for the price of labor, even of those employed, is so much reduced, that the manufacturer by toiling sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, cannot subsist himself and his wife, upon the coarsest diet; ingenuity has been put to the rack for new objects of taxation, for *every thing* seemed taxed as high as it would bear; yet the revenue has fallen short many millions: in the mean time the expences of *government*, as it is called, are enormously increased, for corruption has a daily growth, and placemen and pensioners are continually multiplied. The *loan* demanded for the service of the present year, is of greater amount than the whole national debt of the United States, *twice* told. Besides, another loan *was* expected; for on the question being asked by the bidders, the minister would not pledge himself to the contrary—anticipating a further diminution of revenue. With such an estimate, what effect will the *new war* have? How far will the revenue be touched by the irresistible activity and enterprise of 100,000 American seamen, prepared or preparing themselves to assail the British commerce in every sea—to cut off supplies from abroad, and forbid exportations, with safety. The Americans will prove themselves an enemy more destructive than *Great Britain* ever had on the ocean—they will do deeds that other sailors would hardly dare to reflect on. Witness their exploits in the revolutionary war, and at TRIPOLI; in which, perhaps, not a single instance occurred of their being defeat-

* There is one circumstance attending the prince regent's revocation of the orders in council which deserves to be particularly noticed—a renunciation of the very principle upon which his former declaration was founded, namely; the restoration of *neutral commerce* to its original footing. The decree of Napoleon expressly limiting his revocation to the exclusive benefit of the *United States*. See the declaration, Weekly Register, vol. II. page 229.

† Hostilities between France and Russia had not commenced. The last accounts left Bonaparte at Dantzic. His first object it is said, will be to shut up the Baltic completely—"a circumstance, (says a Dublin paper) no doubt to be deeply lamented, but in a great measure qualified by the repeal of the orders in council, which opens America once more to our commerce.

ed by an equal force, though cases of the contrary are numerous. What part of the enemy's trade will be safe? France, duly estimating the capacity of America to injure a common enemy, will open all the ports of the continent as places of refuge and deposit for our privateers, and all the fleets of *England* cannot confine them to their harbors, at home or abroad. The British channel itself will be vexed by their enterprises; and 100 sail of armed vessels be in dequate to the protection of the trade passing through it. For the probability of these things, let *Lloyd's* lists from 1777 to '83 be referred to. Terror will pervade the commercial mind, and mighty bankruptcies follow; to all which will be superadded the great privations of the manufacturers, and the increased distresses of the poor. More money must be raised—for the national expenditure will be greatly augmented,—every ship must be put in commission, if possible—and the war being prosecuted chiefly at a distance, will be the more costly. Will the minister obtain a new loan to fight the United States? What is to consume, or take out of the market, the mighty *paper medium*—the best of which, the notes of the Bank of England, are at 30 *per cent.* discount for gold and silver! What will become of his navy, deprived of timber and stores from *Canada*, and what will be the situation of his most important colonies, the *West India* islands? Who can count the united effects of such events? It is an awful estimation: but as peace, *honest peace*, is the sole object we have in view, let every one by his word, act or deed, as the case may be, give vigor to the war. It must and will terminate speedily with glory. May the hearts of the British rulers be inclined with virtue to make their peace, while opportunity serves!

It is not pretended that all the advantages will be on our side—but we are not dependent on commerce for existence, as *Great Britain* is—it is here a secondary consideration: and, besides, for many years past, we have run the gauntlet through her fleets and carried on a profitable trade, which the circumstances of the war will greatly augment and invigorate.

Great Britain has many warm friends in the United States—many more than I suspected; but a state of war is calculated, in a thousand ways, to diminish their number. Those who are extremely zealous in her behalf, *may* leave the country in some of the cartels—others, less ardent in their attachments, will be affected by the common sympathy; or in many ways, on the sea board, by *interest*, patriotism being thrown out of the question. Many are engaged in privateering and they *impress* the good wishes of their neighbors and friends. Some persons as yet cannot fully believe we are at war with Great Britain; but the time will come when they will be *sure* of it; then will the spirit of '76 light up the dormant *amor patriæ* in their bosoms, and those at present in a state of apathy will be among the most zealous defenders of our rights. A thousand *John Henrys* will not be able to effect a diversion in favor of the enemy, as some have supposed might easily be done. The people of New England, from whom she appears to have been led to expect it, have too much *mother wit* about them to be made her tools as the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* are, setting aside their steady republicanism and firm attachment to union. They know very well that an alliance with *England* would be the immediate annihilation of their shipping interest, heretofore supported by the agricultural labors of the middle and southern states, and that the soil of their own country is inadequate to supply its population, without that foreign trade which the greater capital of the *ally* would deprive them of: These things will be tested by the ensuing election of a president of the United States, and *England* will clearly perceive the falshood of the tales that are sent her. Until the issue of that election is known, unless there appears a probability of a general rising of the people, the *British* ministry will not think of proposing equitable times for a peace. How important to the success of the war, and the speedy termination of it, is UNION!

Privateering.

It is the practice of too many persons for *electioneering* purposes, or from being influenced by sinister considerations of interest, to condemn, as *public men*, what, as *private individuals*, they approve; or, *vice versa*—and to sacrifice the honest dictates of the heart to passion and prejudice.

In the whole course of my conversation with gentlemen of all parties for several years past, I have never found more than two or three persons (who were *alien Englishmen*) that did not admit a war against England was necessary for the just maintenance of the independence of the United States.—It is irrelevant to the present case, but I may also declare, that I have not discoursed with one person who did not agree with me, that we had also "just cause for complaint," and of war, too, against *France*. To avoid a war, in such a state of things, our pacific government, holding the same opinion as the people at large, tried every expedient, and exhausted the public patience by negotiation and remonstrance, with actual submission. The nation that had done us by far the greatest wrong was finally selected; as well for the more cruel and extensive excesses of her rulers as from our supposed capacity to coerce justice from her more than from the other; who, at every point, seemed invulnerable to us.

Influenced these motives, some *loudly* condemn *privateering*, though their *individual* morality is no better than their neighbors engaged in that business. From those who hold war unjustifiable, we expect a testimony against privateering; but in all others it looks like hypocrisy.

What is war? Mr. *Jefferson* has happily described it as a contest of trying who can do the other the most *harm*. Who carries on the war? Armies are formed and navies manned by *individuals*. How is a battle gained? By the death of *individuals*.—What produces peace? The distresses of *individuals*. What difference to the sufferer is it, that his property is taken by a national or private armed vessel? Did our merchants, who have lost 917 vessels by British captures, feel any gratification that the most of them were taken by *his majesty's* men of war? Were the spoils less rigidly exacted by a 74 gun ship than by a privateer of four guns, and were not all equally condemned? War, whether on land or sea, is constituted of acts of violence on the persons and property of *individuals*; and excess of violence is the grand cause that brings about a peace. One man fights for wages paid him by the government, or a patriotic zeal for the defence of his country—another, duly authorised, and giving the proper pledges for his good conduct, undertakes to pay himself at the expence of the foe, and serve his country as effectually as the former; and government, drawing all its supplies from the people, is in reality, as much affected by the losses of the one as the other; the efficacy of its measures depending upon the energies and resources of the whole.

In the *United States* every possible encouragement should be given to privateering in war with a *commercial* nation. We have tens of thousands of sea men, that, without it, would be destitute of the means of support, and useless to their country.—Our national ships are too few to give employment to a twentieth part of them, or retaliate the acts of the enemy. But by licencing private armed vessels the whole naval force of the nation is truly brought to bear on the foe; and while the contest lasts, that it may have the speedier termination, let every *individual* contribute his mite, in the best way that he can, to distress and harrass the enemy, and compel him to peace.

"Home made" News.

Quod volunt accedere homines, id libenter credunt.

[The following was designed to have been annexed to the article headed "False Reports" in our last, but omitted for want of room.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respecability *at* WASHINGTON *to his friend in* BOSTON.—"I have seen a copy of general *Hull's* instructions. He is commanded to subdue *Upper Canada* immediately. The proclamation he has issued was prepared in *Paris* under the particular inspection of *Bonaparte*,* by the duke of *Caperers*, who lately arrived at *Baltimore* in a pipe of brandy, from *Bordeaux:* The duke is to hold the country, under guarantee of the United States, in trust as the future kingdom of little *Jerome Bonaparte*, "general *Smith's* nephew." It is truly astonishing that general *Hull* has had the temerity to place his foot on *British* ground, for to my certain knowledge his troops had nothing to eat or drink for nineteen days before their arrival at *Detroit;* besides, he has neither arms nor ammunition, and it is a positive fact that not one of the *Ohio* militia know how to fire a musket.

Montreal, July 21. VERY IMPORTANT!—It has just been discovered that all the cannon on board the American frigates were made of *French* iron, without touchholes. Commodore *Rodgers*, justly incensed at being sent to sea under such circumstances, has resigned; and his example was expected to be followed by every other officer in the service.

Newburyport, August 2. A secret treaty between the *French* emperor and Mr. *Madison* was found in this place yesterday, concealed under a great pile of shingles. By this convention it appears that Mr. M. has ceded to *Bonaparte* all the islands in the *lake of the woods*, together with the "New England states," on condition that the latter shall induce the people to elect him president of the *United States* a second time. We are happy to state that this treaty has not yet been ratified by the senate, and that the "New England states" are about calling a convention to protest against it. They will cause it to be rejected—"peaceably, if they can, violently if they must."

* "Our readers will find in this paper a proclamation from the *American Napoleon*, which is, from beginning to end, a close copy of the *gasconading* proclamations so often sent forth by the emperor of *France*, to the poor inhabitants he was bent upon conquering *and adding to the list of his* slaves."—[New-York Evening Post—on gen. Hull's proclamation.]

Halifax, July 23. Admiral *Sawyer* has issued particular orders to let the fishing and coasting vessels of the United States pass unmolested. Those that have been BURNT were suspected of being *East Indiamen*, laden with *French* goods.

Boston, August 6. *Effects of the* French *war.* We are sorry to state, very sorry indeed and indeed to declare, that the "black slaves of the southern states" have risen in a body; 300,000 of them, armed and equipped, are encamped at *Baltimore.* They are commanded by a *Frenchman*, and intend to march round by sea for the horrid purpose of "*destroying the commerce*" of *East Greenwich.*

The Halifax Royal Gazette is filled with the depositions of the officers of his majesty's ship *Belvidere*, indubitably proving that that vessel defeated "the whole Yankee squadron." It also appears by a letter from sir *Arthur Batt Bingham* of the *Little Belt*, that he actually sunk the frigate *President*, in his action with that ship: How she got up again is very extraordinary and demands an explanation. The *Royal Society* have had the matter under consideration; and suppose there must have been a large quantity of "*French* influence" deposited in the waters of the sea; which being decomposed by the progress of the vessel, was followed by combustion, the force of which cast her again on the surface; where *Rodgers* fastened her by a rope.

Georgetown, Sussex county, Delaware, August 8. Government has done nothing for the protection of the frontiers, or the *Black Swamp* in this state. All the heavy cannon in the forts at *New-York* are made of "maple logs," and even the 32 pounder at Sackett's Harbor that so unluckily damaged the *Royal George*, is a bit of a "pine tree," bored out and painted. Our *swamp* is not even defended by a gun boat. An attack from the rattlesnakes may be daily expected.

Harford, July 30. We understand that government has purchased a large quantity of powder from certain *Frenchmen*, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. It is true the powder is as good as any in the world, and perhaps as cheap; but we would ask any man if it is prudent at this time to form an *alliance with France?* Further, these same *Frenchmen* have established one of the best cloth manufactories in the world, and we are alarmed with their zeal to encourage the breed of *Merino* sheep. One of them, though very rich already, out of his ferocious enmity to *Great Britain*, has sent his *only child* to *France* to serve a regular apprenticeship in one of the greatest cloth manufactories in that country, to give the highest possible perfection to its fabrication here. Thus with *French* powder, *French* cloths and *French* BRANDY, our country is travelling post haste to ruin.

We state it as a positive fact, all that appears in the "ministerial papers" to the contrary notwithstanding, that 1000 men for the new standing army are not yet enlisted. By the returns it appears that of these 617 have neither arms nor legs, and 198 are totally blind. Hopeful protectors of the country! Gallant spirits, indeed, to meet the full-fed soldiers of Britain!——"by whose forbearance, (as has been justly observed by one of our most eminent statesmen) a single herring is PERMITTED to enter the Chesapeake bay."

Salem, August 10. Great Britain has never done us any injury. We were fools in 1776—and are knaves in 1812, for quarreling with her. She is fighting for the liberties and the religion of the world.

Characteristic Anecdote.

A few days before the gallant com. *Barney* left this port in his private armed vessel the Rossie, again to perform his part in avenging and redressing the wrongs of his country, and we hope, to make as much money *as he wishes*, at the expence of the enemy for himself, as we desire may the lot of every *American* tar so engaged, he communicated the subsequent anecdote to a friend, recurring to him by a conversation respecting the use marines.

Among the many brilliant atchievments of American seamen in the war to obtain independence [we are now fighting to *preserve* it] the capture of the British national ship, the *General Monk*, by the *Hyder Ali*, commanded by capt. *Barney*, was not the least remarkable. The American was, in every respect, of inferior force, save in the spirit of her officers and crew. The engagement was terrible, for the Englishmen fought bravely, and did not surrender until a very uncommon portion of them were killed or disabled. For this noble victory capt. *Barney* was much indebted to his marines, several of whom had left their woods and mountains to *meet* the enemy of their country, and *bring* to the war their unrivalled skill in the use of small arms. Among the marines was a "*back woods man*" who, by a certain something in his conduct, had often attracted the particular attention of the captain. In the very hottest of the engagement, the two ships being within pistol-shot, and every one using his utmost exertion, this man, two or three times, took the liberty to enquire of the captain "*who made the musket he was using?*" As might be expected, from the heat and hurry of the occasion, he was treated very roughly for his intrusion—but being asked why he made this strange request, he said, with the greatest *sang froid*, while he was loading his piece, "*because it was the best smooth bore he ever shot with in his life!*"

Military Notices.

NAVAL.

MARINE LIST.—*Sent in, under the orders of Congress*, since our last.

Arrived, at *Savannah*, the fine British brig Shamrock, of 300 tons, 6 guns and 16 men, "*detained*" by the revenue cutter Madison.

—— at *Salem*, the British schr. Eliza, of Halifax, from Jamaica, with 70 hhds. rum, *detained* by the privateer Polly.

—— at *Boston*, the British schooner Sally, *detained* by the Wiley Reynard privateer.

—— at *Wiscassett*, a ship and two brigs sent in for "adjudication."

—— at *Portland*, several British vessels, *do.*

—— at *Baltimore*, the first class British ship Henry, 400 tons burthen, coppered to the bends, mounting 4 twelve pounders and 6 six pounders, bound from St. Croix for London, laden with upwards of 700 hhds. of sugar, 13 pipes of old Madeira wine, and a quantity of lignum vitæ, *detained* and "sent in for adjudication" by the privateer Comet, Boyle, of this port. ☞ This vessel and cargo will produce a clear profit to the captors of more than $100,000, and the duties to be paid to the United States will amount to nearly $50,000. *Also* arrived, the British schooner Alfred, *detained* by the privateer Spencer, of Philadelphia; from Bermuda for New-Providence, with an assorted cargo of brandy, rum, claret, &c. a valuable lot.

—— at *New-York*, the British brig Lady Sherlock, from Halifax for Jamaica, *detained* by the Marengo privateer.

—— at *Philadelphia*, a large ship from New Providence for London, *detained* by the privateer Globe, of Baltimore—*also*, a British brig from St. Domingo for London, sent in by the Matilda privateer, of that place. They are full of coffee and dye woods.

—— at *Charleston*, brig General Blake, under Spanish colors—sent in by the revenue cutter Gallatin.

We hear of many prizes being taken, but shall notice only those of which we are distinctly informed, and have safely arrived. There are also many recaptures from the British and some by the British. The war at sea will every day become more active on both sides.

The Essex Register states that *thirty-seven prizes* have been taken and arrived in port, by the privateers out of Salem, Gloucester and Marblehead, since the war.

A privateer was launched at Providence R. I. a few days ago, pierced for 14 guns, the building of which employed only *seventeen* days.

The Spartan frigate and a sloop of war have taken two privateers in an eastern harbor.

The frigate Constitution is again at sea. We have no news since our last of any of our vessels of war—not even a plausible report.

Privateer Gleanor, of 8 guns, 50 men, of Kennebunk took a prize off Halifax, but was, with her prize, afterwards taken by an English frigate and sent into Halifax. The British have also captured several other vessels—among them are several *fishermen.*

The following paragraph is from a Halifax paper of July 20.

American privateers are swarming round our coast and in the Bay of Fundy; hardly a day passes but we hear of some captures by them; a schooner from hence to Liverpool, N. S. was taken on Friday last, near port Medway; a schooner from hence, with arms and ammunition for Country Harbor, was taken in that harbor, on Wednesday last, and a Liverpool schooner returning from the Labrador. Two schooners from Lunenburg were captured last week, considerable sums of money taken out of them and afterwards let go. Indeed so numerous are the privateers around the coast that we consider it very imprudent for any vessel to sail from this port unless under convoy.

ARMY MOVEMENTS, &c.

Sacket's Harbor is now in a respectable state of defence. The British have not made a second attempt upon it as was expected. The brig Oneida and a schooner mounting one 32 pounder and two sixes, well manned by volunteers, have sailed for the purpose of contesting the sovereignty of the lake.

The editor of the Democratic Press informs us that he is authorized to say that within 3 months from the 15th of May, 1500 men have been recruited in the city and liberties of Philadelphia. The recruiting service goes on with great vigor and success in the southern states, and no doubt exists that the whole number wanted will be obtained in due season. The troops are marching from all quarters of the country to Albany, where they will be prepared for the service designed.

The commissioned officers and soldiers, now on duty at Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New-York, have protested against slanderous reports in circulation relative to their treatment and manner of liv-

ing—and state that there is no just cause for any such complaints: that their provisions are such as no *good soldier* will COMPLAIN of.

By the request of general Armstrong commanding at New-York, governor Bloomfield has ordered 500 Jersey militia from the division of major-general Ludlow, to repair to fort Richmond on Staten Island, by the 20th inst. to assist in defending that city.

A number of spies are active in the western parts of New York. Several have been taken up, and will, perhaps, meet their deserts.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Waterford, or Le Bœuf, Pa. Aug. 1.

"We are making preparations to receive the enemy if they should attempt to make a landing at Erie on their evacuation of Fort Malden, should it fall into the hands of general Hull, of which we entertain little doubt, as they are putting all their stores, &c. on board their vessels in expectation of such an event among themselves. Our militia are determined, and we hope for the best."

The secretary of war has requested the governor of the state of Maryland, to order 350 of the state's quota into actual service. His excellency has accordingly issued his orders to the major-general of the third division. The detachment of militia now ordered into service is for the defence of this city, (Annapolis) and it is expected they will arrive in the course of a week or two. Col. Beall we expect will march to the invasion of Canada. [*Maryland Rep.*

From general Hull's army.—We understand that a Mr. Fowler, and a Mr. Martin, who have just arrived, left the army on Monday evening the 20th inst. They state that there have been several skirmishes, in one of which 500 barrels of flour and several other articles were taken from the enemy. The last skirmishes took place the day they left there, and it was understood two of our men were wounded, and 17 or 18 of the British. The army had advanced to a stream within 5 miles of Malden, where the British had destroyed the bridge and planted cannon on the opposite side. The Queen Charlotte of 22 guns, had anchored opposite the mouth of the creek, with the intention, it is said, of sailing up beyond Detroit the first fair wind. But several 24 pounders have been prepared at Detroit for her reception The new American brig Adams, lay at or near Detroit, rigging for service—probably the British may attempt to destroy her. Numbers of his majesty's subjects were daily joining our army.—*Cincinnatti paper.*

We have several reports that fort *Malden* has been taken by general *Hull.* The following article is full of interest.

CHILICOTHE, (Ohio) Aug. 1.

By a letter from Urbanna, we are informed that Mr. Glenn, who is concerned in the quarter master's department and Mr. M'Culloch had just arrived at that place direct from Detroit; these gentlemen state, that there had been some slight skirmishing at the Long Bridge but no lives lost—a few of the British were wounded. Col. M'Arthur had taken 400 barrels of flour, 1000 blankets, a box of clasp knives, and a number of other packages, which had been deposited by the British about a mile above the mouth of the river Tench.—We are informed that Col. M'Arthur met with no resistance in taking possession of these stores; a few Indians were assembled there, but dispersed immediately on the appearance of our troops. The blankets were found to be an excellent substitute for the tents which our army lost. The militia of Canada are said to be deserting daily, and giving themselves up to Gen. Hull, who after complimenting them, sends to them to their farms and promises them protection.

The army were busily employed in mounting cannon upon carriages, which was expected to have been completed on Sunday. It was reported in camp that they would attack Malden the next day. The army were in good spirits and wishing for the orders. Great applause is bestowed by all who return from the army, on colonels Cass, M'Arthur and Findlay. It is reduced to a certainty that the force in Malden does not exceed 200 regulars, and about 500 Indians, who were daily deserting—no confidence was placed by the British in the militia.

On Thursday the 16th ult. a few of our troops under the command of colonels Cass and Miller, had a skirmish with a parcel of regulars, at a bridge on the Canada or Duck river, in which no execution was done except the wounding and taking two British regulars prisoners.

Since the above was in type we have been politely favored with a letter from a gentlemen in Franklinton, dated July 27, which says—captain Dill, commandant of Fort M'Arthur, arrived in town last evening. He informs that captain Lewis, (an Indian chief) arrived at the fort and stated the whole army were encamped below the Long Bridge, four miles from Malden—that in the late skirmish general M'Arthur had his horse shot under him, and afterwards caught a British Indian by fair racing—he did not kill him.

"General Hull, it is confidently believed, made an attack on Malden on last Monday night. This report is credited for two reasons—First, because it coincides with other reports as to the day the attack was to be make; and secondly, because Lewis positively asserts that Monday night, during the whole of the night, he heard a very heavy and incessant cannonading."

Newbern, (N. C.) July 18.—Major TISDALE of this town has received instructions from the governor of North Carolina, to have detached and marched to Fort Hampton, four companies of militia from the regiments of Craven, Beaufort, Onslow, and Lenoir, to be stationed at that place. They will be under the command of major Tisdale.

The gentlemen of this place who are by law exempted from performing military duty, have, without distinction of age or party, formed themselves into companies for the protection of the town and adjoining country.

Augusta, (Geo.) July 24.—We are informed that general Matthews, major Long, and colonel Isaac are expected in town this evening direct from St. Augustine, where their services can be no longer useful to their country—the senate of the United States having refused to sanction offensive measures against that garrisson.

Natchez. July 15.—Captain Paimbœuf at the head of a number of respectable citizens, though chiefly foreigners by birth, tendered their services to the executive on Sunday last in full uniform, as a volunteer corps, ready at a moment's warning to attend the call of their country. His excellency politely accepted of their services, and delivered on the occasion a short but impressive address on the subject of our grievances with Great Britain and the cause of the war.

Several other patriotic volunteer companies we understand are forming in the city, and will be in readiness in a few days.

A singular circumstance.—We understand that among the new recruits who arrived yesterday morning at the rendezvous at Greenwich, are a

father and brother, and six sons. The father has brought with him a wife and four other children. Three of the enlisted sons have with them their wives and seven children. Thus the number of this *family party* amounts to *twenty-three.* Who has the honor to command this patriotic company we have not heard. The party were enlisted about sixty miles from Newburgh;—and before they commenced their march to head quarters none but the mother of the family had ever seen the North River. *N. Y. Col.*

The Chronicle.

Gov. Griswold has issued a proclamation urging the people of Connecticut religiously to observe the recommendation of the president of the United States, setting apart the third Thursday of this month as a day of humiliation and prayer. He has also called an extra session of the legislature of that state.

W. C. C. Claiborne has been elected governor of the *state of Louisiana*, by a very large majority.—Our readers will recollect he was the territorial chief magistrate—this expression of the public will is therefore highly honorable to him.

The declaration of war reached New Orleans on the 10th of July—it was announced by a federal salute from the fort. Gen. *Wilkinson* had just arrived.

A deputation of Indians from the Big, Little and Arkensaw tribes of *Osages* have arrived at Washington city, to visit the president.

Several vessels have lately arrived in the ports of the United States with passengers from Ireland—we have daily accounts of others from Lisbon with specie.

As was expected, great numbers of British seamen, belonging to the vessels captured, have entered on board our privateers. With good luck and a little management, we may soon be able to stand Great Britain a pretty severe brush with her own people, who will fight like tygers to preserve their lives, which would be forfeited if taken and discovered.

A great influx of British goods may be expected. The orders in council being revoked, the non importation law is supposed to die a natural death, and goods to the amount of 2,000,000£ sterling were said to be shipping for the United States with all possible dispatch. It appears as if a war was anticipated at London, for the Morning Chronicle of the 2d of July informs us that government had determined to give protection, by licenses, to all American vessels laden with British goods, either on British or American account, *against British captures.* But a question arises, whether such licenses will not subject the vessels, with their cargoes, to condemnation *here*? but be this as it may, a great deal of property will be brought into the United States from the enemy's country, beneficial to the people at large, and powerfully helping the revenue.

On the 22d June, in the British house of Commons, Mr. Canning brought forward the following resolution, relative to the Roman Catholics, which was carried by a majority of 129:

"That the house will early in the next session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration the state of the laws affecting his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britian and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of his majesty's subjects."

Constantinople, April 2.—Letters from Odessa of the 7th ult. inform us that an embargo had been laid in that port, on French, Austrian and Turkish vessels, which may be considered as a declaration of war against France.

LONDON, (Saturday) June 27.

There are two expeditions out of port, one commanded by Sir Harry Neale, consisting of three sail of the line; and the other by Sir Home Popham. The former, it is imagined, is commanded to seize an island at the entrance of L'Orient, the latter is employed for some expedition for the Weser. We shall soon have intelligence from both.

This day in the house of Commons, Viscount Castlereagh, made the following communication from the prince regent:

G. P. R.

His royal highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, has ordered to be laid before the house, an account of certain violent and illegal proceedings, which have taken place, and still continue in certain counties. His royal highness relies on the wisdom of the house to adopt such measures as may enable him to restore peace and tranquility in those counties.

Ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

The following Notices were posted this morning, at the New-England Coffee-house, in this city:

"OFFICE FOR TRADE.

Whitehall, June 26.

"Mr. Lack is directed by Mr. Rose to acquaint Mr. Elwall, that under the acts granting the bounty in Printed Licences, the exportation must be made out of Great Britain, which, according to usage, must in the case of the port of London, be a clearance from Gravesend."

Whitehall, June 26.

"Mr. Lack is directed to inform Mr. Elwall, that Licenses will be prepared forthwith for the protection of American vessels bound from this kingdom to the United States, with cargoes, the property of British or American subjects.

By another proclamation of the British government in Canada, dated at the castle of St. Lewis, in Quebec, July 16, 1812, the embargo was to continue until the 6th of this month—the following are the articles specially prohibited exportation:

"Wheat and flour, of any kind, biscuit, salted pork and beef, arms and ammunition of all kinds, gun powder, saltpetre, sulphur, flints and all military stores, bridle bits, stirrup irons, buckles and every description of furniture and trimmings applicable to harness of any kind, or to the mounting of cavalry, blankets of all qualities and kinds, swanskins, moltons, baizes, duffles, coatings, flannels, carpeting, and all woolen cloths of any kind, of which the original cost does not exceed ten shillings sterling per yard, scalping knives, daggers, and Indian bayonets or lances of every kind, bullion and specie of every description."

Approximating the close of the second volume, and to make room for the documents and public papers that should appear in it, to render its period as complete as is possible, several articles communicated must lay over for two weeks.

Many gentlemen have urged minuteness in detailing the events of the war, as matters for future reference. We apprehend the manner in which our "military notices" are collected and put together, will be found adequate to the purposes desired. We shall not relax in our attention to this department of the work.

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Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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Public Documents.

(Continued from page 387.)

☞ The whole of these documents are highly interesting and important. We particularly call the attention of our readers to the letter from Mr. Marshall, (then secretary of state, now chief justice of the United States) to Mr. King, dated Sept. 20, 1800.—Also, to the letter from Mr. King to Lord Grenville, dated Nov. 30, 1796, with his letter to the secretary of state, dated March 15, 1799.

Ed. Reg.

The Secretary of the Treasury to the President.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following observations in obedience to the direction of the president of the United States.

The project of a treaty proposed by the minister of his Britannic majesty, for the reciprocal delivery of deserters from the land and naval service, does not sufficiently provide against the impressment of American seamen, and is therefore deemed inadmissible. The ideas of the secretary of the treasury on this subject, are stated in the counter project heretofore subjoined, and will be found to be essentially the same as those of the secretary of state.

The secretary of the treasury fully concurs in opinion with the secretary of state, respecting the reply proper to be given to the notes of Mr. Liston, dated the 2d and 4th February last, demanding the restitution of several American vessels, captured by British cruisers, and rescued by the crews of said vessels.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

(Signed) OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, April 14, 1800.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Proposed to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at London on the 19th day of November, 1794, and to form a part of said Treaty:

1. It is agreed that no refuge or protection shall be afforded to the officers, mariners, or other persons, being part of the crews of the vessels of the respective nations, who shall hereafter desert from the same; but that on the contrary, all such deserters shall be delivered up, on demand, to the commanders of the vessels from which they shall have deserted, or to the commanding officers of the ships of war of the respective nations, or such other persons as may be duly authorised to make requisition in that behalf. *Provided*, That proof be made *within two years after the time of desertion* by an exhibition of the shipping paper, or contract, or authenticated copies thereof, or by other satisfactory evidence, that the deserters so demanded were actually part of the crews of the vessels in question.

2. With a view to the more effectual execution of the foregoing article, the commanders of the vessels from which such desertions shall take place, and the consuls and vice-consuls of his Britannic majesty and the United States respectively, may cause to be arrested all persons who shall desert from the vessels of the respective nations as afor. said. And for this purpose the said commanders, consuls and vice consuls, shall apply to the courts, judges and officers, competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, and produce proofs of their desertion as aforesaid; and on this demand, and satisfactory proof as afor said, the delivery shall be made. And there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said consuls and vice consuls, for the search, seizure and arrest of the said deserters, who, if it be requested, shall be kept and detained in the prisons of the country at the expence of those who demand them as aforesaid, until they can be put on board their own or other vessels of their own nation, or be otherwise sent back to their own country: *Provided*, that if this be not done within three months from the day of their arrest, such deserters shall be set at liberty, and not again be arrested for the same cause.

3. It is farther agreed, that no refuge or protection shall be afforded by either of the contracting parties, to any person who shall hereafter desert from the military land service of the other; but that, on the contrary, the most effectual measures shall be taken, in like manner and on like conditions as with respect to sailors, to apprehend any such deserters from the land service, and to deliver them to the commanding officers of the military posts, forts or garrisons from which they have shall deserted or to the consuls or vice consuls on either side, or to such other persons as may be duly authorised to demand their restitution.

4. It is however understood that nothing in the foregoing stipulations shall be construed to empower the civil, or any other officers, of either party, forcibly to enter the forts, ports, or any other place within or under the jurisdiction of the other party; nor to empower the naval commanders or other officers, of either party, forcibly to enter any public or private vessel of the other party, on the high seas, with a view to compel the delivery of any person whatever: on the contrary, it is expressly declared to be the understanding of the contracting parties, that the mutual restitutions of persons claimed as deserters, shall only be made by the free and voluntary consent of the military officers employed in the land service, or the commanders of the public or private ships or vessels of the two parties, or in pursuance of the decisions of the courts, judges or other competent civil officers of the two nations, in all cases arising within their respective jurisdictions.

(Signed) OLIVER WOLCOTT.
April 14, 1800.

The Secretary of War respectfully submits the following observations, in obedience to the direction of the President of the United States.

The secretary very much doubts the soundness of the principle upon which a refusal to deliver up merchant vessels captured by a belligerent power is founded. It appears to the secretary, considering the question upon general ground, that merchant vessels belonging to a neutral nation, seized by a belligerent power on the high sea, for violating the laws of neutrality, cannot agreeably to the law of nations, be rightfully retaken by a vessel of the neutral power, nor, if retaken, and brought into a port of the neutral nation, rightfully withheld by that nation from the captors.—It results from this principle, that a vessel or its cargo being prize or no prize, cannot be rightfully determined in other tribunals than those of the nation exercising the right of capture, the right to try in the appropriate courts of the country of the captors following the right to capture.

It may be asked, is the right which a belligerent power acquires to the property of its enemy, seized in a neutral vessel, full and perfect? To this it may be answered, that the right thus acquired is full and perfect as relative to exempting it from capture by any neutral vessels. For, if the merchant vessel which contains the property, may, after its being seized or possessed by the belligerent power, use *force* to recover it, so may every other merchant vessel belonging to the neutral nation. Further, if the crews of the neutral vessels may re-capture, it would seem that our vessels of war could also re-capture, the contrary whereof is to be collected from the statute which authorises re-captures of our vessels taken by the French. But the state of neutrality does not permit a neutral power to espouse, in any manner whatever, either side, or to prefer one to the other belligerent party. It is the indispensable duty of neutrals "Bello se non interponant." To recapture the property of either from the other, is a clear meddling in the war, and direct violation of every principle of neutrality.

If the property in a neutral vessel was *enemy's property* or contraband of war, the belligerent vessel having once *made prize of it*, has a clear right to it, of which the crew of the neutral vessel cannot divest her by re-capture. To the secretary it appears a sound position, that neutral nations ought to restand the parties at war as *lawful proprietors* of all that they take from each other; consequently, it cannot be right for the citizens of a neutral nation to interfere to resene from one of the belligerent powers, property which he had taken, belonging to the other. A neutral vessel loads with enemy goods at a known risque, that of their being subject to capture; and under the obligation only to use all endeavors to avoid an enemy or capture; here the obligation of the neutral ends, for she is not permitted, if taken, to recover the goods by re-capture, the nation only to whose citizens or subjects they belonged (or the parties at war with the captors) possessing that right.

By the law of nations, a neutral vessel met at sea, is liable to seizure by a vessel of war, as the case may be, of either of the belligerent powers. This law gives the additional right, if the belligerent vessel is not satisfied with his search, *to carry the neutral vessel into the country of the captors*, there to be examined, tried and condemned (if she has violated the neutrality) in its courts, established for the inquiry into the subject, and to compel by force, the neutral to submit to search, and also to be carried into the country of the captors.

If such ships shall be attacked in order to examination, and shall refuse, they may be assaulted like a house supposed to have thieves or pirates in it, refuses to yield up their persons, may be broken up by the officer, and the persons, resisters, may be slain.—Malloy de jure Mar. et Nav. L. 1, C. 3. S. XIII.

It also appears to the secretary, that if a neutral vessel found at sea refuses, and *resists by force* to be searched, she for such conduct, is liable so be condemned as lawful prize. If the law of nations gives a *right to search*, it cannot allow *a right to resist a search by force*. The two rights cannot exist. They are perfectly inconsistent. If the *first* is lawful, the *latter* must be unlawful—consequently liable to some punishment, or the right would be nugatory. If the law of nations gives also a right to carry the neutral vessel into the country of the captors' courts, that right also cannot be resisted or opposed by force without violating the law.

It would seem to the secretary, that the persons who resist the search by force, or resist or prevent by force the neutral vessel being carried into the captors' country for trial, must by such conduct be guilty of a breach of the law of nations, and if so, they must be liable to some punishment; and if the nation to which they belong does not punish them on application to that effect, it thereby becomes a party to the wrong.* The secretary cannot think that either the right of search, or of carrying the neutral into the country of the captor, is founded on *superiority of force*, but on the law of nations. This opinion the secretary rests upon Vattel, L. 3. C. 7. S. 114; Martens' Law of Nations, N. 323; Lee on Captures; the report on the Silesia Loan, &c.

The secretary however, cannot venture to disapprove of the answer proposed to be given by the secretary of state. He does not know of any precedent of a neutral nation exerting its power in any similar case of re-capture in aid of the right of the belligerent power, but, unquestionably, there is reason so to do, if the idea he has presented of the law of nations, is accurate. He thinks it probable also, without pretending to be positive, that instances of recapture like the present are few.

In some future time, America may stand in relation to other powers as Great Britain stands at this time, and may wish to make the same claim that she does now. The secretary greatly doubts, but with great diffidence, whether the cases in question, of re-captures, are cognizable before our courts of justice, the subject seems rather to belong to the executive. Peculiar caution may be proper, for fear at some future period, our proceeding may be urged against us to our detriment. If it appears necessary to re-consider the subject, the secretary would beg leave to suggest the propriety of adding, that as there is no provision by treaty or opposite law of the United States on the subject, it might be advisable to make some stipulation by treaty.

The secretary is inclined to believe, that, if any, there is not sufficient remedy for the delivery of deserters from British vessels. He has understood that some of our courts had det rained, that the law of congress concerning seamen, relates to American seamen only. The claim for British seamen who have or may desert is just, and ought to be reciprocal. The secretary thinks the project of Mr. Liston may be substantially accepted, except the 7th article, which seems to provide that the United States shall not demand the delivery of any sailors, although their citizens, if they have been employed on British vessels, and who have, in time of *war*, or *threatened hostilities*, voluntarily entered into the British service, or have been compelled to enter therein, according to the law and practice prevailing in Great Britain. This article is very inaccurately expressed, for it says, employed or entered into the service of their own sovereign or nation, or compelled to enter therein," &c. If this article means, what it is apprehended it does, it is wholly inadmissible. It establishes a principle reprobated by this country. The counter project of the secretary of state, in substance, meets the secretary's approbation; but it is submitted, whether the adoption of part of the draught by the secretary of the treasury, will not improve it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES M'HENRY.

War Department, April 18, 1800.

Mr. Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, to the President.

The secretary of the navy, in obedience to the order of the president, respectfully submits the following observations on the matters of reference to the heads of departments.

The proposed letter of the secretary of state, in answer to Mr. Liston's note of the 2d and 4th February, demanding the restitution of American vessels captured by British ships and rescued by their own crews, appears to the secretary of the navy entirely proper. He believes the demand is neither sanctioned by precedent nor the law of nations. Should it be otherwise, Mr. Liston, is invited by the secretary of state, will shew it.

Mr. Liston's project of an article on the subject of deserters, secures to his nation every thing it could require, but affords no security to the United States in a point of equal interest with them, that their merchant vessels will not be interrupted on the high seas, in order to impress from them their crews, under pretence of being deserters.

It is certainly just that the United States should afford to Great Britain all the reasonable security they have a right to expect from a friendly nation, against the loss of their seamen—a loss of others the most serious to a nation depending on maritime strength for its power—perhaps for its safety. But it is equally just that the United States should be secured against the impressment of their seamen on the high seas, and the interruption of their merchant vessels. The project of the secretary of the treasury meets the full approbation of the secretary of the navy: it seems to comprehend every thing that ought to be expected on either side.—But it is so desirable to have a right understanding on a subject so likely to produce ill-blood, that rather than not agree, the secretary of the navy thinks the word *hereafter*, if positively insisted on, may be struck out of that project—and subject, rather, for the sake of accommodation, the limitations of time in which deserters may be claimed, *if strenuously urged by Mr. Liston*, may not be extended to three years. The secretary is clearly of opinion that it is better to have no article, and meet all consequences, than not to enumerate merchant vessels, on the high seas, among the things not to be forcibly entered in search of deserters.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) BEN. STODDERT.

Navy Department, April 23, 1800.

The Attorney General of the United States to the President.

Philadelphia, February 26, 1800.

SIR—In obedience to your direction, to report my opinion upon the matters contained in two letters of his Britannic majesty's minister to the secretary of state, dated 2d and 4th instant, the following is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

In the first mentioned letter, a claim is made, by the express order of his Britannic majesty, that three American merchant vessels namely, the brigantine Experience, the ship Lucy, and the brigantine Fair Columbian, which had been stopped and detained upon the high sea by several British ships of war, under a suspicion of having enemies property on board, and afterwards taken out of the hands of the prize masters, the two first by force, and the last without force, and brought into the United States, should be delivered up to the minister, together with the British seamen and deserters who assisted in the rescues, that they may be sent by him to some one of the British colonies, to be there dealt with according to law. This claim is to be considered as it relates to the American ships, and as it relates to the British seamen.

THE AMERICAN SHIPS.

No stipulation in the treaties between the two nations authorises the demand for restitution of the American ships. It is therefore to be decided by the practice of friendly nations, which, upon this subject, is the only law.

It is not denied, that a belligerent has a right to stop a neutral ship on the high sea, suspected to have on board, either contraband merchandise, destined to an enemy's port, or enemies' goods, and a right to send such neutral ship to a competent court for examination and trial: and it is equally true that this right is recognized in the president's instructions to the American ships of war.—But while the right of searching neutral ships is acknowledged, it is not acknowledged that the sovereign of the neutral nation is under any obligation, by active measures, to aid and assist the sovereign of the belligerent nation in the exercise of this right. It is a right derived from war, which the belligerent nation is suffered to exercise in consequence of its superior force, upon condition that reasonable satisfaction be made, in all cases of unjust detention, to the neutral ship; and all that is expected of the sovereign of the neutral nation, is to remain passive.

The practice of searching and detaining neutral ships being grounded on the right which one enemy has of injuring and weakening the other, the neutral nation permits her merchant ships, under certain circumstances, to be stopped, treated and held as an enemy by the belligerent, but the belligerent in so doing must depend on its strength and means, and may not call upon the sovereign of the neutral to aid him in enforcing the rights of war against his own neutral subjects, in those cases where no positive stipulations have been made by treaty. Hence arises the practice of putting on board a neutral ship when detained and sent for adjudication, a prize-master and a sufficient number of men for carrying her into port against the will of the neutral.

That a neutral nation should be required to exert its power in aid of the right of detaining and searching its own ships, which belligerents are allowed to exercise, is believed to be without precedent. If ever a restitution of neutral ships detained and rescued under similar circumstances, has been claimed by the sovereign of a belligerent nation from the government of a neutral nation, the case is unknown to me. Such a claim is believed never to have been made, or if made, never granted.

Whatever right the British captors have (if any they have) to the possession of the American ships, is of a nature cognizable before the tribunals of justice, which are open to hear their complaints.

For these reasons, the president is advised to abstain from any act for the restitution of the ships, and that the British minister be informed that this part of the claim cannot be complied with.

THE BRITISH SEAMEN.

In demanding the British seamen who were brought in the repossessed vessels of the United States, I see nothing improper or unreasonable. These may be apprehended by warrant, to be issued by any justice of the peace, upon due proof, in those states where the state laws have so provided; and being apprehended, may be delivered to the master, or other person duly authorised to receive them. The act of congress concerning seamen is believed to be confined to American seamen only, and consequently will afford no aid or remedy in the present case; and the remedy under the state laws may not always be found to answer the purpose. The claim of the British seamen in the present instance being reasonable, the minister may be answered that ever assistance shall be given for the recovery of them which the laws of this country admit and direct.

It certainly is an object of particular concern to the British nation, to come to an agreement with the United States relative to deserters from the sea service, and it is not less interesting to the United States to come to an agreement with Great Britain relative to the impressment of American seamen. The project of an article relative to deserters as proposed by Mr. Liston, so far as I

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* Though it may be thought unbecoming by some, that we should presume to offer a remark on an official paper "by way of a note," we cannot willingly pass the occasion without briefly stating the following case:

While *Washington* was president, several years before Mr. *M'Henry* gave his strange opinions, *Joshua Barney*, of this place, aided by two of his crew, gallantly rescued his vessel, the ship Hanson, from the possession of 15 Englishmen, and brought them to Baltimore, instead of being carried to *Jamaica*, as was *kindly* designed by "his majesty's officers," one of whom was killed in the affray. Some months after he was again taken and sent to *Jamaica*, and put upon his trial for *murder* and *piracy*. The moment *Washington* heard of it, he dispatched a vessel to *demand* his release; but before she arrived, captain *Barney* had had his trial. All the talents of the Jamaica bar were arrayed against him—they pleaded and twisted, and twisted and plead—but his counsel and himself *disdained* to make a defence. Without a word further than the examination of the witnesses on the part of the crown, they submitted the case. The judge justified him on the known and accepted principles of the law, and the jury pronounced him "not guilty," without leaving the box.

understand it, appears to be reasonable. But the 7th clause of that project is so expressed as not to be certainly understood by me, and will require to be otherwise expressed that its meaning may not be misapprehended. If this article is associated with another concerning the impressment of American seamen, in terms satisfactory to our government, I think it will be highly advisable to agree upon such stipulations; the one will be very agreeable to the British, and the other to the American nation, and especially at a time when the sensibility of the two nations seems to be a little excited upon those subjects. A proposal of this kind, I think, should be made without delay to the British minister here.

I am, &c

(Signed) CHARLES LEE.

To John Adams, president of the U. States.

The Attorney-general having read and considered the letter of the secretary of state and the project of an article drawn by the secretary of the treasury, on the subject of deserters, which are proposed to be sent to the British minister here, expresses his entire approbation of the same.

April 30, 1800.

Extract of a letter from John Marshall, Esquire, secretary of state, to Rufus King, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, dated

Department of State, Sept. 20, 1800.

"The impressment of our seamen is an injury of very serious magnitude, which deeply affects the feelings and the honor of the nation.

"This valuable class of men is composed of natives and foreigners, who engage voluntarily in our service.

"No right has been asserted to impress the natives of America. Yet they are impressed, they are dragged on board of British ships of war, with evidence of citizenship in their hands, and forced by violence there to serve, until conclusive testimonials of their birth can be obtained. These most most generally be sought for on this side of the Atlantic. In the mean time acknowledged violence is practised on a citizen of the United States, by compelling him to engage and continue in foreign service. Although the lords of the admiralty uniformly direct their discharge on the production of this testimony, yet many must perish unrelieved, and all are detained a considerable time, in lawless and injurious confinement.

"It is the duty, as well as the right of a friendly nation, to require that measures be taken by the British government to prevent the continued repetition of such violence by its agents. This can only be done by punishing and frowning on those who perpetrate it. The mere release of the injured, after a long course of serving and suffering, is no compensation for the past, and no security for the future. It is impossible not to believe that the decisive interference of the government in this respect, would prevent a practice, the continuance of which must inevitably produce discord between two nations which ought to be the friends of each other.

"Those seamen who were born in a foreign country, have been adopted by this, were either the subjects of Britain or some other power.

"The right to impress those who were British subjects, has been asserted, and the right to impress those of every other nation has not been disclaimed.

"Neither the one practice nor the other can be justified.

"With the naturalization of foreigners, no other nation can interfere, further than the rights of that other are effected. The rights of Britain are certainly not effected by the naturalization of other than British subjects. Consequently those persons who, according to our laws, are citizens, must be so considered by Britain, and every other power not having a conflicting claim to the person.

"The U. States, therefore, require positively, that their seamen who are not British subjects, whether born in America or elsewhere, shall be exempt from impressments.

"The case of British subjects, whether naturalized or not, is is more questionable; but the right even to impress them is denied. The practice of the British government itself, may certainly, in a controversy with that government, be relied on. The privileges it claims and exercises, may certainly be ceded to others. To deny this, would be to deny the equality of nations, and to make it a question of power and not of right.

"If the practice of the British government may be quoted, that practice is to maintain and defend in their sea service all those, of any nation, who have voluntarily engaged in it, or who, according to their laws, have become British subjects.

"Alien seamen, not British subjects, engaged in our merchant service, ought to be equally exempt with citizens from impressments: we have a right to engage them, and have a right to, and an interest in their persons, to the extent of the service contracted to be performed. Britain has no pretext of right to their persons or to their service. To tear them, then, from our possession, is at the same time an insult and an injury. It is an act of violence for which there exists no palliative.

"We know well that the difficulty of distinguishing between native Americans and British subjects has been used with respect to natives, as an apology for the injuries complained of. It is not pretended that this apology can be extended to the case of foreigners, and, with respect to natives, we doubt the existence of the difficulty alleged. We know well that among that class of people called seamen we can readily distinguish between a native American and a person raised to manhood in Great Britain or Ireland; and we do not perceive any reason why the capacity of making this distinction should not be possessed in the same degree by one nation as by the other.

"If therefore no regulation can be formed which shall effectually secure all seamen on board American merchantmen, we have a right to expect from the justice of the British government, from its regard for the friendship of the United States and its own honor, that it will manifest the sincerity of its wishes to redress this offence, by punishing those who commit it.

"We hope however that an agreement may be entered into satisfactory and beneficial to both parties. The article which appears to have been transmitted by my predecessor, while it satisfies this country, will probably restore to the naval service of G. Britain a greater number of seamen than will be lost by it. Should we even be mistaken in this calculation, yet the difference cannot be put in competition with the mischief which may result from the irritation justly excited, by this practice, throughout the United States. The extent and justice of the resentments it produces, may be estimated in Britain by inquiring what impressions would be made on them by similar conduct on the part of this government.

"Should we impress from the merchant service of Britain not only Americans but foreigners, and even British subjects, how long would such a course of injury unredressed be permitted to pass unrevenged? How long would the government be content with unsuccessful remonstrance? I believe, sir, that only the most prompt correction of, or compensation for, the abuse, would be admitted as satisfaction in such a case.

"If the principle of this government forbid it to retaliate by impressments, there is yet another mode, which might be resorted to. We might authorise our ships of war, though not to impress, yet to recruit sailors on board British merchantmen. Such are the inducements to enter into our naval service, that we believe even this practice would very seriously affect the navigation of Britain.—How, sir, would it be received by the British nation?

"Is it not more advisable to desist from and to take effectual measures to prevent an acknowledged wrong, than by perseverance in that wrong, to excite against themselves the well founded resentments of America, and force our government into measures which may very possibly terminate in open rupture."

(No. II.)

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, Esq. to the secretary of state—dated

"*London, January* 3, 1793.

"I have only time to say, by the present opportunity, that their contents shall be duly attended to. I have strongly urged the adoption of equitable regulations concerning seamen, and from a conference with lord Grenville this day, I have greater hope of a favorable termination of this negociation than I hitherto entertained. My expectations on this head are, however, only founded on what lord Grenville declares to be his own ideas of the subject at present; but as this business particularly concerns another department, nothing conclusive can be relied on from a declaration thus expressly confined."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, Esq. to the secretary of state—dated

"*London, March* 13, 1793.

"Our trade continues subject to great inconvenience, both from our seamen being impressed from the idea of their being British subjects, and from their entering voluntarily on board of the king's ships, tempted by the present high bounties. I have had frequent conversations on this subject with lord Grenville, who always expresses himself to be sensible of the inconvenience to which we are subjected, and desirous to apply a remedy; but still nothing decisive is done. Our consuls are permitted to protect from impressment such of our seamen as are natives of America, but no others; and the difficulty of determining by agreement who besides natives are to be considered as citizens of the United States, will, I fear, during the present generation at least, remain an obstacle to every other plan than that of letting the vessel protect a given number of men, according to her tonnage. I insist upon the terms of our act of Congress as the rule of discrimination, and shew that in point of time, it accords with an act of their own relating to seamen. I send you herewith a transcript of a representation I made on the subject of British officers detaining deserters from our vessels, under pretence of their being Englishmen, and extorting the payment of their wages: on this last subject a question is now pending in a court of admiralty; the former remains without an answer from the lords commissioners of that department. Lord Grenville having said that he wished me to have some conversation with Mr. Bond, on account of his being particularly well acquainted with this subject; I told his lordship I had no objection to conversing with any person appointed by him on this subject. In a few days I received the enclosed note from Mr. Bond, to which I sent the answer annexed, in order to produce an explanation, whereby neither more nor less than the proper degree of importance might be attached to the conference. Mr. Bond came: he said he had no commission to treat on the subject; we therefore agreed that it was to be considered altogether as an informal conversation. We discoursed at length upon the subject, but do not find that we are nearer coming to a conclusion on the business than we were before. He appeared not to be prepared for the extent of the reciprocity which I contended should form the basis and pervade the whole of the transaction; for when he urged the point of our seamen or at least their captain in their behalf, being furnished with their testimonials of their being Americans before they left our ports, I told him the inconveniences arising from this procedure would be equally felt by both nations; for that we should expect their seamen to be furnished with similar testimonials where they came to our ports to those they expected our mariners would bring to theirs; he asked in what instance it would become necessary, (alluding, I presume, to our not being in the habit of impressing;) I answered, that unless we could come to some accommodation which might insure our seamen against this oppression, measures would be taken to cause the inconvenience to be equally felt on both sides. I have not since seen Mr. Bond, but find he is ordered out to America with the title of consul-general for the middle and southern states."

Extract of a note from Mr. Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, to Lord Grenville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, dated

London, July 30, 1793.

"The undersigned finds it also to be his duty to represent, that the irregularities before mentioned extend not only to the capture and condemnation of American vessels and property, and to unusual personal severities, but even to the impressment of American citizens, to serve on board of armed vessels. He forbears to dwell on the *injuries* done to those unfortunate individuals, or on the *emotions* which they must naturally excite, either in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the just and humane of every country. His reliance on the justice and benevolence of his majesty leads him to indulge a pleasing expectation, that orders will be given, that Americans so circumstanced be immediately liberated, and that persons honored with his majesty's commissions do in future abstain from similar violences.

"It is with cordial satisfaction that the undersigned reflects on the impressions which such equitable and conciliatory measures would make on the minds of the United States, and how naturally they would inspire and cherish those sentiments and dispositions which never fail to preserve as well as to produce respect, esteem and friendship."

Extract of a letter from Mr. King, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, to Lord Grenville, dated

London, Great Cumberland Place, November. 30, 1796.

"In your lordships letter of the 21st of September, in answer to my application for the discharge of Maxwell, an American citizen, impressed and detained on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, the reason assigned against his discharge is "that he is married and settled at Bristol;" and I understand that the orders of the lords commissioners of the admiralty for the discharge of American seamen usually contain a proviso, that the discharge is not to operate in favor of any person who has entered on board of any of his majesty's ships, or who is married or settled within any of his majesty's dominions. Without admitting, or contesting, on this occasion, the rule of English law, that a subject cannot divest himself of his natural allegiance, I take the liberty to request your lordships attention to the diversity of practice, so much to the advantage of the American citizens, that prevails in the application of this law.

"If Great Britain requires the acquiescence of foreign nations in this law, so far as regards the requisition of her subjects married and settled abroad, or voluntarily engaged in foreign service, is she not bound to observe it in like manner herself, in respect to the subjects of foreign powers, under similar circumstances, in her service or within her dominions? If to the demand of a foreigner in her service by the nation to which he belongs, Great Britain answers, that such foreigner cannot be delivered, because he has voluntarily engaged to serve his majesty, or is married or settled within his majesty's dominions, is she not bound by her own principles to admit the validity of the same answer from such foreign nation, when she requires the surrender of British subjects found in a similar predicament in the service or within the territory of such foreign nation? Justice, which is impartial, furnishes the proper answer to these questions.

"Admitting then, that the voluntary contract of an American citizen within his majesty's dominions, is the foundation of a right in his majesty's government to refuse the requisition of the United States of America, that such citizens should be discharged from his majesty's service, do we not thereby establish a principle that at once condemns and puts an end to the practice of his majesty's naval officers, in entering American ships, in search of and for the purpose of impressing British seamen, since all seamen found on board such ships are there of choice and by voluntary contract to serve in the American employ?

"But if neither of these circumstances can be considered as justly giving a right to his majesty's government to refuse the discharge of American citizens, does it not result that the usual proviso connected with the orders for the discharge of such citizens, and which is assigned as a reason against the discharge of Jno. Maxwell, is without any just foundation, and consequently operates to the disadvantage and injury of American citizens."

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

"*London, April* 13, 1797.

"SEAMEN.

"It was before my arrival that Lord Grenville had expressed to Mr. Pinckney a dissatisfaction with the practice of granting protections to American seamen by our consuls.

"Before I received your opinion on this subject, Lord Grenville had written me a letter, in which this branch of the consular power is denied, and notice given to us that the practice must be discontinued. A copy of this letter, and of mine transmitting it to our several consuls, I had the honor to send you with my letter of the 16th of December. Previous to the communication of this resolution of the British government, it had been notified to Mr. Pinckney, that all applications for the discharge of American seamen impressed into the British service, must in future come through the American minister, instead of coming from the American consuls, as had been customary. One consequence of this regulation has been, that the subject in all its details has come under my observation, and its importance, I confess, is much greater than I had supposed it. Instead of a few, and those in many instances equivocal cases, I have, since the month of July past, made application for the discharge from British men of war of 271 seamen, who, stating themselves to be Americans, have claimed my interference. Of this number, 86 have been ordered by the admiralty to be discharged; 37 more have been detained as British subjects, or as American volunteers, or for want of proof that they are Americans; and to my applications for the discharge of the remaining 148, I have received no answer; the ships on board of which these seamen were detained, having, in many instances, sailed before an examination was made in consequence of my applications.

"It is certain, that some of those who have applied to me are not American citizens, but the exceptions are, in my opinion, few, and the evidence, exclusive of certificates, has been such, in most cases, to satisfy me, that the applicants were real Americans, who have been forced into the British service, and who, with singular constancy, have generally persevered in refusing pay or bounty, though, in some instances they have been in service more than two years. As the applications for my aid seemed to increase, after the suspension of the consular power to grant protections (owing to the exposed situation of our seamen in consequence of the denial of this power) I judged it advisable, though I saw little prospect of any permanent agreement, to attempt to obtain the consent of this government, that, under certain regulations, our consuls should again be authorised to grant certificates of citizenship to our seamen.—My letter to Lord Grenville and his answer you have enclosed.

"I likewise send you the copy of another letter, to which I have received no answer, that I wrote to Lord Grenville in order to expose the inconsistency with the laws and principles of British allegiance of a rule by which acknowledged Americans are detained in the British service."

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to the Secretary of State, dated

London, March 15, 1799.

"IMPRESSING OF SEAMEN.

"I then mentioned our dissatisfaction with the continuation of the practice of taking out of our ships, met on the main ocean, such of their crews as did not possess certificates of American citizenship; denying, as I had often done, in former conferences upon the same subject, any right on the part of Great Britain upon which the practice could be founded; and suggesting that our ships of war, by permission of our government, might with equal right pursue the same practice towards their merchant men.

"That not only seamen who spoke the English language, and who were evidently English or American subjects, but also all Danish, Swedish, and and other foreign seamen, who could not receive American protections, were indiscriminately taken from their voluntary service in our neutral employ, and forced into the war in the naval service of Great Britain.

"That on this subject we had again and again offered to concur in a convention, which we thought practicable to be formed, and which should settle these questions in a manner that would be safe for England, and satisfactory to us.

"That to decline such convention, and to persist in practice which we were persuaded could not be vindicated, especially to the extent it was carried, seemed less equitable and moderate than we had a right to expect.

"Lord Grenville stated no precise principle upon which he supposed this practice could be justified, and the conversation upon this point, like many others upon the same subject, ended without a prospect of satisfaction. The French and Spaniards, and every other nation, might pursue the same conduct as rightfully as Great Britain does. With respect to foreign seamen in our employ, this government has, if I recollect, yielded he point, though their officers continue the practice. We are assured all Americans shall be discharged on application for that purpose, and that orders to this effect have been given to their naval commanders; but this is far short of satisfaction—indeed, to acquiesce in it, is to give up the right."

Extract of a letter from Mr. King to the Secretary of State, dated

London, Feb. 23, 1801.

"The progress which had been made in our negociation with this government, was such as must have brought it to a speedy conclusion, had not a change taken place in the department of foreign affairs: that the result would, in the main, have been satisfactory, is more than I am authorised to say, though I flattered myself with the hope that it would be so. Lord Hawkesbury assures me that he will give to the several subjects, which have been pretty fully discussed, an early and impartial consideration; and I am in hopes that Lord St. Vincent will likewise be inclined to attend to our reiterated remonstrances against the impressment of our seamen, and the vexations of our trade."

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, esq. to the Secretary of State,

New-York, July , 1803.

"SIR—I take the liberty to add a few miscellaneous articles, by way of supplement to my last despatch.

"AMERICAN SEAMEN.

"As soon as the war appeared to be unavoidable, I thought it advisable to renew the attempt to form an arrangement with the British government for the protection of our seamen. With this view, I had several conferences, both with Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Addington, who avowed a sincere disposition to do whatever might be in their power to prevent the dissatisfaction on this subject, that had so frequently manifested itself during the late war with very candid professions, I however found several objections in discussing the project with the first lord of the admiralty. Lord Hawkesbury having promised to sign any agreement upon the subject that I should conclude with Lord St. Vincent, I endeavored to qualify and remove the objections he offered to our project, and finally, the day before I left London, Lord St. Vincent consented to the following regulations:

"1. No seaman or seafaring person shall, upon the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of either party, be demanded or taken out of any ship or vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the parties, by the public or private armed ships or men of war belonging to or in the service of the other party; and strict orders shall be given for the due observance of this engagement.

"2. Each party will prohibit its citizens or subjects from clandestinely concealing or carrying away from the territories or colo-

nial possessions of the other, any seaman belonging to such other party.

"These regulations shall be in force for five years, and no longer.

"On parting with his lordship, I engaged to draw up, in the form of a convention, and send him these articles, in the course of the evening, who promised to forward them, with his approbation, to Lord Hawkesbury: I accordingly prepared and sent the draft to his lordship, who sent me a letter in the course of the night, stating that on further reflection he was of opinion, that the narrow seas should be expressly excepted, they having been, as his lordship remarked, immemorially considered to be within the dominion of Great Britain; that with this correction he had sent the proposed convention to Lord Hawkesbury, who, his lordship presumed, would not sign it before he should have consulted the judge of the high court of admiralty, sir William Scott.

"As I had supposed, from the tenor of my conferences with Lord St Vincents, that the doctrine of the *mare clausum* would not be revived against us on this occasion, but that England would be content with the limited jurisdiction or dominion over the seas adjacent to her territories, which is assigned by the law of nations to other states, I was not a little disappointed on receiving this communication; and after weighing well the nature of the principle and the advantages of its admission, I concluded to abandon the negociation rather than to acquiesce in the doctrine it proposed to establish.

"I regret not to have been able to put this business on a satisfactory footing knowing, as I do, its very great importance to both parties; but I flatter myself that I have not misguided the interest of our country, in refusing to sanction a principle that might be productive of more extensive evils than those it was our aim to prevent."

The late Baltimore Riots.

The following official papers will claim an attentive perusal. They are calculated to diffuse a great deal of light on the late deplorable transactions in Baltimore, and, in my humble opinion, to exonerate the governor of the state, with the mayor of the city and general of brigade, from the many censures that are attempted to be heaped upon them, by their *political* enemies. They have no other. ED. REG.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, July 30, 1812.

SIR—It is with sincere regret that I have heard of the disorder and tumult which now prevail in your city. I have received no official information, and the individual accounts in some respects have varied. At a time like this, harmony and co-operation of exertion are indispensable to the success of the common cause against the common enemy, and although popular zeal is commendable, to be useful it must be reasonable and restrained within the bounds of prudence and discretion. Nor can we stop to inquire into the cause of provocation, when the general peace, tranquility and safety appear to be so alarmingly menaced by the further prosecution of the popular proceedings. The object of this letter is to obtain from you, by the return of the express, as accurate a statement of the present situation of the city as it may be in your power to furnish, in order that I may be able to determine upon the propriety and necessity of exercising the power, constitutionally vested in me, in extraordinary emergencies, affecting the public peace and tranquility. I have the honor to be,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT BOWIE.

Edward Johnson, Esquire,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

True copy from the original.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the council.

The following is the representation of General Stricker to the Governor:

SIR—The extraordinary occurrences which have taken place here, and the duties imposed on me as senior officer of the militia, render it my duty to make the following report:

On the night of the 27th ultimo, in consequence of a transaction which it is not my particular duty to detail, the magistracy deemed it necessary to resort to the military for maintenance of the peace; and the requisition No. 1, was accordingly handed to me. I, in consequence, issued the order marked A, to major Barney; but owing to the late hour of the night and the remote and dispersed situation of the members composing his squadron, it was not until midnight that any could be embodied, and then no more than thirty in number. At the dawn of day the magistracy assembled for the purpose of restoring order, when a number of persons were committed to prison in consequence of an arrangement, whereby they surrendered themselves for that purpose.

At noon on Tuesday, the requisition No. 2, was handed to me, which produced, on my part, the orders marked B, C, D, calling for a force which I deemed adequate to the preservation of order and maintenance of peace; but although every exertion was made by the officers designated for the service, about thirty-five infantry and four or five dragoons could only be assembled for duty. In the course of the afternoon, I deemed it necessary to repair to the prison, when I found that the assemblage of people had greatly diminished, and was every moment decreasing. In this state of things it was deemed most advisable not to march the military from their place of assemblage to the vicinity of the prison, lest such a movement should draw many back that had left the place, as well as prevent many so disposed, from leaving it. I also stated to the mayor that the military force had fallen far short of my order and expectations, and it was agreed that from the circumstance and the then appearances, their longer continuance under arms had better be dispensed with—they were accordingly dismissed.

That they were inadequate to the performance of the service for which they were required, is certain; and I think it is equally so, that had they been employed, we would have had to deplore the loss of many if not the whole of them. The zeal of the officers appointed for this service could not be surpassed, but such was the excitement occasioned by the proceedings of the preceding night, that the men would not, or did not obey the call of their officers. JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen.

His excellency the governor
and the honorable council
of the state of Maryland.
Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1812.

COPY.—No. 1.

State of Maryland,
Baltimore county, set.

Whereas, a large assemblage of men have collected in the city, and it is apprehended are about to assemble again for the purpose of committing some unlawful act: And whereas a number of armed men have fired on this assemblage, and it is apprehended many lives will be lost unless an adequate military force is ordered out to protect the lives and preserve the peace and quiet of the citizens, this is therefore, to certify that the subscribers, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland for Baltimore county, "*have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered;*" and they therefore by these presents, recommend and require of brigadier general Stricker, to order out a sufficient number of militia to preserve the

peace and quiet of the city. Given under our hands this 27th day of July, 1812.

(Signed) JOHN DOUGHERTY.
JOHN F. HARRIS.

COPY.—A.

To Major Wm. Barney,

Whereas, John Dougherty and John F. Harris, justices of the peace for Baltimore county, have certified to me that "*they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered,*" and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of the militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the city :—Now, therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to assemble the cavalry under your command to preserve the peace and quiet of the state; and you are hereby strictly enjoined to execute the duties impose upon you by this order with firmness, but at the same time with humanity, and on no account to fire upon any citizen or use any weapon unless the lives or property of some citizen should in the opinion of some magistrate be endangered, or unless you or some of the men under your command should be attacked. Mr. David Fulton, a justice of the peace will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d brigade Maryland Militia.

COPY.—No. 2.

Having received information, and having good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered, you are hereby authorised and required to order out such a portion of the militia under your command, as may be deemed requisite and necessary for the object contemplated in the preservation of order and quiet ; and this shall be your authority for so doing.—Given under our hands this 28th day of July, in the year 1812.

(Signed)
EDW'D JOHNSON,
JOHN SCOTT,
J. SMITH,
JOHN F. HARRIS.

Brig. Gen. Stricker.

COPY.—A.

To Col. Joseph Sterett,

Whereas, Edward Johnson, John Scott, Job Smith and John F. Harris, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland, have notified to me that they have good reason to believe "the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered," and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the state ; Now therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to assemble the regiment under your command to preserve the peace and quiet of the state ; and you are hereby strictly enjoined to execute the duties imposed upon you by this order, with firmness but at the same time with humanity ; and on no account to fire on any citizen or use any weapon, unless the life or property of some citizen should be, in the opinion of some magistrate, endangered ; or unless you or some of the men under your command should be attacked. Mr. Johnson, a justice of the peace and mayor of the city, will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d brigade Maryland Militia.

Baltimore, 28th July, 1812.

COPY.—C.

To Col. David Harris,

Whereas, Edward Johnson, John Scott, Job Smith and John F. Harris, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland for Baltimore county, have certified to me that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered, and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of the militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the state :—Now therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to cause to be assembled at the intersection of Madison and Calvert streets, *two* companies of the artillery under your command ; and you are also required to order all the remaining companies of your regiment to assemble at their respective gunhouses to guard their guns, and prevent any assemblage of the people from obtaining possession of them. In the execution of the first part of this order ; you are strictly enjoined to act with firmness but at the same time with humanity ; and on no account to suffer the companies to fire or use their swords unless you or your officers or the men under their command should be attacked, or unless the life or property of some citizen should in the opinion of some magistrate, be endangered. Edward Johnson, esq. one of the justices of the peace and mayor of the city, will attend you.

(Signed) JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. 3d brigade Maryland Militia.

Baltimore 28th July 1812.

JOHN STRICKER.

COPY.—D.

To Major Barney,

Whereas, Edward Johnson, John Scott, Job Smith and John F. Harris, justices of the peace of the state of Maryland for Baltimore county, have certified to me "that they have good reason to believe that the peace and quiet of the state is likely to be endangered," and have recommended and required of me to order out a sufficient number of the militia to preserve the peace and quiet of the state : Now, therefore, in obedience to the said requisition, you are hereby ordered forthwith to assemble the cavalry under your command, to preserve the peace and quiet of the state ; and you are hereby strictly enjoined to execute the duties imposed upon you by this order, with firmness, but at the same time with humanity, and on no account to fire upon any citizen, or use any weapon, unless the life or property of some citizen, should in the opinion of some magistrate be endangered, or unless you or some of the men under your command should be attacked. Mr. Edward Johnson, mayor of the city and justice of the peace, will attend you.

[Signed] JOHN STRICKER.

Upper Canada.

From the Montreal Herald Extra—August 5.

PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of war, by the United States of America, against the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this province in a remote frontier of the western district by a detachment of the armed force of the United States. The officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite his majesty's subjects not merely to a quiet and unresisting submission, but insults them with a call to seek volun-

tarily the protection of his government. Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the commander to the people of Upper Canada, on the administration of his majesty, every inhabitant of the province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander in the review of his own particular circumstances. Where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the government in his person, his liberty or his property? Where is to be found in any part of the world growth so rapid in wealth as this colony exhibits? Settled not thirty years by a band of veterans exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found, who under the fostering liberality of their sovereign, has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors.

This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberality of the government or the persevering industry of the people, had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonists a safe access to every market where the produce of their labor was in demand.

The unfavorable and immediate consequence of a separation from Great Britain must be the loss of this inestimable advantage, and what is offered you in exchange—to become a territory of the United States, and share with them that exclusion from the ocean, which the policy of their present government inforces—you are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is but too obvious that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the united kingdom you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of Great Britain, at a vast expence of blood and treasure, from no other motive than to relieve her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbor—this restitution of Canada to the empire of France was the stipulated reward for the aid offered to the revolted colonies now the United States—the debt is still due, and there can be no doubt but the pledge has been renewed on a consideration for commercial advantages or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world—ARE you prepared, inhabitants of Upper Canada, to become willing subjects or rather slaves to the despot who rules the nations of Europe with a rod of iron? If not, arise in a body, exert your energies, co operate cordially with the king's regular forces to repel the invader, and do not give cause to your children when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this earth—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of justice which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle; every Canadian free holder is by deliberative choice bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the monarchy as well as his own property; to shrink from that engagement is treason not to be forgiven; let no man suppose that if in this unexpected struggle his majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, the province will be eventually abandoned; the endeared relations of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce and the pretensions of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas, are pledges that no peace will be established by the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, of which the restoration of these provinces does not make the the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemy's forces, to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks—The brave bands of natives which inhabit this colony, were, like his majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his majesty with lands of superior value in this province; the faith of the British government has never yet been violated, they feel that the soil they inhabit is to them and their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to over reach their simplicity. By what new principle are they to be prevented from defending their property? If their warfare from being different from that of white people is more terrific to the enemy, let him retrace his steps—they seek him not—and cannot expect to find women and children in an invading army; but they are men, and have equal rights with all other men to defend themselves and their property when invaded, more especially when they find in the enemy's camp a ferocious and mortal foe using the same warfare which the American commander affects to reprobate.

This inconsistent and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a *brother sufferer* in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the king's dominions, but in every quarter of the globe, for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberative murder for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK, major gen. and pres.
Head quarters Fort George, 22d July, 1812.
By order of his honor the president.
J. B. GLEGG. Capt. A. D. C.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Quakers' Address.

When the prince regent, at the late levee retired to his closet, he was there waited upon by a deputation from the general society of Friends commonly called Quakers, consisting of ten members, who were introduced to his royal highness, attended by the great officers of state, the royal dukes, and the secretary of state for the home department. Wm. Allen, one of the deputation, read the following address:

To George Augustus, prince regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please the prince—Seeing that in consequence of the lamented affliction of our beloved sovereign, thy father, thou art called to the high office of administering the regal government of this country, we his dutiful subjects, the religious society of Friends, are desirous of representing to thee a subject, in which, we believe, the welfare of our country is deeply concerned.

It is now many years since war has been spreading its desolation over a great part of the civilized world; and as we believe it to be an evil, from which the Spirit of the Gospel of CHRIST would wholly deliver the nations of the earth, we humbly petition thee to use the royal prerogative, now placed in thy hands, to take such early measures for the putting a period to this dreadful state of devastation

as we trust the wisdom of thy councils, as they seek for Divine direction, will be enabled to discover.

Impressed with a grateful sense of the religious privileges we enjoy under the present government, we submit this highly important cause of suffering humanity, which is peculiarly near to our hearts, to thy most serious consideration, thus then thou mayst become an instrument in the hand of the ALMIGHTY in promoting his gracious designs respecting the inhabitants of the earth.

(Signed) JOHN WILKINSON,
Clerk to the meeting this year.

The prince returned the following answer:

I am deeply sensible of the calamities which necessarily attend a state of war.

It would therefore, be most grateful to my feelings to observe such a change in the views and conduct of the enemy as would admit of the cessation of hostilities, consistently with a just regard to the important interests which have been committed to my charge, and which it is my indispensable duty to maintain.

I reflect with great satisfaction on the religious privileges secured to you by the wisdom and benevolence of the laws, and you may rest assured of my constant protection.

Columbian Agricultural Society.

From the Agricultural Museum.

The fifth semi-annual exhibition of the Columbian Agricultural Society, was held in that elegant lot of wood land belonging to Mr. Thomas Beall, Esq. of Geo. of this place.

The hon. Joseph Kent, the hon. John Talliaferro, of the house of representatives and the hon. Thomas Worthington of the senate of the United States, and Clement Brooke and John Threlkeld, Esqrs. were appointed judges of sheep.

John Davidson, John Cox, Thomas C. Wright, Wm. G. Ridgeley, Wm. Stewart, Esqrs. judges of manufactures.

Isaac Pierce, Emmor Bailey, John Neeld, David Frame and Joseph Canbey, Esqrs. judges of ploughs

And premiums to be paid in plate, were by them awarded as follows—

Premium 1. Sixty dollars for the best two toothed ram lamb of the fine wooled breed—To gen. John Mason, of Annslostan Island, District of Columbia, for his full blooded merino ram *Golden Fleece* of imported father and mother from the Spanish flock of the duke of Infantado.

2. Forty dollars for the second best two toothed ram lamb of the fine wooled breed, to his excellency Ed. Lloyd of Wye, Talbot county, late governor of Maryland, for his full blood merino ram lamb, Talbot, of imported father and mother, from the Paular flock of the Prince of Peace.

3. Sixty dollars for the best two toothed ram lamb of the long wooled breed; to George Calvert, Esq. of Prince George's county, Maryland, for his long wooled ram lamb of the Persian breed; crossed on the sheep of the country.

4. Forty dollars for the second best two toothed ram lamb of the long wooled breed; to William Marbury, Esq. of Georgetown, District of Columbia, for his half blooded merino ram, of col. Humphrey's stock; crossed on the North Friezeland breed.

5. Thirty dollars for the best piece of cotton cloth, suitable for womens' dresses, to Mrs. Martha P. Graham of Dumfries, Virginia.

6. Thirty dollars for the best piece of fancy pattern for vests, to Mrs. Martha P. Graham, as above

7. Thirty dollars for the best piece of cotton cloth, suitable for pantaloons or small cloths, to Mrs. Sarah M'Carty Mason, of Hollin Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia.

8. Ten dollars for the best pair of knit or woven stockings of cotton or thread, to Mrs. Mary Anderson of Montgomery C. H. Maryland.

9. Thirty dollars for the best piece of hempen or flaxen sheeting to Mrs. C Kimbol of Frederick-town, Maryland.

10. Thirty dollars for the best piece of hempen or flaxen shirting to Mrs. Margaret Knode of Washington county, Maryland.

11. Thirty dollars for the best piece of hempen or flaxen table linen, to Mrs Maria Louisa Nourse, of Georgetown, district of Columbia.

12. Twenty dollars for the best piece of twilled bagging, of hemp, flax, or cotton, to Mrs. Neeld, of Montgomery, Maryland.

13. Thirty dollars for the best piece of bed ticking of flax or cotton, or part of all or either, to Mrs. Sarah M'Carty Mason, of Hollin Hall, as above.

14. Twenty dollars for the best three horse ploughs to break up heavy ground, to William Thornton, of Montgomery county, Maryland.

15. Ten dollars for the best two horse plough to break light lands, to James Brown of Montgomery county, Maryland.

16. Ten dollars for the best weeding plough to go with one horse, to Solomon Cassedy of Alexandria, District of Columbia.

The exhibition of domestic manufactures was highly gratifying in point of number of articles, variety, beauty and quality.

There was a greater number of sheep shewn than at any former meeting of the society, especially of the fine wooled breed. It was manifest to every one, that merino sheep may be brought to as great perfection in the states adjacent to the Potomac, as in any country in the world, where an attempt has been made to raise or keep them. The full blooded merino sheep and those of the higher crosses, exhibited for premium, and shewn as specimens of sheep yeaned and raised in this country, were decidedly preferable to those imported from Spain or any other part of Europe, in almost every essential or desirable quality, in size, in beauty, in quantity of wool, and not inferior in fineness of wool.

None of the sheep had been previously washed. The weight of the wool, it may be supposed, was increased by the dampness of the day. This may have been the case, but not to any considerable extent. Almost every sheep that was offered for premium, was brought to the ground under cover in a cart, waggon or something of the kind, and most of them had been carefully housed from wet for several weeks before, in order to keep them clean—and great precaution was used in weighing them clean.

The following are the weights of the sheep:

1st. *Of those which obtained premium.*

General John Mason's merino ram lamb, Golden Fleece, which took the first premium for fine wool: carcase 93 lbs. 6 oz. fleece 10 6—total, 103 12.

Governor Lloyd's merino ram lamb Talbot, which took the second premium for fine wool: carcase of 123 lbs. 6 oz fleece 13 10—total, 137.

George Calvert's ram lamb of the Persian breed, crossed on the country sheep, which took the first premium for long wool: carcase 108 lbs. 4 oz. fleece 12 6: total, 120 10.

William Marbury's ram lamb, half blood merino, crossed on the North Friezeland breed which took the second premium for long wool: carcase 157 lbs. 8 oz fleece 11 14—total, 169 6.

2d. *Of the unsuccessful competitors of the fine wooled breed.*

J. Mason's Marquis: carcase 110 lbs. 8 oz. fleece 11 14—total 122 6.

Roger Brook's: carcase 88 lbs. 5 oz. fleece 8—total 96 11.

Basil Brooke's: carcase 82 lbs. 5 oz. fleece 9 7—total 91 12.

Lawrence Lewis's: carsase 95 lbs. 8 oz. fleece 12—total 107 8.

Gov. Lloyd's D. Manual: carcase 122 lbs. fleece 10 8—total 132 8.

P. B Key's: carcase 123 lbs. fleece 8 12.—total 131 12.

Thomas Peter's: carcase 145 lbs. 8 oz. fleece 9 1—total 154 9.

3d. *Of the unsuccessful competitors for the long wooled breed.*

Bernard Gilpin's: carcase 67 lbs. 13 oz. fleece 9 4—total 77.

Roger Brooke's: carcase 124 lbs. fleece 9—total 133.

Governor Lloyd's: carcase 145 lbs. 8 oz. fleece 9 1—total 1519.

There were other sheep exhibited that were either not shorn and weighed, or no certain account could be obtained of the weights; but from the weights above it is sufficiently evident that the merino sheep exceeded the long wooled breed not only in quality of wool but in quantity, and on an average were very little inferior in weight of carcase.

DAVID WILEY, Sec.

May 22, 1812.

Malthus on Population.

An Analytical Review of an "Essay on the principle of population," *with some remarks more peculiarly applicable to the present and probable future state of the United States.*

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 67.]

Having followed Mr. Malthus, rather minutely, through his consideration of the various checks to population, in every quarter of the globe, and which, we have seen, he has reduced to the three general heads of, moral restraint, vice, and misery; we come, now, to his examination of the divers expedients which have been recommended, or which have from time to time, prevailed in society, to lessen the evils arising from the *principle* of population; and to an exposition of his own views, in regard to their mitigation. But this part of our author's labor, has been already, so frequently and so ably criticised by his own countrymen, that scarcely any thing is left to be said; and as his arguments and reasoning are chiefly founded upon the condition of society in Europe, we are but little concerned in their soundness or their futility. We shall, therefore, here close our analysis of Mr. Malthus, and take a slight review of the United States; in the course of which we shall endeavor to prove, that we are far removed from the operation of those evils, which it has been contended, so powerfully threaten the system of equality recommended by Wallace, Condorcet, Godwin and others.

For this purpose we shall briefly examine the state of society, the manners and customs of the different states and territories of the United States; and the means within their power, of escaping the evils which follow an excess of increase above the productions of the earth. From this inquiry, we shall hope to deduce some conclusions, gratifying not only to the heart of every American, but to that of every true philanthropist. The emigrations which are constantly taking place from one state to another, will, of course, not come within the object of this review; but as far as the means of correct information shall be attainable, we shall notice the average yearly addition to our population, by the influx of settlers from other countries: and endeavor to shew to what further extent this may be allowed or encouraged, without subjecting our government to the cruel necessity of closing the door to the only asylum, which the tyranny and rapacity of the despots of the old world have left, to the oppressed and afflicted members of the human family. If, in the course of this review, we shall find occasion to agree with Mr. Godwin, in referring most of the miseries of mankind, to human laws and institutions, we beg to be explicitly understood as not wishing to meddle with the political opinions of Mr. Malthus, whose essay, whatever may be his principles, has been the result of much laborious research, and ingenious philosophical speculation. If he does not at all times succeed in convincing his reader, he, at least, manages his argument with the polite liberality of a scholar and a gentleman; and we cannot refuse him the expression of our firm belief, that he has been guided by the purest spirit of benevolence and philanthropy; and that he has anxiously endeavored to promote the interest and welfare of the community, and to increase the happiness and harmony of society.

Our country is, in many respects, so differently situated from any other on the face of the globe, that it is almost impossible to apply to it, the operation of principles, which naturally grow out of a philosophical view of the common state and condition of mankind; without the acknowledgment of exceptions which must invalidate any general conclusion: hence, the impropriety, of trusting to impressions made upon us by the ingenuity of foreign writers, most of whom in respect to the United States, are governed either by erroneous views or sinister motives. We shall esteem ourselves happy if the present labor shall contribute to eradicate a single prejudice, or, in any manner, strengthen the general feeling of independence.

The United States, geographically considered, have been made to consist of three grand divisions, denominated the north eastern, middle, and southern states. The first division, or that which is commonly called New England, comprehends Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut; the second division comprehends New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan territories; the third division includes Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, and the Mississippi territory, to which may now be added West Florida.

The first division (or the five states composing New England) contains according to the best authorities 46 millions of acres; over which in 1790 was spread a population of 1,009,522 souls, in 1800, 1,233,011, and by the census of 1810, 1,471,973.—So that for the last twenty years the population appears to have received an addition of no more than 462,451 souls; a smallness of increase which must appear extraordinary to those who are unacquainted with the constant emigration from these states to the other parts of the union. The inhabitants of

this portion of the United States are, perhaps, the most hardy and robust race of men in the world, and are proverbially skilful in the management of domestic concerns, and in the various means of procuring subsistence. The great number of schools established throughout New England at the public expence (an example of spirited liberality which we should be rejoiced to see followed in every section of our country) has diffused the blessings of knowledge among the people, more generally than perhaps in any other part of the world. The observance of religious duties is every where strictly attended to; and notwithstanding all that foreign hirelings have said and written to degrade the character of the people, in no part of the world, are the virtues of benevolence and liberal hospitality more generally practised.

The soil, in general, produces abundantly every thing necessary to the subsistence or to the comfort of man. The quantity of beef, pork, sheep, butter, cheese, potatoes, barley, poultry and various other articles of provision, annually raised exceeds the consumption, by more than the value of ten millions of dollars. Woollen and cotton cloths of every description; silk, thread, leather, shoes, &c. &c. are manufactured in almost every family; indeed, a farmer is rarely seen with any article of clothing not the immediate produce of his own or his neighbor's industry. Every acre of land, well cultivated, will yield abundant subsistence to one person, or, more plainly speaking, every ten acres will yield subsistence to ten persons. Thus, it is by no means extravagant to say, that this portion of the United States would furnish the means of subsistence to forty-five millions of persons. At the rate of increase which has been observed to take place for the last twenty years, a period of more than sixteen hundred years must elapse before the population would be increased to that amount, and consequently before it would be necessary to call into operation any of the preventive checks.—But as we cannot take into consideration the emigrations which now take place to the other states, it will be proper to add their amount to the annual increase. The population of the United States, generally, according to the calculations of Mr. Blodget, is found to increase at the rate of three per cent. annually. At this rate, therefore, which we believe to be as near the truth as possible, it will require a period of something more than a thousand years, to bring the population of New England up to the means of subsistence. The foreign migrations to this country from 1784 to to 1804, inclusive, a period which comprehends the three great disturbances in Ireland, in France, and in her colonies, amounted to no more than seventy thousand souls, or an annual average of 3,500; which would be to the yearly increase nearly as 1 to 32. Thus it appears that the five states composing New-England may continue to admit an annual addition of more than thirteen hundred foreign settlers to their population for nearly nine hundred and fifty years to come; beyond which period, it is presumed, the most zealous philanthropist will hardly think it necessary to extend his calculations. In estimating the increase we have taken the rate observed to apply to the United States generally, because we believe it will be found upon examination, that the foreign and domestic emigrations make the only important difference in the results of the individual states. Certain local causes may, no doubt, affect the developement of the principles of population, so as to furnish a more favorable result in one state than in another, or in one part more than another of the same state; yet we conceive the operation of those causes would be too slight to effect any considerable variations in the general conclusion.

With this view of the resources of the states of New-England, it would be a subject of curious inquiry, to discover the causes of the frequent migrations of their inhabitants to the other parts of the union. Indeed, there is scarcely a spot on the habitable globe which has not been visited by some of these enterprizing people; and very few, where some of them may not be settlnd. This insatiable desire to wander certainly does not proceed from either of the two great causes of emigration which are observed to operate in other countries, namely, excessive population or barrenness of soil: And still less can it be ascribed to those unhallowed causes which have heretofore driven the wretched inhabitants of France and her colony and which continue to drive the oppressed natives of Ireland, to seek an asylum in other countries, from the tyranny of their fellowmen.

We confess ourselves unable to account for it satisfactorily, upon any general principle, and shall, therefore, leave the investigation, which is certainly an interesing one, to those who have more leisure and better opportunities of prosecuting it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Defence of New-York.

We have heard much of the exposed situation of New-York, though large sums of money have been expended to fortify and protect that important city. It is true, that since the batteries of *Copenhagen* were forced by the *stratagem* and valor of *Nelson*, assisted by the unprecedented duplicity of the whole transaction, that the general confidence of the people in fortifications of any kind to resist a powerful fleet, has been considerably lessened. Yet, being assured that the works at New-York have been executed in the very best manner, mounting a great number of the heaviest cannon, and well manned by a gallant people; and knowing that in the city of New York are several regiments of well-disciplined artillery, ready on an emergency to aid their defenders, at a moment's warning, and able to supply any number of men that can be usefully employed—and, added to all these considerations, when we observe that the command of the post is confided to a brave veteran, possessing the entire confidence of the soldiery and the people among whom he is stationed, with the following pleasing results of the experimental firing had at that place on Friday the 14th inst. we hope and believe, if the British shall attempt to force the works they will pay dear for their temerity.

"The hulk purchased by his excellency the governor, for the purpose of affording the artillery an opportunity of practising in firing, was yesterday anchored in the bay, about 1000 yards from the shore, and equi-distant from Castle Williams and the Battery. The firing was commenced from the right of general Morton's brigade, about 2 o'clock, P. M. from 6, 9, 12 and 18 pounders. The number of shot fired by the brigade, was about 130, of which about 3-4ths entered the vessel, although the object that presented was comparatively small, being the stern of the vessel only. The Veteran Corps, commanded by captain Delamater, fired several shot from a long 9, which raked the hull repeatedly.

The detachment from the brigade on duty in the West Battery fired about 40 shot, nearly all of which damaged the hulk, and several passed directly

through her. Several heavy shot from Castle Williams also bored her.

The firing continued about two hours when the vessel was perceived to be on fire, occasioned, it is presumed, by the red hot shot, fired by col. Curtenius' regiment, and which were heated in a travelling forge, attached to the brigade, or by the shot from Castle Williams *

After the firing had ceased, a number of officers and many citizens went on board, and on examination, it evidently appeared, that almost every shot had done considerable injury as there was not a place about the vessel four feet square which had not been struck or perforated by the shot. The mizen mast was nearly cut through about two feet above the deck—the fore mast and main-mast had received several balls, (apparently six pounders) and the pumps and bowsprit were much shattered.

This experiment has abundantly evinced the utility, judgment and practical knowledge of the artillery corps, and affords the most satisfactory proof that if any emergency calls for their services, they will be rendered in a manner which will reflect honor on themselves and prove eminently efficient in repelling the enemies of our country. [*Merc. Adv.*

Yesterday, agreeably to public notice, the firing at an anchored ship in this harbor took place. We have learned from an authentic source, the following result:

	guns	*took effect*	*missed*
Castle Williams	30	27	3
The Fort at the Battery	40	36	4
The artillery do.	244	191	53
Total	314	254	60

[*Morn. Post.*

Another paper says—A large proportion of the unsuccessful shots were well directed, and shewed that the troops required a very little experience to enable them to present a result still more creditable to them than is afforded by this experiment, which exhibits an average of nearly 4 to 1 in favor of their accuracy.

A few of the shots last fired from the 1st regiment of artillery were heated, and were successful in setting the hulk in flames.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the evidence they afforded that we are possessed of adequate means for the defence of our harbor, and that it depends with ourselves whether New-York shall become any time the victim of British rapacity.

Independent of the obstacles which the fortifications at the Narrows will present to the entrance of an hostile fleet, they would be compelled to encounter works in front of the city from which *some hundreds of balls can be thrown in a minute;* and which, by a very little industry on the part of the citizens, can be aided by auxiliary batteries equally powerful and formidable with those already erected.

Army Regulations.

The following regulations have been issued from the war office, by direction of the president of the United States:

Major-generals will be entitled to six waiters—brigadier-generals four—colonels three—lieutenant colonels two—majors two—hospital surgeons two—and all other commissioned officers one each.

And whereas by an act of July 6, 1812, it is provided "that officers who shall not take waiters from the line of the army, shall receive the pay, clothing and subsistence allowed to a private soldier, for as many waiters as they shall actually keep, not exceeding the number allowed by existing regulations;" those officers who actually keep waiters not of the army, will be allowed to draw money in lieu of clothing and subsistence—the clothing will be estimated at the contract price, to be fixed by the commissary-general, and subsistence will be estimated at 20 cents per ration, conformably to the act of April 12th, 1812.

The proper vouchers for officers claiming allowances under the foregoing provisions of the act, will be the certificate of the officer that he actually employed and kept in service the number of servants charged, not of the army; and that he did not, during the term so charged, keep or employ as waiters or servants, soldiers from the line of the army.

Prize Money.

United States' ships.—When the prize is of equal or superior force to the vessel making the capture, it shall be the sole property of the captors—if of inferior force, shall be equally divided between the United States and the officers and men making the capture. The act regulates the proportion in which the officers and men shall divide the prize money. All public ships in sight at the time of making prize, shall share equally. $20 to be paid by the United States for each person on board an enemy ship at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any United States' vessel of equal or inferior force. All prize money accruing to the United States is solemnly pledged as a fund for payment of pensions and half pay, should the same be hereafter granted; if this fund be insufficient, the faith of the United States is pledged for the deficiency; if more than sufficient, the surplus is to go to the comfort of disabled mariners or such as may deserve the gratitude of their country.

☞All these provisions flow from the act of April 13, 1800.

Letters of Marque and Reprisal.—The prize money to accrue only to the owners, officers and crews of the privateer—to be distributed according to any written engagement between them—and if there be none, then one moity to the owners, and the other to the officers and crew. 2 per cent. on the nett amount of prize money, &c. to be paid over to the collectors, as a fund for widows and orphans and disabled seamen. The same proviso, about $20 premium as above.

☞By the act passed 26th June, 1812, concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods. [*Eng.*

Female Patriotism.

Mrs. Mary Pruitt, wife of Mr. John Pruitt, of Abbeville district, is the mother of sixteen children—fourteen sons and two daughters. Eight of the sons are on the muster roll, the eldest of whom commands a company in the 1st regiment of the militia of this state. Several of these children are well settled and live comfortably on their own farms. Mr. John Pruitt, the father, is an independent farmer, clear of debt, and enjoys ease and plenty amid the smiles of his family and the good will and esteem of his neighbors.

Lieutenant James Black was recruiting in the neighborhood of Mr. Pruitt, and the seventh and eighth sons, warmed by the sacred love of country, and glowing with patriotic zeal, evinced a disposition to enlist, Mr. Pruitt, though a revolutionary

* No hot shot were fired from the Castle. Col. Curtenius fired 4, of which 3 lodged in the hull.

soldier, and having at heart the honor and interest of his country, gave way to paternal affection, and hesitated about yielding his assent that his sons might enter the army; but, determined not to exercise his authority to prevent them, he sent Mrs. Pruitt, his wife, to the place of rendezvous, to use her influence on the occasion.

The music commenced, and its influence on the sons was so visible to the mother that she abandoned all opposition, and immediately addressed them as follows:—"My children, I will not say one word, nor shed one tear to oppose your wishes—go and serve your country like men." The boys took the bounty, and she went home for their clothes. When about to leave them she spoke to them as follows:—"My sons, do not shed a tear and I will not shed one—go in God's name—and if you fall in your country's cause I will not regret it—be virtuous, faithful and honest, and my fears are at an end."

This conduct is worthy of imitation, and can not be too much admired and praised in the present crisis. The heroic firmness and public virtue of the Spartan females is again realized in our day and country. Let those who think lightly of female virtue and patriotism read this and blush for shame. In the revolutionary war our females acquitted themselves well, and so will their daughters of the present day. *Anti Monarchist.*

Voice of Patriotism.

At a meeting of a very large and respectable number of the inhabitants of *Pendleton District (S.C.)* assembled in the Court-house on the 4th of July, 1812, to take into consideration the present critical situation of the affairs of our country:—General ANDREW PICKENS was unanimously appointed President, General ROBERT ANDERSON, Vice-President and SAMUEL EARLE, Secretary.

On motion the president proceeded to nominate the following gentlemen, to wit:—Doctor Edward D. Smith, col. John B. Earle, col. Andrew Pickens, major John Taylor, doctor William Hunter, col. Obadiah Trimmier, John Wilson, esq. Joseph Whitner, esq. capt. David Sloan and major Michael Dickson, a committee to draw up certain resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, respecting the measures of government; who retired and in a short time returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

Believing it to be the privilege of a free people to express their sentiments upon the acts of their government, and deeming it their duty, on particular occasions, to make known those sentiments to that government, we feel ourselves called upon by the present solemn crisis of our political affairs to exercise that right—Although inhabiting the mountainous regions of our country and necessarily far removed from the more direct pursuits of commerce, we have, notwithstanding, long viewed, with a keen sensibility, the unjustifiable interruptions of lawful trade and deeply participated in the laudable resentment of our injured fellow-citizens—Possessing a common interest, we feel a common concern; and where a part is touched the sensation vibrates throughout the whole political body—The multiplied aggressions of the belligerent powers of Europe are not unknown to us; nor have the numerous fruitless attempts, to obtain a just redress, failed to excite in us a corresponding indignation; but having a perfect confidence in the government of our own choice, we have been content to leave to their wisdom the adoption of the most proper means for defending our rights, and avenging our wrongs—At length we learn from the formal acts of the government that all hope of amicable redress, as it respects one of our oppressors, is at an end; and that the constituted authorities of the nation have been compelled to resort to the last dread alternative—Therefore resolved,

1st, That duly appreciating the blessings of peace we have long witnessed, with entire approbation, the various and long continued exertions of our government for its maintenance and preservation consistent with a just regard to our national rights and dignity; and that with the deepest regret we now lament their failure.

2nd, That we have the most perfect conviction of the necessity under which our government has been placed of declaring war against Great Britain and her dependencies; and we solemnly pledge ourselves, with all our resources, to support the honor and interests of our country in the prosecution of that contest into which we have been reluctantly forced.

3rd, That viewing the conduct of France as scarcely less hostile than that of Great Britain, we are highly gratified by the determined resolution of manifesting an equal resistance to the violation of our rights by that power, unless a prompt and satisfactory reparation is made.

4th, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the President of the United States by the President, Vice President and Secretary thereof.

Signed by order of the meeting,

ANDREW PICKENS.
ROBERT ANDERSON.

Attest—SAMUEL EARLE.

[Particularly requested insertion in this paper.]

Upper Canada.

The geography of this province being but little known among most readers, we have procured from a friend, (who has resided in places which enable him to learn the situation, settlements, &c. of the southern section of that territory) the following sketch. As it is two or three years since he left tha quarter, his recollection may fail in giving a correct outline; but imperfect as it is, it will be gratifying at this time:

"The village of *Sandwich* lies opposite *Detroit*, about one and a half miles below Detroit garrison, and is situated on the bank of Detroit river. The country is settled along the river from lake St. Clair (ten miles above Sandwich) to Malden, or Amherstburgh, sixteen miles below. This part of the country is handsomely situated: the land good and unbroken, with excellent roads. *Fort Malden* is situated on a point of land at the mouth of Detroit river, and commands a view of lake Erie and the main channel of the river. (Here are built most of the king's armed vessels for lakes Erie and Huron.) It is a port of considerable importance, and I believe the only fortification place between fort St. Joseph's near the mouth of St. Mary's river, (outlet of lake Superior) and fort Erie There is also a considerable settlement on the river of Thames, which empties into lake St Clair, from the northeast, about 30 or 36 miles above Sandwich, composed principally of persons who have fled from the United States to escape justice. There are several settlements on the north side of lake Erie, but none of any importance except those about Long Point.

The land from Detroit to lake Erie, (on the American side) along Detroit river, is low and marshy, and mostly uninhabited. There are several islands in Detroit river, some of which are inhabited..

The distance from Detroit through Canada [from Sandwich to fort Erie] must be about 300 miles. The roads are tolerable, though the country is new. Formerly people travelling from Detroit to the eastern states, went this rout in preference to going on the south side of lake Erie.

A considerable proportion of the inhabitants opposite Detroit are French, with some English, Scotch, Irish, &c." [*Ontario Repository.*

Miscellaneous.

A singular combination of character.

When the duke of Sully was about to depart for England as ambassador, in the year 1603, with a very considerable retinue of gentlemen, a young man by the name of Dervin, was presented to him by his father, with a request that he would endeavor to make him a man of worth; confessing however, at the same time, it was what he dared not hope, from the natural vice of the young man's disposition. Sully's curiosity being excited, he studied the young man's character thoroughly, and has left the following account of it in his memoirs: "Let the reader represent to himself a man of a genius so lively, and an understandnig so extensive,

as rendered him scarce ignorant of any thing that could be known; of so vast and ready a comprehension, that he immediately made himself master of what he attempted; and of so prodigious a memory, that he never forgot what he had once learned; he possessed all parts of philosophy and the mathematics, particularly fortification and drawing; even in theology he was so well skilled, that he was an excellent preacher whenever he had a mind to exert that talent, and an able disputant for and against the reformed religion indifferently; he not only understood Greek, Hebrew, and all the languages which we call learned, but also all the different jargons, or modern dialects; he accented and pronounced them so naturally, and so perfectly imitated the gestures and manners both of the several nations of Europe, and the particular provinces of France, that he might have been taken for a native of all or any of the countries; and this quality he applied to counterfeit all sorts of persons, wherein he succeeded wonderfully; he was, moreover, the best comedian and greatest droll that perhaps ever appeared; he had a genius for poetry, and had wrote many verses; he played upon almost all instruments, was a perfect master of music, and sung most agreeably and justly; he likewise could say mass, for he was of a disposition to do, as well as to know, all things: his body was perfectly well suited to his mind, he was light, nimble, dexterous, and fit for all exercises; he could ride well, and in dancing, wrestling and leaping, he was admired: there are not any recreative games that he did not know; and he was skilled in almost all mechanic arts. But now for the reverse of the medal: here it appeared that he was treacherous, cruel, cowardly, deceitful; a liar, a cheat, a drunkard, and a glutton; a sharper in play, immersed in every species of vice, a blasphemer, an atheist; in a word, in him might be found all the vices contrary to nature, honor, religion and society; the truth of which he himself evinced with his latest breath, for he died in the flower of his age, in a common brothel, perfectly corrupted by his debaucheries, and expired with the glass in his hand, cursing and denying God."

Fidelity of memory.—In the Biographia Britannica, it is stated of Dr. Thomas Fuller, a reverend divine of the 17th century, that his memory was so comprehensible, that he could repeat a sermon *verbatim* after hearing it once delivered; and that he could name all the signs, in their proper order from the beginning of Paternoster row at Ave Maria lane, to Stocks Market at the bottom of Cheapside. He could also dictate to five several writers, upon as many different subjects at the same time. Being once upon a visit to a committee of sequestrators sitting at Waltham in Essex, and hearing the excellence of his memory spoken of and commended, he replied, "'Tis true, gentlemen, fame has given me the report of a memorist, and if you please I will give you an experiment of it." They all accepted the motion, told him they should look upon it as an obligation, laid aside the business before them, and prayed him to begin. "Gentleman, (said he) I will give you an instance of my good memory. Your worships have thought fit to sequester an honest but poor cavalier parson, my neighbor, from his living and committed him to prison; he has a great charge of children, and his circumstances are but indifferent, if you will please to release him out of prison and restore him to his family, *I will never forget the* kindness *while I live.*" The jest, it is said, had such an influence upon the committee, that they immediately released and restored *the poor* clergyman.

In Adams' collection of Anecdotes, is the following of M. La Motte, a French dramatic author of considerable merit: A young author read a new tragedy to him, which he heard with seeming great pleasure, assuring the writer that it was excellent, and that he would engage for its success; but, says he, you have been guilty of a little plagiarism; and to prove it I will repeat to you the second scene of the fourth act of your play. The young poet assured him that he was mistaken, for he had not borrowed a line from any body. La Motte said that he asserted nothing which he could not prove, and immediately repeated the whole scene, with as much animation as if he had himself been the author. Those who were present looked at one another with astonishment, and the poor author was greatly disconcerted. When La Motte had for some time enjoyed his embarrassment he said, "Gentlemen recover from your surprise," and addressing himself to the author "the scene, sir, is certainly your own, as well as the rest of the play, but it appeared to me so beautiful and so affecting, that I could not help *getting it by heart while you read it to me.*"

Events of the War.

MILITARY.

The adjutant general of the British army in Canada, arrived at major-general Dearborn's head quarters at Albany about the 4th inst. He had a long consultation with the commander in chief, which is said to have terminated in an *armistice*, or suspension of arms, until both governments could have an opportunity of hearing from each other, on the several points in controversy, with a view to the restoration of peace. After the conference, general Dearborn is said to have sent off expresses to Washington, and to governor Hull, at Detroit. We have nothing official or positive on the subject.

We have several reports of the capture of Fort Malden, or Amherstburg. General *Hull* has sent expresses to the governors of Ohio and Kentucky, for further supplies of troops, supposed for the purpose of maintaining the ground he may take, and to keep the *allies* in check. We trust he may religiously adhere to his proclamation, whatever *Gen. Brock* may say (see his proclamation page 406,) and give no quarters to the white savages when found fighting by the side of the Indians, for whose extensive murders on so many parts of our frontier, the British should be made responsible.

It appears that Fort *Michilimackinac* has been captured by the *allied army.* The American garrison was weak, and uninformed of the war until the enemy was upon them. The following is the *British* account of the affair, extracted from the *Montreal Herald* of the 4th inst.

"*Mackinac, 18th July.*

DEAR SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Mackinac capitulated to us on the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. capt. Roberts at our head, with a part of the 10th B. V. battalion. Mr. Crawford had the command of the Canadians, which consisted of about 200 men; Mr. Dickenson 143 Sioux, Forlavains, and Winebagoes; myself about 250 men, Attawas and Chippewas, part of Attawas of L'barb Croche had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance, the fort capitulated without firing a single gun, for had they done so, *I firmly believe not a soul of them would have been saved.** My son, Charles Longdale, Augustin Nolin and

* British magnanimity!

Machello Badotte, jun. have rendered me great service in keeping the *Indians* in order, and in executing from time to time such commands as were delivered to me by the commanding officer. I never saw so *determined a set of people* as the Chippewas and Attawas were.

Since the capitulation they have not drank a single drop of liquor, nor even killed a fowl belonging to any person (a thing never known before) for they generally destroy every thing they meet with.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN ASKIN, junr.
Str. Keeper Dep.

The honorable col. W. Claus, &c.
Fort George."

The capture of this post is confirmed by letters from the westward. The property taken is said to be great, among which is all the peltry collected the preceding winter. Our last regular account is from Detroit of the 28th of July. The attack upon Malden was then suspended in making the carriages for the heavy cannon; but another account says it was determined to take the place by storm, and that the scaling ladders were made for the purpose.—The British militia were deserting in great numbers.

Samuel Carswell esq. has resigned the office of commissary general of the United States.

Dewitt Clinton, esq. is appointed major-general of the militia of the state of New-York.

The detachment from the 3rd brigade of Maryland militia, consisting of about one hundred men, artillery and infantry, commanded by Captains *Collins* and *S. Sterett*, left Baltimore on Tuesday and Wednesday last to garrison *Fort Madison*, at Annapolis. The artillery is a whole volunteer company, the infantry were obtained by draft. The garrison will consist of about 350 men, under the command of Lt. Col. *Smal*, of the 39th Regiment, M. M. The troops were handsomely escorted to the place of embarkation by their brethren in arms. All the regular troops at Annapolis, will speedily leave that place for Albany, the general rendezvous.

Two troops of light artillery with several pairs of cannon, and in every respect completely equipped for service, with some companies of infantry left Albany a few days ago for the frontiers.

Late accounts inform that the British succeeded in capturing the revenue cutter with the privateer Madison, after sustaining a very heavy loss in men. The seizure of the vessels is of little consequence, as their places can be easily supplied; their crews were preserved to their country 'to fight again another day,' by retiring into the woods.

Extract of a letter from Eastport, dated August 2.—" The truce agreed upon by the inhabitants on both sides in this neighborhood, is, I believe, nearly at an end now. The day before yesterday the Maidstone and Spartan frigates, sent six of their boats into a small harbor about six miles below here, to bring out two small privateers that were there, when the privateersmen landed one or two of their guns, and the most of their crew on a point by which they must pass, and beat off the boats; and it is supposed there were twenty or thirty Englishmen killed and wounded, as the crews of two or three of the boats were mowed down directly.

" Yesterday they sent their boats full of men to commence the attack again; and it is supposed there were a number of killed and wounded on both sides. Not one American was hurt the first day. A number of volunteers, with the surgeon of the regiment, have just gone down. Shortly after the first affair, the frigate took a schooner loaded with flour for this place; but it is thought she will be released; if not, all confidence will be lost, and we may expect some fighting here in a short time.

" The town has been under martial law ever since the news of the war. We shall be able to oppose the British some time, as every person here is supplied with a good musket, and we are all fighting men. The old women and children have all left the island."

New-Hampshire and Vermont, and perhaps some other states not heretofore noticed, have supplied their quotas of militia without a draft. We see many accounts of large numbers having volunteered their services to the president as part of the 50,000 men; and should be pleased to ascertain the whole amount that have so offered themselves, with an account of the places to which they belong, &c. for the purpose of giving them an honorable record.—The "second army of Ohio" is nearly ready to take the field.

The state of New York continues her gallant efforts to place her marine and inland frontier in the most respectable state of defence. The governor is ably supported in his patriotic exertions by the spirit of the people in general.

FRANKFORT, (K.) August 5

An express arrived in town on Monday evening last from Gen. Winchester, requiring of his excellency gov. Scott 1100 volunteers (infantry) to reinforce governor Hull in Canada. The general wishes the volunteers to rendezvous at New Port, in this state on this day week, if possible. Whether they are to be 12 months volunteers or 6 months, we are unable to learn: but the former we presume, as the officers are to be commissioned by the president of the U. States—the commissions to be sent on after the troops march, circumstances rendering it necessary the men should go on immediately. The volunteers, we understand, are to be joined by 400 regulars, consisting of the new recruits in this state,—the whole to be commanded by colonel Wells.

Governor Harrison has also requested four companies of militia infantry, as a reinforcement in his territory.

Governor Edwards' communications are such as to justify the ordering on a reinforcement to that quarter.

We understand that orders will immediately issue to comply with these requests; and it is the wish of the governor that every officer and soldier of the detachment of this state, should be in place to carry into effect the orders, as soon as issued; of which they will be notified by express.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

Indian affairs.—There has been lately much information received at this place entitled to credit and from different quarters showing the combination among the savages to attack our frontiers, *a combination so extensive perhaps is without example in our country.* The time is at hand when probably it may be necessary for every citizen to exert himself in support of those measures which may be adopted for the safety of the territory, and from the readiness of the people to defend the frontier during the spring, no doubt is entertained of their promptitude in complying with future calls which may be made for their services, we will probably hereafter give the particulars of the information received.

NAVAL.

We have several *flying* reports about commodore *Rodgers.* One of which says that he has captured and destroyed one hundred sail of the Jamaica fleet

—another reduces his captures to forty vessels, adding that he had sunk one of the ships of war convoying them. Either of these tales is possible, and the latter probable, if Com. Rodgers has had the good fortune to meet the Englishmen; but they come to us in such a questionable shape that we place no reliance upon them. News of the squadron, however, is still hourly looked for, with increasing anxiety.

A schooner of 320 tons, intended for a privateer, was launched into the basin of Baltimore on Wednesday last. Though we already have many fast sailing and beautiful vessels, this is spoken of as excelling most others.

The British have lately captured three fine privateers from Boston: 1st, the *Catharine*, of 14 guns, by the Colibri man of war brig of 18 guns, after an engagement of one hour and 30 minutes, in which the Catharine had her boatswain killed, and 1st lieutenant wounded—the Colibri had six killed and several wounded. 2d, the *Curlew*, of 16 guns, by the Acasta frigate, falling-in with her in a fog. 3d, the Gossamer, of 14 guns, by the Emolous of 18 guns. The *Emolous* was afterwards cast way on Ragged Island, near Cape Sable—crew saved. On the 5th inst. there were 38 American vessels, prizes, at Halifax. The prisoners are said to be well treated. The enemy's force on our coast is augmenting rapidly; but as so large a portion of our merchantmen are now in port we trust that their comparative damage will be less than heretofore.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape May, August 14, *half past* 10, *A. M.*

This moment prize master Beach, has come ashore from the Mary Ann, just cast anchor here, a prize to the privateer Paul Jones, captain Hazard, of New-York. The Paul Jones, with 3 guns and 120 men, sailed from New York July 6. On the 25th July, lat. 20, long. 67, two days sail from Porto Rico, fell in with and engaged the letter of marque ship Hassan, captain Peter Smith, of London, with 14 guns and 20 men, loaded with wines, dry goods, and saffron, invoice cost $ 250,000, from Gibraltar, bound to Havana. The Paul Jones fought the Hassan half an hour, when she struck, with the loss of her captain, and a small boy wounded, had a prize master put on board, and was ordered for the first American port, probably Savannah. July 31, off the north side of Porto Rico, took the sloop Mary Ann, captain John T. White, of Bermuda, from Turks Island, bound to Antigua with 3,000 bushels of salt. The Mary Ann is now lying at anchor off Cape May, under the charge of prize masters Beach and Riker, from the first of whom we have this information. Mr. Beach left the Paul Jones, then mounting 17 guns, off Porto Rico, in chase of a brig, supposed to be British. The Paul Jones, had information of six English merchant ships, richly laden, under convoy of a man of war brig from Jamaica, bound to London, which they were keeping a good look out for. The officers and crew of the Paul Jones were well and in high spirits. Saw no American vessels of war.—Heard nothing of commodore Rodgers.

P. S. 3 o'clock, P. M. three sail in sight.

NAVAL ACTION, UPON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the gun boat Julia, to a gentleman in Utica, dated *Ogdensburg, August 4.*

"On the 13th ult. the Julia was fitted out at Sacket's harbor with orders to proceed to this place. The 31st we entered the St. Lawrence, within sight of Brockville [ten miles above Ogdensburgh] discovered the Earl Moira, of 18 guns, and the Duke of Gloucester, of 10 guns, lying to; bore down within three quarters of a mile of them and came to anchor, having prepared for action. At half past 4, P. M. the enemy opened a fire upon us, which we immediately answered. The action continued three and a half hours; during which time the Duke hauled up within half a mile of us, and seemed preparing with a number of boats to board us, when two well directed shots from our 32 pounder forced her to abandon that idea. She then hauled up with the Earl Moira under the land battery, which consisted of 8 long 18's. The battery then opened upon us a heavy fire. At 8 o'clock we weighed anchor and proceeded to Ogdensburgh.

"We had not a man killed or wounded; received but little injury; three shots only struck our hull; one through our jib, and one through our waist cloths—which also struck the gun carriage.

"The Julia carries only 3 guns, 2 of which are sixes. Her crew are all volunteers. Lieut. H. W. Wells, of the brig Oneida, commanded—Samuel Dixon, sailing master. Capt William Vaughan, capt. Isaac Benedict and his company of riflemen, were among the volunteers."

The late United States brig Nautilus has been manned from the British squadron, and now makes one of them. The late crew of the brig Emulous have been transferred to the Curlew privateer, captured by the Acasta frigate.

To prosecute the present war with success demands the greatest vigilance as well in the people as in the government. We have among us an immense number of traitors, but, thank heaven! their number will lessen as the war proceeds. At present, in some places and companies, it is quite *fashionable* to ridicule the efforts we are making for the maintainance of our rights; for the preservation of our brethren, from being kidnapped by ruffians, like negroes from Africa,—and the capture of an American privateer would be printed in certain papers as "*glorious news*," if the editors thought the ripeness of the season had come for it. In the Charleston papers we notice an advertisement offering $ 300 reward for the detection of the person or persons who spiked seven of the guns belonging to the privateer "*Saucy Jack*," of that port.

A certain paper publishes a list of *fifty-five* vessels—*to wit*, 1 U. S. brig, 13 privateers, 1 revenue cutter, 15 ships, 14 brigs, 10 schooners and 1 sloop, captured by the enemy *since the declaration* of war. If in the same paper were printed in the same pompous manner, a list of the *nine hundred and nineteen vessels*, which had been reported to the secretary of state, as captured by the British, *while we were at peace*, we should not think the worse of the editor for doing so. Our government *forewarned* the merchants by the embargo; we are happy to state that many profited by it; if others would not, they must blame themselves. On the onset, disasters of this kind were to be expected; but in point of value the account is or soon will be balanced. Five sixths of our shipping are, at this time, safe in our ports.

We have the pleasure to notice the sailing of several very stout privateers of the United States, since our last.

"*Sent in for adjudication.*"

The British brig Ann, by the Teazer privateer, of New-York.

The British barque St. Andrews, of 8 guns, for

Bristol, (Eng.) in ballast, sent into Portland by the Rapid, privateer.

A British brig from Jamaica, for Halifax, with a full cargo of rum, sent into Chatham, by the privateer Bunkers Hill, of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 19.

Another prize.—Arrived yesterday, and saluted Castle Williams as she passed, the British brig Harmony, from Grenock bound to Quebeck, with a cargo of rum, dry goods and coal, captured July 29, in lat. 46, long. 55, by the privateer YANKEE, of Bristol Rhode-Island. The Harmony is a fine vessel of 250 tons, mounts 4 sixes, and had 20 men. The Yankee, about the same time captured three other brigs, one of which being in ballast, was given up for the purpose of getting rid of prisoners.

In the Sound, a deeply loaded brig, from Jamaica, prize to the Teazer privateer.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.

A schooner, prize to the John, from Jamaica, with 160 punchs. rum.

The John had taken three new brigs laden with lumber, bound from Halifax to England; a ship of 400 tons, coppered, in ballast, having eight 18's; the John was left in chase of a ship of 400 tons, from England, with dry goods.

The schooner Sally of Cape-Anne, from Cayenne with a full cargo of molasses, was sent into New port on Saturday last by a privateer from that port.

The privateer ship Alfred, of 16 guns and 130 men, sails from Salem this day on a cruise.

New-Port, (R. I.) Aug. 15.—Arrived the brig Sarah, Rolf, from Portland for New-York, captain Rolf mentions that the privateer Teazer, had taken a prize worth $ 100,000, which had arrived at Portland.

Anchored in the inner harbor, privateer schooner Providence, captain Hopkins, from Providence, 14 guns and 80 men, bound on a cruise.

Philadelphia, August 20.—The privateer schooner shadow is below—put in in distress having received damages in an action with a Letter of Marque. Cap-Taylor and 2 men killed and 12 wounded.

Charleston, Aug. 7.—In consequence of the privateer WASP, of Baltimore, having captured the Swedish ship Continencia, captain Dahlstrom, before she had crossed the bar, we understand that the civil authority dispatched an officer down to Five Fathom Hole on Wednesday, ordering her up to the city for adjudication. The privateer and ship came up yesterday morning.

The Chronicle.

Thursday last, appointed by the president of the United States as a day of general humiliation and prayer, was duly observed as such in this city. The banks were closed, and business in general suspended, as on the sabbath.

By the villainous intrigues of the double traitor *Miranda*, the city of *Caracas*, with the port of *La Guayra* and the circumjacent country, have fallen in to the hands of the tories from Coro. This wretch under specious pretences had so dispersed the patriot troops as to render opposition hopeless. The royal, or tory force, however is small; and as by some late accounts, considerable bodies of patriots were marching towards the capital from the provinces of *Barmus* and *Cinmana*, we have some reason to expect they may be driven out, unless indeed the fall of *Caracas* shall dishearten the republican troops.—The priests have had considerable agency in this business; they seized upon the late earthquakes so destructive to the people, as the judgments of God upon them, from their want of allegiance to the poor creature Ferdinand, the son of an acknowledged strumpet. We are not yet informed of the particulars of these transactions, but have the pleasure to learn that *Miranda* himself, with a vast treasure that he was about stealing away, was detected in an attempt to put to sea in a vessel he had prepared for the purpose, and is in the hands of the republicans.

It is a melancholy fact, that many vessels have cleared from the ports of the United States with BRITISH licences, to carry provisions to the armies in Spain and Portugal. It is some consolation to believe that in going or returning the traitors may be detected by our public or private armed vessels.

We have no foreign intelligence since our last, except some scraps of news from Spain and Portugal, unimportant. The French appear to have adopted a FABIAN system to weary out their enemy by delays. In the mean time the sufferings of the people in general are extreme; alternately a prey to the adverse armies. The siege of Cadiz continues, without any prospect of success. There are no French in Portugal.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION,—is decided. On motion, Mr. Canning's motion for the adjustment of the Catholic claims, was carried in the House of Commons on Monday, 235 to 106 —*London pap.*

On the 1st inst. was laid on the scite of the late *Richmond Theatre*, under the direction of Robert Mills, Esq. architect, the corner stone of the Monumental church about to be erected in commemoration of those who perished on the same spot on the 26th of December last.

Several matrasses (says a late Charleston paper) stuffed with flannel of a superior quality; also some trunks of valuable dry goods (British manufacture) were seized this morning by one of the officers of the customs.

☞ An American vessel has arrived at New-York with a cargo of British goods said to have cost £ 400,000 sterling. Others are arriving at the different ports, and many are expected. What will be the fate of these importations is not agreed upon, but the goods will probably be seized in the first instance.

It is now stated that France has declared war against Russia. A rupture between France and Sweden is again spoken of in England.

EXCELLENT POSTSCRIPT.—Arrived at the port of Baltimore, last evening, the British ship Braganza, from Port au Prince, for London "sent in for adjudication," by the privateer TOM of this place, of about 400 tons burthen, armed with 12 heavy guns, and laden with about 400,000*lbs.* of coffee, with a quantity of logwood, &c. The Tom expected to fall in with another British ship of 600 tons, from the same port, laden with a million of pounds of coffee!

GLORIOUS ADDITION!—(if true.)

NEW YORK, *Wednesday, Aug.* 19, 11 *o'clock.*—Letters have been received at Newport, R. I. from officers on board the frigate President, dated the 19th of July, which state that the American squadron under commodore Rodgers, have taken and destroyed ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY sail of British merchantmen; and that shortly after leaving New York, the HORNET had a brush with a British frigate, supposed to have been the Belvidere. The officers and crew of the squadron were in excellent health and spirits.

☞ The next number will complete the second volume, or first year, of the WEEKLY REGISTER.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. II.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, August 29, 1812. [No. 52.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

Printed and published by H. Niles, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at $5 *per ann.*

TO THE

Friends of the Weekly Register.

The present number completes the 2nd volume, or first year of the publication of the WEEKLY REGISTER.

At the commencement of his third volume, the famous *Cobbett* said—"There are weekly sold of this work [his Weekly Political Register] more than *two thousand* numbers; which, when it is considered that only fifty two numbers have been published, is, I believe, an instance of success unparalleled in the history of periodical publications."——*We* had two thousand subscribers before the 10th No. issued, and now distribute weekly into all the states and territories of the United States, *three thousand three hundred* copies.

To deserve this great success some exertion has been made, and much more would have been done, had the circumstances of the editor permitted his will to direct him. The extreme pressure of matter arising from the momentous times in which we live, as well worthy of present attention as future remembrance, would have led him to have issued many supplements; and besides, to have embellished the work with some useful maps and plates—but we are yet young in the business, and must creep along as well as we can, till strength is afforded to assume the attitude we aim at. At present, however, it is fair to observe, that the Register is the cheapest work that was ever published in the form of a book. *Cobbett's* Register, which does not contain half as much matter, costs his readers seven dollars and fifty cents *per annum*, besides the expence for the stamps, and the *extra* charges for all his supplements.

While with an honest pride the editor gratefully notices the prompt attention that has been paid by many, very many friends, in all parts of the union, to the conditions on which this paper is published, his sufferings compel him to observe, that a great number are yet in arrears. Herein, is the disease that baffles exertion, paralizes the brain, and, too frequently, brings death to our periodical works.—But a period has now arrived at which those that, through hurry of business or any other cause, have neglected to satisfy the demand due in *March* last, may do away the omission by forwarding, immediately, their payment for the last and present year together. The mail presents a safe and convenient mode of conveyance. Those of our friends who, from zeal for the success of this work, may feel willing to anticipate the regular period of payment, are respectfully informed, that favors of *that* kind will be thankfully acknowledged.

About 450 copies [and no more] of the work from the commencement, are for sale, to be obtained only by the payment of $10, for which the subscriber will be returned a complete file of the Register, with a receipt for the ensuing year.——New subscribers may commence at the second or third volume, on paying $5. An advance hereafter will be always exacted. The general plan of the work is now fairly before the public, and its future merits may be appreciated by the manner in which it has been hitherto conducted. Our agents are respectfully entreated to take notice of these terms—and also to urge the settlement of the bills yet in their hands, if any there are.

The next volume will be commenced with a new and beautiful type, and the title and index for the present be furnished as soon as possible.

Address

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(See address of the senate, page 308.)

Fellow-Citizens—The house of representatives of Massachusetts, having nearly completed the ordinary duties of the session, upon the eve of an adjournment, are induced to delay their departure for their homes, by the intelligence just received, of war declared by the United States against Great Britain. Though the recent course of public affairs has led some of us to anticipate this event, as the natural and inevitable consequence of the infatuation which has presided in the national councils, and of the fatal desertion of your interests by some of your own representatives in congress; yet we are sensible that this calamity will fall upon most of you as a sudden and unexpected visitation; and be regarded by you as an instance of inconceivable folly and desperation. We also know, that it will be natural for you to look towards your state legislature, for the suggestion of some means of relief from a condition so repugnant to your wishes and interests. Most gladly would we devote our time and exertions to any means of repairing the mischief already begun, or of averting the ruinous consequences which await our country. But our disposition unless seconded by the active energies of the people can be of no avail. The system* deliberatively adopted at a former session for securing the permanent power to a majority of the senate in defiance of the voice of the people, impedes and defeats the expression of the public will. The approbation of war measures by a minority in this branch, and by certain members of congress from this state, exhibits you as a divided people to those who triumph in your divisions, as a source of their own power; and the national government has been induced to believe that your fears and dissentiments combined with your sober habits, and natural aversion from the appearance of opposition to the laws, are sufficient pledges for your tame acquiescence in the abandonment of your local interest, and for your supporting at the expense of your blood and treasure, a war, unnecessary, unjustifiable and impolitic; which, under the pretence of vindicating the independence of our country against a nation which does not threaten it, must too probably consign your liberties to the care of a tyrant who has blotted every vestige of independence from the continent of Europe.

Having presented a temperate and respectful memorial to congress, praying them to avert the evils of war, without effect; it no longer becomes us to conceal our sentiments upon the causes and tendency of the present war.—The time perhaps approaches, when like other minions of French power and influence, we shall be expected to observe a timid and profound silence upon the measures of administration. A war begun upon principles so outrageous to public opinions, to the feelings and interests of this people, can be supported only by the violence which destroys the freedom of speech, and endangers the liberty of the citizen. But while our chamber is not yet encompassed by a standing army and the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended, we will lift up a warning voice to our constituents, and apprise them of their danger.

When amidst the peaceful scenes, in which for thirty years, you have been accustomed to repose, you are made to realise that *war exists;* when you find that to supply the exhausted treasury, paper money has been issued; and that direct and burdensome taxes must be imposed upon your lands and occupations, while the means of providing for their payment are diminished; we feel with what inquisitive anxiety you will look around you for the causes of your tribulation. No invasion of our country has been threatened. No enemy was near. No enterprize upon our independence had been undertaken. Neither treason, insurrection, nor resistance to the execution of the laws, were to be apprehended:—Your commercial rights, it is true, have been exposed to violation by the belligerent nations, and injuries have been sustained, that were entitled to redress. But though the *measure* of injury cannot effect the *right* of reparation; it ought not to be disregarded by a wise nation in its attempt to procure atonement, by a resort to the last extremity.

* Referring to the method of disarming the state for Saratoga

Without stopping upon this most solemn occasion, to notice the insinuations and assertions so lavishingly made, of a plot to disturb the union, by the employment of secret emissaries, and the attempts to excite Indian hostilities, insinuations and assertions wholly unsupported by proof, and which furnish conclusive evidence of a weak or incompetent reason; we may consider the causes assigned by government for this appeal to arms, to be, in substance,

First. The impressment of American seamen.

Secondly. The measures of *blockade*, imputed to the British government, by which ports not *actually* invested may be considered as subject to blockade.

Thirdly, and principally. The orders in council.

In regard to the impressment of our seamen, the British government have at no period pretended to the right of taking them, knowing them to be such. They claim the right of visiting neutral ships in search of their own subjects; and in the exercise of it, abuses, though to a much less extent than the people have been led to believe, have been practised. But the conclusive remark upon this subject is, that Mr. Monroe, now secretary of state, and Mr. Pinkney, the present attorney general, had made an arrangement with the British government, for the protection of our seamen, which in their judgment would have been perfectly competent to that object. But this arrangement, president Jefferson, evidently and fatally determined to preserve every source of irritation, refused to confirm.——Since that period the British government has always professed a willingness to enter upon new arrangements, and their minister has lately explicitly offered to obtain the restoration of every American seaman, upon being furnished with a list of them. We cannot but add that the senate of this commonwealth has refused to concur with the house in the means of procuring from every town a list of their impressed citizens, the number of which we have reason to believe would appear quite inconsiderable in comparison with the exaggerated allegations of our administration, as well as with those who by this act of their own government, *are now exposed to capture and to confinement* in prison ships.

Upon the question of *constructive blockade*, separate from the orders in council, which rest on special circumstances, there can be no pretence for a controversy, involving the necessity of war. The British government has declared in "official communications" that to constitute a blockade "particular ports must be actually invested and previous warning given to vessels bound to them not to enter." To this definition it is understood, that the American government assents. But it is alleged that Great Britain violates her professed limitation of this right of blockade, by her orders in council, which are in effect, a constructive blockade of France, and her dependencies.

It is far from the disposition of your representatives to investigate the reasons advanced by Great Britain in defence of this measure, which her present administration consider essential to the maintenance of her independence. But we may confidently appeal to your good sense, for confirmation of the solemn truth, that war against Great Britain *alone*, at the moment she declares her orders in council repealed, whenever a revocation of the French decrees shall have effect, is a measure stamped with partiality and injustice. By the operation of these orders our commerce is excluded from the ports of France and her dependencies. But were they repealed, the municipal regulations, heavy duties and other multiplied embarrassments in these ports, would be obstacles to that commerce, not less effectual than the British edicts. Thus to obtain the right to traffic with France, which would not be worth pursuing, we renounce a participation in a lucrative commerce with the rest of the world. To indemnify the merchant for his partial losses, his whole property is exposed to capture. To secure retribution for occasional depredations, and individual outrage upon solitary vessels by British cruizers, the entire navigation of the country and your brave seamen, will fall a prey to their fleets, which cover the ocean.

This cursory view of the alleged causes of hostility, compared with your own observation, and recollection of the course of events, will enable you to judge not only of the sincerity of the administration but the honesty of their motives. We beg you also to recollect that the French decrees while they are much more outrageous in principle, were long anterior in time, and therefore first demanded redress from our government, and that it appears by public documents, that the orders in council would have been revoked, had not our administration thought proper to connect the revocation with a claim for the relinquishment of principles of blockade which have now been conceded as conformable to the law of nations. From these considerations we are constrained by a sense of duty to express our fears and persuasion, that the deplorable event which has now come to pass, is attributable to other causes.—The most prominent of these is the embarrassment arising from the present declaration of the president of the United States, that the French decrees, which violated our commercial rights, were repealed. This assertion has been contradicted, by a series of events and circumstances which leave no room for doubt. By the seizing and condemnation of our vessels on the high seas; by the formal declaration of the French government enforcing and amplifying those decrees; and especially by the language of the last presidential message to congress, which, while it still asserts the repeal of those decrees, expressly admits, that since the period of such pretended repeal "the French government has authorized illegal captures by its privateers and public ships, that other outrages have been practised on our vessels and on our citizens; and that no indemnity has been provided or paid for French spoliations on the property of our citizens." It is thus manifest that the mere revocation of those decrees is an insult to common sense. Yet to disguise the imposition practised upon our executive, to gratify its wounded pride, and evade the detection of error, we are called upon to hazard all that is dear to a nation.

Another and more remote cause of this war, we are compelled to refer to a disposition in many, whose influence predominates in our national councils, to aggrandize the southern and western states at the expense of the eastern section of the union. It is unquestionably true, that the partial and local interests of the people in the different states, might, by a spirit of accommodation, be so blended and reconciled as to produce a great and harmonious whole, capable of securing the highest degree of national felicity and strength. But we cannot disguise our conviction, that a system devised with the formation of our constitution was digested and has been unceasingly pursued, to create and secure a preponderance of weight and power to the commercial states. What ever tends to check the growth of the navigating interest, and prevent the accumulation of wealth in these states; whatever discourages the increase of their population and encourages emigration from them; whatever will contribute to the extension of territory in the southern and western region, by conquest or otherwise, will materially contribute to the attainment of that object. The war now commenced is adapted to produce these effects.

The first result will be a wide and wasteful sweep of our vessels by capture. The shipping of Massachusetts is her main sinew. The loss of it is irretrievable as it constitutes capital. But to a southern planter, this is at most a temporary evil, as foreign bottoms will carry his crops to market. By the embarrassments and losses thus attendant upon commerce, it is the expectation of some politicians, that it will be deemed unworthy of protection and cease to be represented, and that the attention of men will be diverted from commercial pursuits, and their emigration promoted to countries acquired or intended by conquest or purchase; which from no part of the original territory of the United States, and were not included in our national compact.

Another cause of the present war must be referred to a spirit of jealousy, and competition with Great Britain; to a mistaken belief that she would yield to the pressure of the continental system established by the tyrant of Europe, and to a propensity to cooperate in that system, in the hope of sharing in the glory of its success, and perpetuating in our country the party influence and power of its advocates. By adopting and pertinaciously adhering to this system, the party in power advanced too far to retreat without discredit. They have calculated that a change of their measures would be a confession of error, and that this must be followed by the forfeiture of their claim to public confidence. But in war, the worst that can befall them is the loss of office and of power, and they are not without hope of finding a refuge from censure and contempt in the more violent passions which are inseparable from a state of war.

It is by these means, fellow citizens, in our apprehension, that you are now involved in WAR. The event forms a new era in our national history. It is an event awful, unexpected, hostile to your interests, menacing to your liberties, and revolting to your feelings. It destroys your confidence in the protection which the constitution intended to afford against all wars repugnant to the interest and will of the people; and proves that your congress is in greater subjection to executive influence, and to the passions of the few, than to the ascendancy of dispassionate councils. But your duties are great in proportion to the magnitude of the exigency, and the trial imposed upon your fortitude and patriotism.

You are the citizens of one country, and bound to support all constitutional laws, until, by a peaceable change of men, you can effect the repeal of such as are obnoxious. You must also defend your country *against invasion* by any foreign enemy, without weighing the justice or necessity of the war. We pray you to discourage all attempts to obtain redress of grievances by any acts of violence or combinations to oppose the laws. Your habits of obedience to the dictates of duty, your just and temperate views of your social and political obligations, your firm attachment to the constitution, are pledges for the correctness of your conduct. When a great people find themselves oppressed by the measures of their government, when their just rights are neglected, their interests overlooked, their opinions disregarded, and their respectful petitions received with supercilious contempt, it is impossible for them to submit in silence. In other countries, such occurrences produce tumults, rebellion and civil war. But in our country, a peaceable remedy may be found for these evils in the constitution. Situated however, as you now are, every man must be quick to discern, and active to apply this remedy. It must be evident to you, that a president who has made this war, is not qualified to make peace; and that the men who have concurred in this act of desperation, are pledged to persevere in their course, regardless of all consequences. Display then the majesty of the people in the exercise of your rights, and sacrificing all party feelings at the altar of your country's good, resolve to displace those who have abused their power, and betrayed their trust. Organize a *peace party* throughout your country, and let all other party distinctions vanish. Keep a steadfast eye upon the presidential election, and remember that if he, whose fatal policy has plunged you into this unexampled calamity, is again raised to the chair; and if the abettors of war are to be entrusted with conducting it; you will have nothing to expect for years to come, but "the sound of the warrior and garments rolled in blood;" and that if you should by your aid accelerate the fall of Great Britain, you would merely delivery your exhausted country, and enslaved posterity to the dominion of a tyrant, whose want of power alone restrains him from the exercise of unlimited despotism on the ocean, and the same tyranny in the new world which he has imposed upon the old.

To secure full effect to your object, it will be necessary that you should meet and consult together for the common good in your towns and counties. It is in these dark and trying times, that this constitutional privilege becomes invaluable. Express your sentiments without fear, and let the sound of your disapprobation of this war be loud and deep. Let it be distinctly understood, that in support of it, your conformity to the requisitions of law will be the result of principle and not of choice. If your sons must be torn

from you by conscriptions, consign them to the care of GOD; but let there be no volunteers except for defensive war.

Remember this, if successful, will be the last effort of a free republic; you must exhibit to the world the magnanimity and constancy in a people suffering under the oppression of their rulers and developing resources for relief in their own energy and virtue, and in the principles of their constitution, without destroying the fabric. Such a spectacle would indeed be most glorious for our country, and consolatory to a weeping world. The friends of the human race would rejoice that one free people has escaped a snare into which its government had fallen. But if blind with prejudice and passion we permit power to remain with those who forget right, we must become the allies of France, and our only honor will consist in our having been the last free republic.

Finally, it is our duty, as we are constrained to declare our opinion on that the war, under present circumstances, is a wanton sacrifice of your best interests. That the provocation is not adequate to this highest and most signal act of vengeance. That were it ever so just, it ought not to be undertaken without greater preparation. And that the declaration of war is in fact a commission from our government to the British cruisers to seize on that portion of our commercial capital which has hitherto escaped the aggressions of foreign nations, and the no less fatal measures of our own government.

House of Representatives, June 26, 1812.
Read thrice and accepted,
TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

Secret Congressional Journal.

SENATE.—June 1, 1812.

A confidential message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Coles, his secretary.

[The message was published in the Register of the 20th June, page 267.]

The message and documents therein referred to, were read; and On motion of Mr. Anderson,

Resolved, That they be referred to a select committee, to consist of seven members, to consider and report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Anderson, Smith, (of Md.) Leib, Campbell, (of Ten.) Howell, Lloyd and Taylor, be the committee.

Wednesday, June 3.—On motion by Mr. Bayard,

Ordered, That the confidential message of the president of the United States, of the 1st instant, be printed for the use of the senate, under an injunction of secrecy.

Friday, June 5.—A confidential message was received from the house of representatives, by Mr. Macon and Mr. Findley, two of their members—Mr. Macon chairman.

Mr. President—The house of representatives have passed a bill entitled, "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories;" in which they ask the concurrence of the senate; and request that the bill be considered confidentially. And they withdrew.

[Here follows the act declaring war against Great Britain, &c. already published.]

On motion, the bill was twice read by unanimous consent—and on motion by Mr. Leib,

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee appointed the 1st instant, on the confidential message of the president of the United States, of the same date, to consider and report thereon.

Monday, June 8.—Mr. Anderson, from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," reported the bill with amendments.

The committee also reported sundry communications, confidentially made to them, from the treasury and war departments, on the subject.

On motion by Mr. Lloyd,

Ordered, That the secretary furnish copies of the said communications to such senators as may require them.

Tuesday, June 9.—On motion by Mr. Anderson,

The bill entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories," was considered as in committee of the whole.

Mr. Gaillard was requested to take the chair, and after debate, a motion was made by Mr. Gregg,

That the bill be recommitted for further amendment to the committee who have under consideration the message of the president of the United States of the 1st June.

And after debate, the president resumed the chair, and the senate adjourned.

Wednesday, June 10.—Mr. Gaillard was requested to take the chair.

The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories;" and

Mr. Gregg by permission amended his motion for re-committing the bill to the committee appointed on the confidential message of the president of the United States of the 1st of June, as follows;

"*Resolved*, That the bill entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories," be re-committed to the committee to whom was committed the message of the president of the 1st instant, with instructions to modify and amend the same in such manner as that the president of the United States shall have power to authorise public armed ships and vessels of the United States to make reprisals upon the merchandise belonging to the crown of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or to the subjects thereof; and also, to grant letters of marque and reprisals, under suitable regulations to be provided in the bill, to private armed ships and vessels, to make like reprisals.

On motion by Mr. Smith of Maryland,

That the motion be amended so as that the bill be re-committed to a new committee:

It was determined in the negative.

And after debate the president resumed his chair and the senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 11.—Mr. Gaillard was requested to take the chair; and

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

The bill from the house of representatives, entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories," was resumed and considered as in committee of the whole, together with the motion yesterday submitted by Mr. Gregg.

And on the question to agree to the motion, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 17, nays 13.

On motion by Mr. Varnum,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of N. Y. Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Bibb, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Pope, Smith of Md. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.

Whereupon Mr. Crawford resumed the chair; and

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

Ordered, That the committee to whom the bill is re-committed, have leave to sit immediately.

Friday, June 12.—Mr. Lloyd submitted the following motion for consideration.

"That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate confidentially or otherwise, as he may deem expedient, all the information in the department of state, not heretofore communicated, having relation to the conduct of Great Britain and France towards the United States."

Ordered, That it lie for consideration.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee to whom was re-committed the bill entitled, "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories," with instructions to modify and amend the same in such manner that the president shall have the power to authorise the public armed ships of the United States to make reprisals upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandize belonging to the crown of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the subjects thereof; and also to grant letters of marque and reprisals, under suitable regulations to be provided in the bill, to private ships and vessels to make reprisals, agreeably to said instructions, reported as follows:

"After the word "that," in the third line of the bill, strike out residue of the bill and insert the following amendment:

"The president of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorised, from and after day of next ensuing, to cause reprisals to be made upon the public and private armed ships and vessels, goods and merchandize belonging to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof, which may be found upon the high seas or elsewhere, after the said next; excepting such ships, vessels or property as now are, or may, before the said day of next, be within the ports and harbors or under the control of the United States; and all ships, vessels or property within the jurisdiction of any power with whom the United States are not engaged in war; and for the purposes aforesaid to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels which are or which shall be employed in the service of the United States, to subdue, seize and take any armed or other British vessel, belonging to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof, which shall be found within the jurisdiction or limits of the United States or elsewhere on the high seas as aforesaid. And such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns, and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being British property, shall be brought within some port of the United States, and shall be duly proceeded against and condemned as forfeited, and shall accrue and be distributed as by law is or shall be provided, respecting the captures which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the U. States.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorised to grant to the owners of private armed ships and vessels of the U. States, who shall make application therefor, commissions in the form which he shall direct, and under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels when duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall have the same license and authority for the subduing, seizing and capturing any armed or other British vessel belonging to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof, and for the re-capturing the vessels, goods and effects of the people of the U. States, as the public armed vessels by law have; and shall be in like manner subject to such instructions as shall be ordered by the president of the U. States in conformity with the established law of nations, and the treaties and laws of the U. States, for the regulation of their conduct; and the commissions which shall be granted as afor-said, shall be revokable at the pleasure of the president of the U. States.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, intending to set forth and employ an armed vessel, and applying for the commission aforesaid, shall produce in writing the same, and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein; the number of the crew and the name of the commander, and the two officers next in rank appointed for such vessel, which writing shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the secretary of state, or shall be delivered to any other

officer or person who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the secretary of state.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That before any commission as aforesaid shall be issued, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the U. States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of thousand dollars, with condition that the owners and officers and crews who shall be employed on board of such commissioned vessels shall and will observe the war and same laws of the U. States, and the instructions which shall be given them as aforesaid for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damage and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the president of the United States.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all public and private national vessels, goods and merchandise, belonging to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof, together with their apparel, guns, appurtenances, which shall be found on board the same, being British property, and which shall be captured by any private armed vessel or vessels of the U. States, duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall be forfeited and shall accrue to the owners thereof, and to the officers and crews by whom such capture shall be made, and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any arrangement which shall be between them, or in the failure of such agreement, then by the discretion of the court before whom such condemnation shall be.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the United States, or person resident therein, which shall be re-captured as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners upon payment by them respectively of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court of the United States having maritime jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case: *Provided*, That such allowance shall not be less than one-fifth, or exceeding one-half of the value of such recapture, without any deduction; and such salvage shall be distributed to and among the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels entitled thereto, according to any agreement which shall be between them, or in case of no agreement, then by the decree of the court who shall determine upon such salvage.

"Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or other disposal of conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such capture shall be brought into some port within the United States, and shall be libelled and proceeded against before the district court of the same district; and if, after a due course of proceeding, such capture shall be decreed to be forfeited, in the district court or in the circuit court of the same district, in the case of any appeal duly allowed, the same shall be delivered to the owners and captors concerned therein, or shall be publicly sold by the marshal of the same courts, shall be finally decreed and ordered by the court. And the same court which shall have final jurisdiction of any libel or complaint of any capture as aforesaid, shall and may decree restitution in whole or in part, when the capture and restraint shall have been made without any just cause aforesaid; and if made without probable cause or otherwise unreasonable, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, and for which the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels by which such unjust capture shall have been made, and also such vessel or vessels shall be answerable and liable.

"Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all British subjects and others who shall be found acting on board of any British vessel which shall be captured, or on board of any vessel of the United States, which shall be re-captured as aforesaid, shall be reported to the collector of the port in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered to the custody of the marshal or some civil or military officer of the United States, or of any state in or near such port, who shall receive and take into custody the said subjects or persons for their safe-keeping and support, at the expence of the United States."

"Amend the title,

"After the word 'act,' strike out the rest of the title, and insert 'authorising reprisals against the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the subjects thereof;" and the report was read. Whereupon,

Mr. Gaillard was requested to take the chair, and the bill and amendments were considered as in committee of the whole; and

On motion by Mr. Pope,

To amend the report, by inserting after the word "thereof," in the tenth line of the first section, the words "and also upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandise, belonging to the crown of France or to the subjects thereof,"

It was determined in the negative—yeas 16, nays 17.

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith (of Md.) Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell (of Tenn.) Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Robinson, Smith (of N. Y.) Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.

On the question to *strike out*, as reported by the committee, for the purpose of inserting the amendment;

The yeas were 16, and the nays 16.

On motion by Mr. Leib,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of N. Y. Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.

So the senate being divided, the question was lost, and the original bill was resumed.

On motion,

To agree to the first report of the select committee, and strike out of the original bill, line 9, the words "and of all persons inhabiting within its territories or possessions,"

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 11.

On motion

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Maryland, Smith of N. York, Varnum, Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner.

On motion, it was agreed to insert the word 'and,' in the 9th line, after the word 'Britain.'

Saturday, June 13.—The senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Lloyd; and

On the question to agree to it,

It was determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. Goodrich,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Howell, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

Mr. Gaillard was requested to take the chair; and

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

The consideration of the bill entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," was resumed as in committee of the whole; and having agreed to sundry amendments, the president resumed the chair: and

Mr. Gaillard reported the bill with amendments, which were considered by the senate, and agreed to, as follows:

Third line—after the word 'between,' strike out to the end of the line and insert "the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof."

Line 4—after the word 'States,' where it first occurs, insert "of America."

Line 9—after the word 'Britain,' strike out to the end of the bill, and insert "the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the subjects thereof."

And on motion by Mr. German,

To postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday in November next—

After debate,

The senate adjourned.

Monday, June 15.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill, entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories," together with the motion made by Mr. German, to postpone the further consideration thereof, until the first Monday in November next; and on the question to agree to the motion:

It was determined in the negative—yeas 10, nays 22.

On motion by Mr. Varnum,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

On motion by Mr. Leib,

To amend the bill as follows:

"After the word 'that,' in the third line, strike out to the end of the bill, and insert—"the president of the U. States shall be, and he is hereby authorised to cause reprisals to be made upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandise, belonging to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the subjects thereof, which may be found on the high seas or elsewhere, except such ships, vessels or property as now are or may be within the ports and harbors or under the control of the United States, and all ships, vessels or property within the jurisdiction of any power with whom the U. States are not engaged in war; and for the purposes aforesaid, to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels which are or which shall be employed in the service of the U. States, to subdue, seize and take any armed or other British vessel belonging to the said united kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof, which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the U. States or elsewhere on the high seas as aforesaid; and such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being British property, shall be brought within some port of the U. States, and shall be duly proceeded against an

condemned as forfeited, and shall accrue and be distributed as by law is or shall be provided respecting the capture of vessels which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the U. States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorised to grant to the owners of private armed ships and vessels of the U. States who shall have applied therefor, commissions in the form which he shall direct, and under the seal of the U. States; and such private armed vessels so duly commissioned as aforesaid, shall have the same license and authority for the subduing, seizing and capturing any armed or other British vessel belonging to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or to the subjects thereof, and for the recapture of the vessels, goods and effects of the people of the United States, as the public armed vessels of the U. States may by law be, and shall be in like manner subject to such instructions as shall be ordered by the president of the United States, in conformity with the United States' laws of nations and the treaties and laws of the United States, and the regulation of their conduct: And the commissions which shall be granted as afore said, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the president of the U. States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person intending to fit out and employ any armed vessel, shall applying for a commission as afore said, shall produce in writing the name, and a solemn description of the tonnage and force of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, the number of the crew, and the name of the commander and the other officers next in command, appointed for such vessel; which writing shall be delivered by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the secretary of state, or shall be delivered to any other officer or person who shall be empowered to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the secretary of state.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That before any commission as afore said shall be issued, the owner or owners of the ship or vessel for which the same shall be required, and the commander of the vessel for the time being, shall give bond to the U. States, with at least two responsible sureties not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the penal sum of thousand dollars, with condition, that the owner, and officers and crews who shall be employed on board of such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the treaties and laws of the U. States, and the instructions which shall be given them for the regulation of their conduct; and shall satisfy all damages or injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the president of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandise belonging to the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the subjects thereof together with their apparel, goods and appurtenances, and any goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, being British property, and which shall be captured by any private armed vessel or vessels of the United States, duly commissioned as afore said, shall be forfeited and shall accrue to the owners thereof, and the officers and crews by whom such captures shall be made, and on due condemnation had, shall be distributed according to any agreement which shall be between them, or in failure of such agreement then by the discretion of the court before whom such condemnation shall be.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the United States, or persons resident therein, which shall be recaptured as afore said, shall be restored to the lawful owners upon payment by them respectively, of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court of the United States having maritime jurisdiction according to the nature of each case: *Provided*, That such allowance shall not be less than one eighth or exceeding one half of the full value of such recapture, without any deduction. And such salvage shall be distributed to and among the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels entitled thereto, according to any agreement which shall be between them; or, in case of no agreement, then by the decree of the court who shall determine upon such salvage.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That before breaking bulk of any vessel which shall be captured as afore said, or other disposal or conversion thereof, or of any articles which shall be found on board the same, such capture shall be brought into some port of the United States, and shall be libelled and proceeded against before the district court of the same district, and if after a due course of proceedings such capture shall be decreed as forfeited in the district court, or in the circuit court of the same district, in the case of any appeal duly allowed, the same shall be delivered to the owners and captors concerned therein, or shall be publicly sold by the marshal of the same court as shall be finally decreed and ordered by the court: And the same court which shall have final jurisdiction of any libel or complaint of any capture as afore said, shall and may decree restitution in whole or in part, when the capture and restraint shall have been on reasonable probable cause as aforesaid; and if made without probable cause, or otherwise improperly, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, and for which the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessel or vessels by which such unjust capture shall have been made, and also such vessel or vessels, shall be answerable and liable.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all British subjects and others, who shall be found acting on board any British vessel which shall be captured or on board of any vessel of the United States which shall be recaptured as aforesaid, shall be reported to the collector of the port in which they shall first arrive and shall be delivered to the custody of the marshal, or some civil or military officer of the United States, or any state in or near such port, who shall receive and take into custody the said subjects or persons for their safe keeping and support at the expence of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day of next, the president of the United States be and he is hereby authorised, to employ the naval forces of the United States to make reprisals upon the public and private armed vessels, goods and merchandise belonging to the king of France and king of Italy, or their subjects, which may be found on the high seas and elsewhere, and to issue letters of marque and reprisal to the private armed ships or vessels of the United States against the vessels, subjects and property of the said emperor of France and king of Italy, under the provisions and limitations contained in the act in respect to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; or on or before the said day of the said emperor of France and king of Italy shall not give to the government of the United States satisfactory assurances, that the edicts of the British and Milan decrees, so far as they relate to the neutral commerce of the United States.

On motion by Mr. Anderson, to strike out the fifth section of the proposed amendment.

It was determined in the negative—yeas 15, nays 18.

On motion by Anderson, the yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—14.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Worthington—18.

On the question to strike out the original bill after the word "that," as proposed by Mr. Leib.

It was determined in the negative—yeas 15, nays 17.

On motion by Mr. Leib,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Worthington—15.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—15.

On motion by Mr. Lloyd,

To amend the original bill, by inserting after the word "that," in the third line, the words "from and after the day of next."

It was determined in the negative—yeas 15, nays 19.

On motion by Mr. Goodrich,

The yeas and nays having been required by one fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Smith of Md.—15.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Robinson, Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.—19.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass to a third reading as amended?"

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 19, nays 15.

On motion,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Worthington—15.

On motion,

That the senate adjourn,

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 14.

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Worthington—18.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Howell, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—14.

The senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, June 16.—The amendments to the bill from the house of representatives, entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," were reported by the committee, correctly engrossed; and

On motion by Mr. Bayard,

To postpone the further consideration of the bill to the thirty-first day of October next, it was determined in the negative—yeas 11, nays 21.

On motion by Mr. Bayard,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed—11.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—21.

On motion by Mr. Bayard,

To postpone the further consideration of the bill to the third day of July next.

It was determined in the negative—yeas 9, nays 23.

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd—9.

Those who voted the negative are.

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—23.

On motion by Mr. Bayard,

To postpone the further consideration of the bill to Monday next.

It was determined in the negative—yeas 15, nays 17.

On motion by Mr. Taylor,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Maryland—15.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

On motion,

That the senate adjourn;

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 18, nays 14.

On motion by Mr. Turner,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y.—18.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

So the senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, June 17.—The third reading of the bill from the house of representatives, entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories," was resumed; whereupon,

The following motion was submitted by Mr. Giles:

"*Resolved*, That the bill entitled 'An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories,' be re-committed to the committee to whom was committed the message of the president of the United States of the 1st instant, with instructions to modify and amend the bill in such manner as to authorise the president of the United States, to instruct the commanders of all ships of war belonging to the United States, to re-capture any vessel thereof bound to any port or place prohibited to such vessel by the British orders in council dated the day of , which may have been previously captured by any British armed vessel; and also to capture any British armed vessel which shall resist such re-capture, or be found hovering on the coasts of the United States, for the purpose of interrupting their lawful commerce, and to bring the same into any port of the United States for adjudication and condemnation.

"And further to instruct the commanders of all ships of war belonging to the United States to re-capture any vessel of the United States, navigating the ocean conformably to the laws of nations, which may have been previously captured by any French armed vessel, and also to capture any such French armed capturing vessel, and in like manner to bring in the same for adjudication and condemnation.

"And to authorise the president of the United States to cause letters of marque and general reprisal upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandise belonging to the crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the subjects thereof, and also, upon the public and private ships and vessels, goods and merchandise, belonging to the crown of France or to the subjects thereof." And

On the question to agree to this motion,

It was determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 18.

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Worthington—14.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Howell, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—18.

On motion by Mr. Horsey,

That the senate adjourn,

It was determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 18.

On motion,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith, of Md.—14.

Those who voted in the negative, are

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Howell, Robinson, Smith of New-York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—18.

On the question, "shall this bill pass as amended?"

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 19, nays 13.

On motion by Mr. Anderson,

The yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of New-York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

Those who voted in the negative are,

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed and Worthington—13.

So it was.

Resolved, That the bill do pass with amendments.

On motion,

The title was amended to read as follows:

"An act declaring war between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories."

On motion of Mr. Anderson,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of two members, to carry the said bill to the house of representatives, and ask their concurrence in the amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. Anderson and Mr. Varnum be the committee.

Thursday, June 13.—A message from the house of representatives, by Mr. Macon and Mr. Findley, two of their members; Mr. Macon chairman.

Mr. President—The house of representatives concur in the amendments of the senate to the bill entitled "An act declaring war between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories."

And they withdrew.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled the bill last mentioned.

A message from the house of representatives, by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Turner, the committee on the part of the house of representatives for enrolled bills; Mr. Crawford, chairman.

Mr. President—The speaker of the house of representatives having signed an enrolled bill, we are directed to bring it to the senate for the signature of their president.

And they withdrew.

The president signed the enrolled bill last reported to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee, to be laid before the president of the United States.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee, reported that they this day laid before the president of the United States the enrolled bill last mentioned, and that the president of the United States informed the committee that he had this day approved and signed the same.

On motion by Mr. Varnum,

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy in relation to the confidential message of the president of the United States of the 1st inst. and also in relation to the private and confidential proceedings of the senate since that date, be removed.

Mr. Randolph,

IN REPLY TO MR. CLAY.

(SEE WEEKLY REGISTER, VOL. 2, PAGE 266.)

In the National Intelligencer of the 18th of June, there appeared a production signed "H. Clay," which purports to supply "the omission of material circumstances, in relation to a late transaction in the House of Representatives, and to "set fully and accurately" before the public *that matter*, which the writer more than insinuates to have been *partially and incorrectly represented*, in the fragment of a speech dedicated to my constituents. When this publication first appeared I was content to let it pass without notice. The facts (as I believed) were too notorious to be distorted. The very circumstance that the speaker of the house of representatives should feel himself reduced to a defence of his decisions in the public prints seemed to me, *of itself* enough to satisfy all reflecting men, that there must be something wrong at bottom: and my ambition did not aspire to the honor of a news-paper contest with any man, however high his dignity in the state. I was therefore content to let the matter rest where it stood. But my friends have urged me not to permit this publication—although it derives its sole claim to consideration from its official character—to pass unnoticed, lest the public mind, so habituated to AUTHORITY, should be misled by it.

In deference to their judgment, I enter on this task, with a reluctance, the evidence of which will be found in the cold and sluggish manner in which it is executed.

Of all men it especially behoves him, who brings a charge against his neighbor, to avoid the error which he reprehends. There is something repugnant to our natural sense of justice to behold any man, however high his station—or great his claims to knowledge—reproving to another that failing of which he himself, in his own person, affords a striking example. We would not endure, even from Solomon himself—a king, and the wisest of mankind—a reproof to the meanest of his subjects, because he could not confine himself to a single wife. This repugnance will be heightened when the example is exhibited in the very act of rebuke; and we reach the last stage of disgust, when we consider the accused is innocent of the charge laid at his door—the accuser alone guilty.

But I will close my "prefatory remarks" and proceed to specify some of the instances of omission of material circumstances, or of unfairness of statement on the part of Mr. Clay.

It was not "in the *commencement* of his observations that Mr. R. was called to order by Mr. Wright."—Mr. Randolph had been speaking some time—had read several extracts from the correspondence of our government with its agents at Paris and had advanced considerably in the case of the New Orleans Packet, when he was first interrupted by Mr. Wright. The speaker's decisions that Mr. R. had a right to proceed, inasmuch as he had declared his intention to submit a motion—and his permitting that gentleman to proceed, according to his own statement, "for at least one hour," are facts conclusive of the point of order.

It does not become me to question the ignorance, pleaded by the speaker, of "the case on which his friend Dr. Bibb decided, whilst acting as his substitute in the chair." Although the circumstance is certainly an extraordinary one, I shall not insinuate a doubt that the speaker was so disengaged, or engaged, whilst out of the chair, that he did not observe an occurence, which attracted the general attention of the house and of the spectators. This transaction took place on the 29th of May. Mr. Clay's publication bears date 17th of June. I cannot sufficiently admire his want of that dangerous quality, *curiosity*, manifested by his refraining for three weeks from making himself acquainted with the decision of Dr. Bibb, who lodges next door to him, and under the same roof.

"I will not say what was the case upon which that gentleman [Dr. Bibb] whilst he was so kind as to represent me, was called upon to decide"—Mr. Clay's letter, first column. Again—"It results that between the decision of Mr. Bibb and mine, certainly between my own there existed no discrepancy." What! No "*discrepancy*" proved to exist between an unknown and known decision? The train of reasoning which leads to *results* like this is a new and invaluable discovery in logic. It far surpasses the old method of reasoning from the known to the unknown, and is even an improvement upon the modern practice of reasoning from things unknown to things *more* unknown, *ignotum per ignotius*.

Mr. Bibb's decision on the repetition of the call to order by Mr. Calhoun, was substantially the same with that of the speaker, on the interruption by Mr. Wright. And as Mr. Clay may not have "particularly directed his attention to this point also."—I beg leave to inform him that the "discrepancy" between himself and Dr. Bibb may be found in the recorded vote of the latter gentleman, on the journals of the house, affirming the speaker to have decided contrary to order. But what reasonable man will for a moment, attach any blame to the Speaker, for ignorance of the "*discrepancy*" which existed between Dr. Bibb's and his own decision, when he appears unconscious of his "discrepancy" with himself. That he should forget his repeated decisions on former occasions, is not so much to be wondered at, as that he should appear insensible to the manifest fact, that twice within the space of an hour he should have reversed his own opinions. Yet such unquestionably was the case.

On the subject of those former decisions I will refer members of the house to the debate in conclave on the embargo bill, when at a very late hour, Mr. Stanford and Mr. Randolph were both sustained by the chair in the same right against the impatience of the house; and I would call the general recollection to the case of Mr. R's motion to amend Mr. Macon's proposition to afford relief to the people of Caraccas. In this case the speaker himself interrupted Mr. Randolph, but as soon as he understood he was about to make a motion, withdrew his objection—and sustained Mr. Randolph's right to the floor against repeated calls to order from different quarters of the house. After delivering his sentiments on the motion which he contemplated to make, Mr. R. concluded by submitting it to the house.

It behoves me to admit that when I presented my motion "under the compulsion of the house"—the Speaker did reply "that it depended upon my own pleasure to withhold, or offer it:" which reply is not stated, it seems, in the "fragment" and appears to constitute one of the omissions, on my part of which Mr. Clay complains. Reader! I was not unconscious of the omission at the time, but I had no disposition to inform the world, that mockery was added to the injustice with which I had been treated; nor can I comprehend the interest which Mr. Clay can feel in making the fact public.

There was no compulsion, mark you: "It depended entirely upon my own pleasure to offer the motion or to withhold it" *and take my seat in silence.* In like manner, there was no compulsion used upon those unhappy people of old, who obstinately and perversely imagined themselves to be exiled from Rome. They were *only interdicted the use of fire and of water so long as they should remain there.* No compulsion, at all, in the case! "it depended entirely upon their own pleasure, whether they would *go or stay*"—and yet these wayward objects of the tender regard of the majority for their rights, fancied themselves under compulsion, and vented their party spleen, by leaving their homes in disgust.

When the decision was given in favor of Mr. Calhoun's appeal to the chair, and the motion was submitted in writing, Mr. Randolph asked if he was at liberty to proceed. The speaker decided that he was. Mr. R. did accordingly proceed for about a minute, when he was again called to order; and the speaker, declaring that he had given a hasty opinion, reversed his decision. From this an appeal was taken by Mr. R. but was withdrawn out of respect to his friend Mr. Macon—who said, that "he had no doubt the decision to reduce the motion to writing and submit it (against which he had voted) was wrong, but the house having established"—Here Mr. R. interrupted him, and said, that out of respect to his friend he would wit[illegible] his appeal. This he did under a mista[illegible] Mr. Macon would support, by hi[illegible] quent decision of the chair. [illegible] much the withdrawal of th[illegible]

wards discovered that he had misapprehended the, vote which that gentleman was about to have given.

It will not escape attention, that the facts stated in the "fragment" of Mr. Randolph's speech are few and scarcely accompanied by comment. Let me recapitulate them:

1. The call to order by Mr. Wright; whereupon the speaker decided that Mr. R. was at liberty to proceed, and accordingly he did proceed, "at least an hour," by Mr. Clay's own statement.

2. The repetition of the call to order, by Mr Calhoun, when Mr. R. was again supported in his right to the floor, by Dr. Bibb.

3. Mr. Calhoun's second call to order; "whereupon the speaker reversed his own and Dr. Bibb's decisions."

4. The speaker's declaration that it was not necessary to take the vote "to consider," and that Mr. R. was at liberty to continue his argument; and his retraction and reversal of that opinion.

Let any man read Mr. Clay's letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer, and then pronounce how far these facts are denied or disproved?

I shall not defend the speech against the charge of irrelevancy of the arguments to the motion, brought against it by Mr. Clay. It shall defend itself. Neither shall I stoop to repel the insinuation conveyed in the following passage of the letter—"even after it [the motion] was reduced to writing, it was believed not to be the one originally contemplated by the mover." Such insinuations it is in the power of any man to make. A witty writer, one of the most shrewd observers upon human life and character—has said, that "a certain class of politicians should always speak impersonally, to avoid compromitment." Thus, one of this race ought never to say "I hear, or I am told, so and so, because the question immediately occurs, *who told you?* and he may be called upon for his authority—But put it impersonally, *it is said, it is reported, it is believed*, and he is quite safe from any such disagreeable consequences.

The manner in which Mr. Clay speaks of my being acquainted with the projected measure, inasmuch as I am a member of the committee of foreign relations, is calculated to make an impression upon persons unacquainted with the state of affairs at Washington. Most certainly "on the 30th May, *it* was *not* expected," by *me* at least, or any body else with whom I conversed, that any such measure as "a declaration of war" would "emanate from that committee" On the contrary, "it was expected" that a confidential message would be received from the president, recommending the measure, and the chief of my information was derived, at second hand, from Mr. Clay himself, who, in one of his morning rides to Georgetown, a day or two before, communicated the intelligence to one of my colleagues, from whom I received it. The authority was good—The thing happened accordingly. The president's message was referred to the committee of foreign relations—by them to a sub-committee of three (of whom I was not one) and all the agency which I had in the transaction (even *subsequently* to the first of June) was to help to make up a quorum, whilst the manifesto was reading.

It is not possible to make out any other difference between Mr. Sprigg's resolution and mine, except [illegible] constitution of *Great Britain* for the words [illegible] republic." The circumstances too were [illegible] minority apprehended war and were [illegible] it from the country. Would Mr. [illegible] have been affected, in case I had [illegible]tions; one to prevent the arming of merchant vessel, and the other to provide for the defence of the coast?*

But what at last, is the TRUE QUESTION in which the public are interested? It is, whether after having been *quibbled* into a war, by distinctions between conditions "*precedent* and conditions *subsequent*;" between "decrees affecting our *neutral* rights and decrees affecting our rights *municipally*;" we shall now, under the mask of *form*, be deprived of the *substance* of freedom of speech in the popular branch of the legislature—whether we are content to be *cast*, and lose for ever this invaluable privilege, for some alleged want of nicety in special pleading?

The right of illustrating and enforcing his motion, violated for the first time in the case of Mr. Randolph, was the last relic of freedom of debate, which new rules and forced constructions had left untouched. The present practice of the house of representatives is an anomaly in legislative proceedings. It is new in this country, and there is nothing similar to it in England, or in any of our state governments, as far as I am acquainted. The use made of this "*rule* to consider, which we practice in the house of representatives" [which *rule* does not exist in the *rules and orders* of the house] and the abuse of "the† *previous question*" are utterly subversive of the rights of the minority, for the preservation of which, rules are chiefly instituted, if we are to credit a high authority [Mr. Onslow] the majority by their numbers being always able to protect themselves.

By these, a member of the minority may be, and is prohibited from making any motion, whatsoever—and all discussion precluded, at their pleasure, on such measures as the majority choose to bring forward. It is notorious that *the previous question*—instead of being applied to its legitimate objects, that is,‡ "when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, &c. or the discussion of which may call forth injurious observations"—is brought into play altogether on those great topics which especially demand discussion; and hence the recent change of the rule which demands a majority to demand "the previous question," instead of "*any five members*" as heretofore.—Fortunately, the constitution secures that "the yeas and nays shall be taken at the re-

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* Mr. Sprigg's motion, March 26th, 1798.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that under existing circumstances it is not expedient for the United States to resort to war against the French republic.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for restricting the arming merchant vessels except in cases in which the practice was heretofore permitted.

Resolved, That adequate provision be made by law for the protection of our sea coast and the internal defence of the country.

† On the 25th of May, 1804, is the first instance that I have found of putting the previous question. Sir Thomas Littleton was therefore mistaken, when he says, in Grey's debates, vol. 11. p. 113, "Sir Henry Vane was the first that ever proposed putting a question whether the question should be now put? and since, it has always been the forerunner of putting the thing in question quite out." Sir Robert Howard, in the same debate says, "this previous question is like the image of the inventor, a perpetual disturbance." 2 Hatchell, p. 86.

‡ See Jefferson's Manuel under the article "Previous question."

quisition of one-fifth of the members present;" but even this provision is greatly evaded by secret sessions which lock the vote and the subject from the public eye.

But the practice of the British parliament is quoted in justification of the conduct of the house of representatives. I defy any man to show an instance in which a member of that parliament has been subject to the coercion exercised in the case of Mr. Randolph. "A motion to proceed to the orders of the day puts by whatever subject is under consideration"—because the orders of the day have there, as they have here, a preference over ordinary questions. But there is no more in that parliament analogous to the one lately devised and set up here, of preventing a member from bringing forward a motion on any subject fit for legislative deliberation, and illustrating and enforcing it by every argument in his power. Such tyranny would not be borne. Neither would they endure that a member of the opposition should be repeatedly interrupted upon the same plea of order, and by the same member of the court party, after repeated decisions of the chair in his favor. The British house of commons present their speaker to the crown for its [nominal] approbation; they even ask for the confirmation of their ancient privileges; but under this exterior of humility towards the Throne, they have steadily maintained their rights since the restoration, and in no legislative assembly is the freedom of speech enjoyed in greater latitude or security. With all their venality and devotion to ministers, the members of that house know full well, that upon the jealous preservation of their privileges depends their weight in the constitution. It remains to be seen, whether an American congress shall be justified by the public sentiment, in out-tripping a British house of commons in ministerial devotion; in prostrating from motives of caprice, temporary convenience, or party spirit, any one of those great fundamental principles, without a religious observance of which no free government can endure.

JOHN RANDOLPH, *of Roanoke.*

JULY 2, 1812.

British America.

Quebec, August 6, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.

His excellency the commander of the forces, announces with great satisfaction to the troops under his command, the capture of Fort Michilimackinac on the 17th of July last by a detachment of the 10th veteran battalion, aided by a party of Canadian voyageurs, led on by some gentlemen of the north west company the whole under the command of captain Roberts. This service has been effected in a manner highly creditable to captain Roberts and the officers and men employed upon the occasion, and without the loss of a man.

The commander of the forces takes great pleasure in also announcing to the troops, that the enemy under brigadier-general Hull have been repulsed in three attacks made on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of last month, upon part of the garrison of Amherstberg, on the river Canard, in the neighborhood of that place; in which attack his majesty's 41st regiment have peculiarly distinguished themselves. In justice to that corps his excellency wishes particularly to call the attention of the troops to the heroism and self-devotion, displayed by two privates, who being left as centinels when the party to which they belonged retired, contrived to maintain their station against the whole of the enemy's force, until they both fell, when one of them whose arm had been broken, again raising himself, opposed with his bayonet those advancing against him until he was overwhelmed by numbers. An instance of such firmness and intrepidity deserves to be thus publicly recorded, and his excellency thinks that it will not fail to animate the troops under his command with an ardent desire to follow so noble an example, whenever an opportunity shall be offered them.

From the Montreal Herald of August 8.

We have been favored by a gentleman in Montreal with the following:

MACKINA, July 17, 1811.

CAPITULATION,

Agreed upon between captain Charles Roberts, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces on the one part, and lieutenants Hanks, commanding the forces of the United States on the other.

ARTICLES.

1. The fort of Mackina shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces—granted.

2. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by his Britannic majesty. Not to serve this war until regularly exchanged, and for the due performance of this article, the officers pledge their word of honor—granted.

3. All the merchant vessels in the harbor, with their cargoes, shall be in the possession of their respective owners—granted.

4. Private property shall be held sacred—granted.

5. All citizens of the United States of America, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty, shall depart with their property from the island in one month from the date hereof—granted.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS,
Commanding H. B. majesty's forces.

(Signed) P. HANKS,
Commanding the forces of the United States of America.

His Britannic majesty's force consisted of 40 regulars of the royal veteran batsalion.

260 Canadians with their Bourgeois or employers.

400 Indians—Sioux, Fallavoines, Puans, Chippewas of St. Joseph's, St. Mary's &c.

Artillery, two 6 pounders, which embarked at St. Joseph's on board the Caledonia N. W. Co's ship, 10 batteaux and 70 canoes.

The American garrison consisted of 63 regulars, and 9 vessels in the harbor, having on board 47 men, in all 110.

After the capitulation, two American vessels arrived laden with 700 packs of furs, which became prizes to his majesty's forces.

Account of Quebec.

From a tour through the Canadas, by George Heriot, Esq. deputy Post-master-general of British North America. One vol. 4to. Price 2*l.* 15*s.* London 1807.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 346.]

The monastery, with the church and garden of the Recollects, which occupied the western side of the spot called *Place d' Armes*, are now rased to the foundation, the building having been destroyed by fire in 1796, and the order to which they were appropriated, having since that period, become extinct. Two new edifices have lately been erected,

upon that scite; the one a protestant metropolitan church, the other a house for courts of law. They are both constructed with the best materials, which the part of the country affords, and executed in a neat and handsome stile. The church, although not much ornamented may be pronounced elegant, the rules of architecture have been adhered to in its structure. Considered as ornaments to the city of Quebec, it is to be regretted, that separate situations have not been allotted for them, and that in a country where public buildings capable of attracting notice are rarely to be met with, two edifices of such consequence should have been placed so near to each other.

The Hotel Dieu, with its gardens, occupies a large extent of ground. It was founded in 1638, by the Duchess d' Aiguillon, who sent from the hospital at Dieppe three nuns, for the purpose of commencing this charitable and useful institution; it consists of a superior and twenty-seven sisters, whose principal occupation is to assist, and to administer medicines and food to invalids of both sexes, who may be sent to the hospital, and who are lodged in wards where much regard is paid to cleanliness.

The convent of the Ursulines was instituted in 1639, by madame de la Peltre, a young widow of condition, in France. It is possessed by a superior and thirty six nuns, who are chiefly engaged in the instruction of young women. The building is spacious, and has extensive gardens annexed to it. The bishop's palace already mentioned, situated near the communication with the lower town, has been for several years, occupied for a public office, and for a library, The chapel has been converted into a room, for the meeting of the provincial assembly of representatives.

Another edifice on the north side of the town, extending in length from palace gate to the ramparts on the west, upwards of 500 feet in length, contains a number of vaulted apartments, and is occupied for the office of ordnance, for barracks for the royal artillery, for an armoury, store houses and work shops, and for a public goal, which forms the east end of the building.

The ruins of a large house which was formerly that of the intendant, remain on a flat ground on the banks of the river Saint Charles, and in the suburbs of Saint Roc. This was once called a palace, because the council of the French government in North America there assembled. The apartments, which were numerous and spacious, were furnished with magnificence and splendor. On one side of the court, were placed the king's storehouses, which, together with the palace, were consumed by fire, occasioned by a shell thrown from the garrison in 1775, when the town was blockaded by the Americans, with a view to dislodge some of the hostile troops, who had taken shelter in these buildings.

The general hospital on the banks of the Saint Charles, about one mile westward from the garrison, and surrounded by meadow lands, was founded in 1693, by M. de Saint Vallie, bishop of Quebec, with the benevolent design of affording support and relief to the poor, the infirm, the sick, and the wounded; nor have the purposes of its original founder at any time been defeated, with regard to the most scrupulous exactitude in their fulfilment. The extent of the building, whose form is that of a parallelogram, is considerable, and it contains a variety of apartments, neat and and commodious. A superior and thirty seven sisters compose the community. Their time which remains from the occupations of the duties of religion, and the offices of humanity, is employed in gilding ornaments for the decoration of churches, and in several other works, at which they are expert.

The streets of Quebec are, in consequence of its situation, irregular and uneven. many of them are narrow, and but very few are paved. The houses are built of stone, are of unequal heights, and covered, in general, with roofs of boards, the roughness of the materials of which they are constructed, gives them a rugged aspect, and the accommodations are fitted up in a stile equally plain and void of taste. The frequent accidents which have happened, and the extensive damage which the town has repeatedly sustained from conflagrations, have suggested the expediency of covering the public buildings, and many of the dwelling houses, with tin, or painted sheet iron.

The lower town which is the principal place of commerce, occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory, which has been gradually gained from the cliffs on one side, by mining, and from the river on the other, by the construction of wharves. The channel is here about a mile in breadth, to Point Levi, on the opposite shore, and its greatest depth at high water, is thirty fathoms, the anchorage being every where safe and good. Since the year 1793, ship building has been carried on with considerable success, and vessels of every description and dimension, from fifty to a thousand ton burthen, have been constructed. The materials are found in abundance in the country, but the anchors, sails and cordage, are generally imported. As the tide rises eighteen feet, and at spring tides twenty-four feet, there is no difficulty in finding situations for dock yards.

The rock of which the promontory of Quebec is composed, consists of a species of black lime slate, varying in thickness; which, although apparently compact, may, by the stroke of a hammer, be shivered into thin pieces, and, by exposure to the influence of the weather, it moulders into soil. A considerable number of the houses of the town are built of this kind of stone, and there is a mode of placing it, by which, in masonry, its durability may be considerably prolonged. The inhabitants comprehended in Quebec, and in the suburbs of Saint John, and Saint Roc, may be computed at about 15000.

When viewed from Point Levi, on the opposite coast of the river, an interesting variety of objects is exhibited by massy rocks, interspersed with shrubbery, by Cape Diamond, boldly rising from the water, by the houses along its base, contrasted with overhanging cliffs, by a confused cluster of buildings overtopping each other up the side of the hill, and by the fortifications which crown the summit. The Saint Lawrence flowing on one side, and Saint Charles on the other. give to this spot, the appearance of an island. The bridge across the latter is likewise visible from hence, and remote mountains terminate the prospect. The scene, in winter, becomes amusing to strangers, particularly, if the ice on the great river, between Quebec and the opposite coast of Point Levi, be closely fixed, a circumstance, which depends more upon accident, than on the severity of the cold, and does not frequently occur. When the ice becomes consolidated and stationary, it is called by the Canadians, the *pont*, which affords, not only to the country people inhabiting the neighboring parishes on the south side, a facility of conveying their produce to market, and thereby of rendering provisions and provender more abundant in the town, but likewise presents to the citizens, a large field for gratification and exercise, who then

are constantly driving their horses and carriages, upon the solid surface of the stream.

From the heights to the westward of the garrison, an extensive and beautiful view is developed, in summer, to the eye of the spectator. It is composed of the works, part of the loftier buildings of the town, the basin, Point Levi, the island of Orleans, the south and north channels, the parishes of Beauport, Ange Garden, and Chateau Richer, with the mountains of the north-east, stretching to Cape Tourment.

Counter Revolution in Venezuela.

It may not be uninteresting at this period, to lay before the public some particulars relative to the suppression of liberty in the province of Caraccas. The following was handed to us by a gentleman from South America, whose situation there enabled him to learn the melancholy facts related. [*Whig.*

Shortly after the late ever to be remembered earthquakes which are supposed to have destroyed not less than 20,000 souls, the greater part of the *ecclesiastical* body cried out, that it was a visitation from heaven in consequence of disavowing allegiance to Ferdinand the 7th, and separating themselves from the old Spanish government. The influence this body holds over the minds of the people is well known to every person of intelligence. This infatuation induced many to believe that it was actually as they represented: and they with many persons of note held correspondence not only with the government of Porto Rico, but also with the royal troops then stationed at Coro, and commanded by general Monteverde. The consequence was, that he took advantage of the distresses and fears of the patriots at a time when they were absorbed in grief for the loss of their friends and property, by marching his army into the country for the purpose of revolutionizing it and restoring the authority of Ferdinand the 7th. The invaders were joined by many influential characters who were inimical to the cause of liberty. At this important crisis, the wreck of the patriot army was immediately assembled by congress, then in session at Valentia, and the command given to the marquis del Toro; who finding the army in want of many of the necessary articles for war, resigned his commission. The command was given to general Miranda, and the army considerably reinforced with men and supplied with arms. About this date, the congress evacuated Valentia by reason of an insurrection, which took place there; when the royal army were invited to take possession. After the fall of this city, which was heretofore strongly attached to the patriotic government, the army retreated to Mearacai one of their best fortified posts; where the war was carried on with alternate success until the capture of the place, owing as was supposed, to the treachery or inattention of *Miranda*, who retreated to Victoria, without making any resistance, although it was supposed his army amounted to double the number of the enemy. Here were severe skirmishes, without much success on either side. On the 6th of July, Porto Cavello was taken by surprise, owing to the neglect of the commandant of that post, (who was in the confidence of Miranda) by suffering the prisoners confined there to make their escape and take possession of one of the principal forts which commanded the city, when it surrendered at discretion! The loss of this important seaport to the patriots afforded a pretext to Miranda for surrendering, who entered into a secret armistice which led to a private capitulation on the part of the general [Miranda] who had usurped the civil and military government of the province; in consequence of the imbecility of the executive and congress, which were at this time dissolved.

The terms of Miranda's surrender were only made known to one or two of his particular friends. The patriots of Caraccas were all dissatisfied with his conduct, as the spirit of the army was still unbroken; and even had he been obliged to evacuate Victoria, he could have retreated either to Caraccas or Cumana, which places could still have been defended with success. Every patriot or foreigner who had espoused the cause of liberty, rested secure to the last moment, firmly expecting that Miranda had made provision for their safety; but on finding the reverse, the most distinguished fled to La Guira for the purpose of leaving the country by taking passages on board the vessels then in the harbor which had been detained by an embargo laid on by general Miranda on the 29th of June, which was expected to be repealed from time to time; but on the capitulation being concluded it was continued in the name of general Monteverde.

General Miranda arrived at La Guira on the 30th July, with intention of immediately quitting the country, having previously shipped his baggage on board of an *English* schooner destined for Curracoa. He gave orders that the embargo should be forthwith repealed; but, the commandant of the post replied that he had no authority to do so, and instantly made him a prisoner and confined him in a dungeon in fort La Collorado; upbraiding him as a betrayer, and declaring himself (in this exigency) for Monteverde.

The Corean troops were to take possession of the place the following day, which caused every vessel in the harbor to be anxious to get off in order to escape detention by the same. At an early hour in the morning a strong guard was placed on the wharf, for the purpose of preventing the further embarkation of the patriots, and orders were given to stop the departure of every vessel in the harbor, (the British sloop of war Sophia excepted which then lay at anchor in the outer roads,) until the will of Monteverde should be known. This event determined the captain of the sloop of war to sail, when all the British and several American vessels made preparations for sailing; whereupon the batteries immediately fired on all vessels that attempted to go out, the sloop of war excepted. Several shot were fired at different vessels when an English schooner bound to St. Thomas was sunk; this event deterred the rest, and the sloop of war stood out to sea, when the firing ceased.

The Corean troops took possession of the city in the evening and made prisoners of several officers of the patriotic army, who, with Miranda and a few other distinguished patriots, (taken from on board the vessels then in the harbor,) they marched off to Caraccas. The next morning at 11 o'clock a royal salute was fired from the batteries, the bells rung and other evidences of joy were exhibited in honor of the restoration of the old government.

Indian Logic.

The rumor of the British and Indians taking possession of Grand Island (situated in Niagara river and owned by the Senecas) having reached the Senecas, they assembled for the purpose of counselling with their agent, Mr. Granger, on the subject.

The famous RED JACKET, after having stated the information they had received, addressed the agent in the following manner:

Brother—

You have told us that we had nothing to do with the war that has taken place between you and the British: but we find the war has come to our doors. Our property is taken possession of by the British and their Indian friends. It is necessary now for us to take up the business, defend our property, and drive the enemy from it. If we sit still upon our seats, and take no means of redress, the British (according to the customs of you white people) will hold it by conquest—and should you conquer the Canadas, you will claim it upon the same principles, as conquered from the British. We, therefore, request permission to go with our warriors and drive off those bad people and take possession of our lands.

Eloquent Extract

From a patriotic fourth of July oration.

"The evils of war are no longer to be dreaded by a free people, than while they can avoid them.

"And having exhausted the cup of conciliation to the very dregs—having dissipated every hope of an honorable and friendly adjustment—having found an accredited British spy lurking in the bosom of our country, in time of peace, and seeking to undermine our happy union—having seen the western savages influenced to war by British agents—having borne more from Great Britain than ever one nation bore from another without a contest—our government *have resolved*—poising themselves on their own magnanimity, and the honor and spirit of the nation, they have resolved to return those hostilities which our enemy had already commenced: Yes, they have resolved on war—a war not of ambition, not for the pitiful commerce of the present moment; but a war of self-defence, for the reclamation and liberty of our citizens—for the preservation of those imprescriptable and sovereign rights, without which our independence is an empty boast, and our name a reproach.

"And is there here a single individual, who can lay his hand on his heart, and grieve that still greater sacrifices have not been made to the genius of peace? We have nothing left but our *integrity*, our national honor, and national independence. One step more would have plunged us into degradation.

"Or has any one so far forgotten the price of our heritage, as to think it not worth this struggle to retain?

"Go then to the tomb of some departed soldier—ask of his shade the price of your liberties: his genius shall arise and teach you a lesson, as solemn and impressive, as the cause in which he fell was sacred.

"He will recount to you the direful scenes of Moumouth, of Saratoga, of Groton and of Charlestown—He will point you to the sanguinary field, where the staff of the aged father was broken, where the blessing of the anxious mother was cut down, and the fond hopes of the betrothed damsel disappointed forever.

"He will lead you to the spot where great Montgomery fell; and as you tread with unhallowed steps, an humble mound, he will bow his head and weep—"*Here lies my son*," he will say, "but he is happy, for he died in the cause of freedom."

"But why appeal to the silent testimony of the dead, while we are blessed with the presence of here and there an actor in that great drama!

"Ye aged and venerable few, whose whitened locks grace this assembly; declare to us what were your feelings—what the emotions of your hearts, when without the necessary arms or equipments, you broke from the tender embrace of domestic affection, and marched to the tented field, to "breast the onset of vain glorious invasion?" What were the privations, the fatigues, the anxieties, the miseries you endured?

"What were the ravages—the scenes of woe and deep distress, which you have witnessed from the hands of those tyrants who would enslave you?—What were the dangers you escaped?

"What were your sensations, when in the hour of disastrous battle, you saw your brother sink down on the field of death?

"Tell us the whole story of your sufferings; and when you have done, God forbid that you shall have spoken in vain!

"And can it be, that with these facts ringing in our ears, and this noble example before us, that we should be so slow to action? That we should shrink from the *last resort* for the defence of those rights, which our fathers fought to acquire, and which we, in turn, are challenged to maintain? No—we will not brook oppression. Though tenfold danger were the prospect, though foreign influence may brandish her menaces, though faction may strive to divide and palsy the energies of the nation; we will say to our government—Go on! The hearts of this people are with you—the spirit of our fathers is inherited by their children. We will rally again to the standard which WASHINGTON reared—the enemy is the same whom that hero fought—the cause is the same in which he toiled.

"The field of honor is again the field of duty—and having drawn our swords, let us pledge ourselves to one another and to the world, never to sheath them till every wrong is redressed, and the hand of the aggressor effectually stayed.

"Conscious of the rectitude of our cause, and convinced of the necessity of the contest, we cheerfully leave the result to that Almighty Being in whose hand nations rise and fall, prosper and decay."

Tales of old Times.

We know not to whom the credit is due for the two beautiful paragraphs that follow; but, they are suited to the times, will be felt as they are read, and ought to be preserved. ED. REG.

THE BEGINNING!

"'Twas the celebrated Samuel Chase, the Demosthenes of Maryland, who first taught the startled vaults of congress hall to re-echo the name of *independence*. He had enumerated many a glaring instance of *British* violation of poor American rights—On all of which George the Third had looked with the most *kingly* calmness!—'Twas one of *nature's* orators who spoke. Such unnatural, such unparental indifference to their interests called forth all his rage. His countenance was like the dark stormy cloud edged with lightning—he swung his arm in air, and, with a *supplosio pedis* and voice of thunder, that made the hollow dome resound, he swore, by the *God of heaven*, HE OWED NO ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN!

"The persons appointed by congress to draft the famous bill,* were *Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Dr. Franklin, R. Sherman*, and *R. R. Livingston*. On hearing their nomination to a task so high and arduous, they met, and, after some conversation on the subject, parted, after an agreement that each of

* Declaration of Independence.

their number should draft his own declaration of independence, and read it next day, in rotation, to the rest. At a fixed hour the next day, they met—but, "*who should read first?*" was the question. *THOMAS JEFFERSON* was fixed on. After much importunity, he was persuaded to break the ice. *He read*, and———*there was none other read!*

Catholic Missions.

IN THE EAST INDIES.

The rev. Mr. Carey, missionary in Bengal, and professor in the college at Calcutta, in a letter written in that city, dated October 10th, 1811, in which he gives an account of apostolical labors of his brethren in six or seven missions which they have in the east, complains, that "the gospel has yet made no entrance into Cabul, Nepala, Siam, Arakan, Tunquin, Cambodia, Molacca, &c. on the continent; besides the numerous and vast islands in the Indian seas," and that "there is only one missionary in China."

Several letters yearly received from the Catholic missions in those countries afford a much more satory view of the state of christianity in the east, although they still leave much for the friends of religion to desire.

The missions of Tunquin alone had in 1808 about 400,000 christians administered by three bishops, the French missionaries, some Spanish Dominicans and near 100 native priests. There were two ecclesiastical seminaries, containing about 50 young students of divinity; moreover six colleges, some with more than 40 and 60 students. Recent accounts lately received from these missions of Tunquin, still represent the progress of the gospel there during the years 1809, 1810 and 1811, as very considerable.

As for China, besides that "one only missionary," there are the bishops of Pekin, of Nankin, of Macao; 3 apostolic vicars with the same episcopal powers in the province of Fokien, Chensi, and Sutchuen; the European and native clergy of these bishops and vicars; 4 seminaries destined to supply native priests—the number of Catholic schools has been on the increase for the few last years: in the Sutchuen there were only 24 for boys and 36 for girls in 1805—the accounts for 1807 mention 37 for boys and 57 for girls.

The number of European priests is indeed decreasing, because the disturbances in Europe have of late years prevented the departure of the annual supplies, which before were regularly sent; but several seminaries long established in the eastern missions have supplied the deficiency by hundreds of the natives who have been ordained in them for the holy ministry.

Every one knows how many religious congregations and orders in Europe used to send missionaries to those distant regions of the east. They annually received the reports of their labours—last year the returns of the society for foreign missions in Paris, though one half only were received, gave for 1810, 10,854 baptisms, of which 2083 were of adults. That same year, many missionaries terminated their apostolical career by a holy death; among them we remark Mr. Rabeau, the successor elect of Mr. Champenois, bishop of Pondicherry, who having embarked and being on his way to receive the episcopal consecration, while he was instructing his fellow passengers, he was seized by the pilot, who was a pagan, and throw into the sea.

We find that, besides the numerous missions established in various quarters of those immense regions and the apostolic vicars enjoying episcopal powers, there are 3 archbishops and 16 bishops appointed over the regular churches of the continent and the islands; viz. Archbishop of Goa, Metropolitan and Primate of the East, Archbishop of Crangnor and Malabar: bishops of Cochin and Vdrapoly, Malabar; of Bombay; of Mozambique; of St. Thomas at Madras, with a legatee at Calcutta; of Pondicherry; of Malacca; the 4 already mentioned in China; of Salem; of Pegu; of Thibet; one archbishop and three bishops at Manilla and the Philippine islands.

Dr. Buchanan says, that "the above establishments are at present full, with the exception of Pondicherry, and the revenues are the same that were granted at the first endowment, with some exceptions of increase.——The Catholic church coeval with the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the east, and though both are now in ruins, the church yet remains—sacred properties have been respected in the revolutions, for it is agreeable to Asiatic principles to reverence religious institutions; the service is regularly performed, and the churches generally well attended; ecclesiastical discipline is preserved, the canonical European ceremonies are retained, and the benefactions of the people are liberal. It has been observed that the Roman Catholics yield less to the luxury of the country, and suffer from the climate less than the English, owing it may be supposed from their youths being surrounded by the same religious establishments they had at home, and to their being still subject to the observation and council of religious characters, whom they are taught to reverence. The missionaries are respected by the natives for their learning and medical knowledge, and in general for their pure manners. On a general view of the Roman Catholic church, we must certainly acknowledge, that, besides its principle design in preserving the faith of its own members, it possesses a civilizing influence in Asia, and it has dispelled much of the darkness of paganism." [Christian researches in Asia, p. 188, New York 1812.] *Amer.*

Events of the War.

MILITARY.

Gen. Bloomfield has resigned the governorship of New-Jersey, and gone to head-quarters near Albany, in his quality and rank of brigadier-general in the U. States' army.

The governor of Pennsylvania, upon the requisition of general Dearborn, has ordered out 2000 militia for actual service.

Bodies of troops are moving towards Albany from whence strong detachments are marching to the frontiers. The New York frontier is in a very respectable state of defence.——A strong fort called *Fort Van Rensselaer*, has been erected at Ogdensburg, by the militia, and ample supplies of arms and ammunition have reached the shores of the lakes, with numerous corps of volunteers and militia.

The report of an armistice has died away. It is agreed that the British proposed one—until they could recruit their forces in Upper Canada! but it seems to have been properly and promptly rejected. We have many irregular accounts of the capture of *Malden*, on the 2nd of this month by Gen. *Hull*, with the loss of 200 men killed and 400 wounded. Such are the reports from various quarters, but we wait official accounts. All is uproar and commotion in Canada—every third man has been drafted, and some large bodies of the people have positively refused to march. Consternation is the

order of the day. A little time and vigor will confine the enemy to the precincts of *Quebec*.

About 400 U. S. troops passed through *Boston* followed by a handsome train of military appendages.

URBANA, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Arrived at this place last night at 10 o'clock, capt. Samuel Cord, directly from the Rapids, which place he left on the 9th inst. by whose politeness we are favored with the following information:

The British have taken Brownstown and brought over several pieces of cannon to that place. On the 3d inst. an engagement took place between the U States' troops and the British opposite Detroit; the Americans captured two British vessels, and on bringing them too, they were found to have on board the prisoners taken at fort M'anaw. On the 5th, the mail left Detroit, with an escort of 250 riflemen, and proceed as far as Brownstown, where they were attacked by the British and Indians; the killed and wounded on both sides were considerable—the exact number is not ascertained—our men retreated to Detroit. On the 6th an express from the Federal City to Gen. Hull passed the Rapids, who contemplated travelling by night and to take a circuitous route round Brownstown, in order to avoid the British and savages, who are murdering our passengers at that place. *Watch Tower.*

BY THE EXPRESS POST.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Detroit, received by the express of yesterday, to his friend in Pittsburg, dated

Detroit, August 11th, 1812.

"I am sorry to inform you that on the 17th of July, we had to surrender the fort of Michilimackinac, to the British forces that collected on that island. Their force consisted of forty-two regulars, 300 Canadians, and 350 Indians. Our force consisted of 60 soldiers. The American troops at that place all became prisoners of war.

On the 9th inst. col. Miller, with 600 troops under his command, had a hard battle about eighteen miles from this place. The British and Indians were defeated with considerable loss. We have taken a great number of Indian scalps, with a number of prisoners. Our army had fourteen killed and forty wounded. The officers wounded are captain Baker, lieuts. Lariby, Whisler, and Peters. Our army are about leaving this place for the river Raisin, where there are a number of pack horses, with provisions, for this place. General Hull, with his army, has been on the Canadian side, but, for the want of more men, he has thought proper to resign his station."

LEXINGTON, (K.) Aug. 11.

The War.—The military movements in this section of the country have become interesting, and begin to wear an important appearance.

We have late intelligence from general Hull—and we are informed of the surrender to the British, of the most important post of Michilimackinac; it was taken by stratagem, before the commander had been advised of the declaration of war—there were no lives lost.—Gen. H. thinking it probable an extensive combination of British and Indians might be formed above him, has determined to act on the defensive till a reinforcement from this state reaches his encampment. It will be observed from governor Scott's orders below, that three regiments of *Kentucky volunteers* (about 1800 men) will assemble at New Port on the 20th inst.; in addition to this force, 300 regulars will move at the same time from this state; the whole to be joined in Ohio, by one hundred regulars, recruited in that state, and 500 militia, making a force of 2700, which will reach Detroit between the 10th and 15th of September. An attack will not be made on Malden before the arrival of this reinforcement—so that the Kentuckians, though not allowed to participate in the honor of first invading *His Majesty's* dominions, will at least share in the glory of conquering them.

Governor Harrison arrived in this place on Sunday evening. It is expected that the remainder of the Kentucky volunteers will be ordered to the Indiana territory, and under the command of governor H. commence a campaign against the Indians on Lakes Michigan and Huron, and ultimately to co operate with general Hull in reducing Michilimackinac, which fort is remarkably strong and well supplied with ammunition. A strong force in that quarter would seem indispensably necessary to guard the frontier against destructive predatory incursions from the Indians. Governor Edwards too, in Illinois, wants a guard, and must be protected.

We are convinced that nothing would so well please the volunteers of this state as to be placed under the command of Harrison—their unbounded confidence in his talents and skill will stimulate them under the severest hardships and would undoubtedly lead them to perform feats of valor, that would do honor to our fathers.

MARCHING ORDERS.

FRANKFORT, August 6, 1812.

SIR—Yourself, with the rifle regiment under the command of lieut. col. commandant John Allen—The 1st regiment of Infantry under the command of lieut. col. commandant John M. Scott, and the 5th regiment under the command of lieut. col. commandant William Lewis—all of the detachment from the militia of Kentucky, under the act of congress of the 10th of April last, will march to join gen. Hull in Canada—for which purpose, you, with the said regiments will rendezvous at George town, in Kentucky, on the 15th inst. when and where you will receive further orders.

The men will furnish themselves with provisions and the necessary conveyance to the rendezvous at Georgetown. You will thence be furnished with provisions and the necessary means of conveyance for the residue of the march. Arrangements will be made for the arms, ammunition and camp equipage to be furnished at New Port, if not sooner.

Should any of the companies reside contiguous to New-Port, so that it would be more convenient for them to make their first rendezvous there, you may at your discretion so order it; but not to be later than the 18th inst. so that they may be ready to join the detachment on their arrival at that place.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant,
CHS. SCOTT.

By the Governor,
FIELDING WINLOCK, Sec'ry.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PAYNE.

HAGERSTOWN, August 25.

Yesterday marched from this town, for the city of Annapolis, the "*Homespun Volunteer Company*" of Infantry commanded by captain Thomas Quantrill, raised in this place.—They were escorted by captain Tabb's troop, "The American Blues," and accompanied by a large concourse of their applauding fellow-citzens some miles. It is worthy of remark, that there are but two married men among the "Homespun Volunteers," and those are the captain and the first lieutenant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, New-Orleans, July 15, 1812.

Brigadier general Wilkinson resumes his command of the district of the Mississippi.

The eventful moment in which he enters on the arduous and critical duties of his station, will, he trusts, justify the deviation from ordinary rule, when he appeals to the pride, the spirit, honor, zeal and patriotism of those who may be placed under his orders.

After a series of long continued aggressions, which the love of peace only could have induced the American people to tolerate; after reiterated wrongs without remedy or relief; after having drained the cup of conciliation to its very dregs; the government of the United States of America have been driven to the last appeal of nations in support of its independence, and to assert those undeniable rights which are derived from God and nature. The patience and forbearance which have marked the course of the public councils furnish the strongest assurance of the firmness and inflexibility with which that course will be maintained until its objects are accomplished.

The crisis is imperative, and the call to arms must animate alike every citizen and every soldier. But we owe still more to the public service and the common safety of our beloved country. Let political feuds and personal animosities be buried at the shrine of patriotism, and let our only contest be for personal glory and the national weal.

The respect in which the general holds his own humble fame, presents to his subordinates a safe guarantee for the justice and impartiality of the commander in the exercise of his functions; and while he requires from his officers a candid and manly co-operation for the support of those principles of subordination and discipline, without which military bodies become worse than useless, while he demands from them harmony, zeal, discretion, constancy, valor, as the best security for personal repute and efficient service—considerations of delicacy require that he should draw an impenetrable veil over the scenes which have ensued his absence; and he pledges himself to make even-handed justice the rule of his conduct, rewarding merit according to its worth, and awarding punishments with inflexible rigor when the laws may impose them.

An opinion prevails on the New-York frontiers, that an invasion of *Canada*, across the Niagara river, will speedily take place.

Albany, August 15.—Yesterday, about ten large eighteen pounders, and some 24's on excellent travelling carriages and drawn by six horses, started for the frontier.

NAVAL.

The privateer Rossie, commanded by com. *Barney*, has sent into New-York the British brig William, from Bristol for St. Johns, N. B. laden with coal, butter, &c. and a few packages dry goods.—The Rossie during her cruise had captured *twelve* sail of British vessels—to wit, the William (arrived) a valuable ship from Glasgow, ordered into the first port, one ship, five brigs and a schooner, which were burnt, after taking out such parts of the cargo as were convenient, and a brig and a schooner which were given up to carry the crews of all the captured vessels, 108 in number, on their parole, to Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from commodore Barney, dated on board the Rossie, lat. 46, 30, long. 50, 30, August 2d 1812:

"I wrote you on the 31st ult. by a ship I sent forward.——Yesterday and to day I have been pretty busy, as I have taken and destroyed 9 vessels, 8 of them brigs and schooners belonging to St. Johns Newfoundland, and loaded with codfish. This is sent by a brig from Bristol (England) with a small cargo; but I thought proper to send *her* home, she is my *twelfth*. I have just cleared off all my prisoners, upwards of 100, as I put them on board a fishing vessel and sent them off, taking a receipt from them."

The privateer Globe, of Baltimore, has arrived at Hampton Roads, accompanied by a very large British ship, shewing 22 guns, from Jamaica for Glasgow, richly laden. The ship is coming up the bay. The Globe will again to sea as quick as possible. The schooner Ann, another prize to the Globe, carrying 4 guns and laden with logwood and mahogany, has arrived here. It is stated that several of the crews of these prizes, have entered as seamen on board the Globe.

The privateer Highflyer, of Baltimore, has sent into this port the British schooner Harriot, from New Providence for Havanna, with 4 guns, in ballast, with a few thousand dollars in specie.

The British schooner Perseverance, has arrived in Charleston, a prize to the Nonsuch privateer of Baltimore.

The U. S. brig Vixen has arrived at Charleston from St. Mary's. The Constitution, Essex and Wasp are frequently met with at sea, but we have no account of their proceedings ——In Yankee phrase, however, *we dare to say* they are not idle.

The Eliza-Ann, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with a full cargo of British goods, has been sent into Boston by the Yankee privateer—[several other vessels in like circumstances have been sent into port by our privateers.] It is stated that the Yankee has spoken several vessels that had been boarded by commodore RODGERS' squadron [dates not mentioned] off the Eastern part of the Grand Bank, and were informed that he had taken many British vessels; among them a corvette built brig of 18 guns, which had been ordered into port, and two fine ships then in company, in which he detained the prisoners; all the rest had been destroyed. ☞ This account is very vague and uncertain, but we cannot remain long without certain intelligence from the squadron.

The privateer Benjamin Franklin, has arrived at New York, after a month's cruise, with 28 prisoners, during which she captured seven British vessels, the most of them armed, bound to England with lumber, &c.

The British brig James has arrived at Falmouth, *sent in* by the privateer Bunker Hill, for adjudication.

The privateer John, capt. Crowninshield, of Salem, of 16 guns and 160 men, has returned to port after a little cruise of about 3 weeks, during which she made *eleven* captures—2 have arrived, 3 were paroled, 1 retaken, and the rest not yet heard of. She brought in 50 prisoners, and permitted 30 officers to depart on parole. One of the prizes that have arrived is worth $ 30,000.

The sloop Mary Ann, from Turks-Island, for Antigua, with 3000 bushels of salt, prize to the Paul Jones, has arrived at Philadelphia.

With much pride we observe that the conduct of our privateersmen is in general so correct and liberal as to command the respect of their enemies taken abroad, and to afford no food to the clamor of their enemies *at home*.

MAGNANIMITY.—Arrived at New-York on the 24th instant, the schooner Industry, captain Renneaux, prize to the Benjamin Franklin, privateer.—

The Industry is laden with pickled Salmon—is worth about $2,000, and was captured near the Anglo American coast in order to prevent her giving information to some British cruizers of the Benjamin Franklin's being on those seas. The owners of the privateer on being apprized that the Industry belonged to a poor widow and family promptly directed it to be restored. We are informed that they have also taken such measures as will prevent the consequences of the war from operating in this instance to the injury of the indigent and unfortunate.

Honor to the brave.—Yesterday (says a Philadelphia paper of the 23d inst.) the remains of captain JOHN HEARD, of the British brig Ranger, were interred with that respect which honor and valor even in an enemy can never fail to inspire. Capt. Heard was captured, with his brig, by the private armed schooner Matilda, of this port, after a smart action, in which he received the wound of which he unfortunately died. The funeral was attended by the officers of the United States army and navy, now in this city, and by three of the uniformed volunteer corps. The Philadelphia Blues, commanded by col. L. Rush, performed the funeral honors. The war of freemen is not with the virtuous men of any nation, but against the tyranny and oppression of rulers; and generosity must ever shed a tear over the whose unhappy lot it is to be the victim of their injustice.

The valuable British brig Peter, from New Castle for Halifax, with a full cargo of British manufactures, has arrived at Portland, a prize to the Thorn.

A British packet from Martinico for Falmouth (Eng.) has arrived at Philadelphia, a prize to the Governor M'Kean privateer. The packet carried 8 guns and had 36 men, with the governor and several other officers of the colony of *Demerara* on board, as passengers.

The privateer Orlando, Babson, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass. after having captured four prizes two of which have arrived.

While many of the prizes made by our privateers are re-captured by the British, we have the pleasure to observe that our vessels are not wanting in their respect to the enemy, in returning the compliment. The balance on the score of prizes is greatly in our favor, and will be more so. We daily hear of the launching or sailing of new privateers.

On Wednesday last (says the Norfolk Herald of the 14th inst.) his Britannic majesty's sch'r Whiting, lieut. Maxey (detained by the Dash privateer) was conducted to Hampton Roads by the revenue cutter Gallatin, captain Edward Herbert. The crew of the Whiting was given in charge to capt. H. with orders to deliver them up to their commander at the very place where they had been taken, which was done, and lieut. Maxey was then ordered to quit the waters of the United States with all possible speed.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 18.

The privateer schr. Thomas, capt. Shaw, 14 guns and 100 men, and privateer sloop Science, Fernald, sailed from this port on a cruise. Two other privateers are now fitting out of this port.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

The brig Polly, captain William Cazeau, which sailed from Boston for St. Croix, December 12, 1811 was upset a few days out. Captain Cazeau and one man remained on the wreck *one hundred and eighty days*, when they were providentially taken off (about 30 days since) by an English ship, and afterwards put on board the schooner Dromo, and have arrived at Kennebeck. All the rest of the crew, we understand, perished.

The Chronicle.

The ex king Charles IV. of Spain and queen have gone to reside at Rome, where they are to occupy the Villa Borghese, assigned them by Bonaparte.

The ship Bellisaries, from Belfast for New York, was boarded by a British sloop of war, the Morgiana, to the westward of the Grand Bank, and had all her passengers taken to serve the king. The Bellisaries was given up to bring home the crews of three vessels taken by the sloop of war, who have arrived at Boston.

We have encouraging accounts from the patriots of *Mexico*. Some details of the late sad events in *Venezuela* will be found in the preceding pages.

Fort Wayne, July 21st. On the 14th inst. the celebrated Miami chief, the *Little Turtle*, died at this place, at the age of 65 years.—Perhaps there is not left, on this continent, one of his color so distinguished in council and in war. His disorder was the gout. He died in a camp, because he choose to lie in the open air. He met death with great firmness. The agent for Indian affairs had him buried with the honors of war, and other marks of distinction suited to his character.

The Indian Prophet and his party visited Fort Wayne on the 14th instant, and openly declared to our agent there that the British had urged him to take up the tomahawk against America, offering him arms and ammunition in abundance. He professes to wish for peace with us; but he is an arch hypocrite, a treacherous dissimulator, and therefore not to be relied on.

The British king still lives. In the early part of last month his immediate exit was expected, but his paroxisms went off after between 50 and 60 hours duration, and the next day he was well enough to ordered roast beef for his dinner!

Russia and France, so long threatening each other, had not struck a blow at our last advices.—The Russians have made peace with the Turks, and the latter, it is said, is to aid the former in the war against France!

Twelve Indians of the Scioux nation arrived at Washington a few days ago—besides these there are 27 Osages at the seat of government. We understand they are negociating a treaty of peace and amity with the United States.

Isaac Shelby, 'the hero of King's mountain,' is elected governor of Kentucky, by a great majority.

By a return made to the British house of Commons, it appears that the number of French prisoners in Great Britain is 52,649—of Danish 1,668—Total 54,317.

Extract of a letter, dated New Orleans, July 26, 1812.

"The Spaniards have demanded the surrender of the town of Baton Rouge from the governor of New Orleans. The Creek nation has declared war against the United States, and Pensacola has received from the Havana a reinforcement of 500 troops. The times look dismally around this place, and I should not wonder if New-Orleans were the seat of bloodshed before the middle of September next.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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